Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presi-
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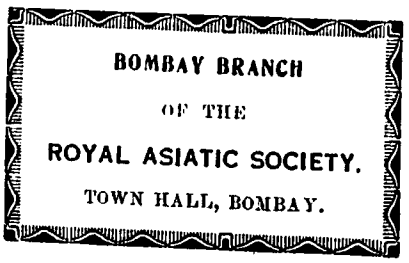
each (1929-30 pt. I only)



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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

134163

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1928-29

VOLUME I

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OLD COLLEGE BUILDINGS—Main Block, circa 1770.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1928–29, VOLUME I.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 15th October 1929.

C. No. 150-F./29.

From

R. G. GRIEVE, ESQ., M.A., F.R.G.S.,
OFFICIATING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1928–29.

2. *Events of the year.*—The following is a summary of the more important events of the year :—

The Inspection Commission appointed under the Madras University Act, 1923, inspected all the Arts and several of the professional colleges, and presented their report during the year.

The Annamalai University Act was passed, and certain provisions of the Act were brought into force with effect from January 1929.

The Tamil University Committee presented their report, which was referred to the Senate of the Madras University for opinion ; and Senate decided to consider the matter in the light of the report of the Inspection Commission referred to above.

The Andhra University Act was amended with a view to making Vizagapatam the University Headquarters. As a consequence, the colleges in the Ceded Districts and Chittoor were excluded from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University.

A Bill to amend the Madras University Act was under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Sanction for enhancing the rates of fees in the Presidency College was accorded by Government but the enhanced rates came into force only from July 1929.

The construction of the Science block in Queen Mary's College, Madras, sanctioned in 1926 at an estimated cost of two and a half lakhs of rupees, was completed during the year.

In April 1928 a Summer School of Geography was conducted at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, a grant of Rs. 225 from Provincial Funds being made for the purpose.

The School of Engineering at Trichinopoly was closed with effect from the beginning of the year under report.

Amendments were made to certain of the Madras Educational Rules, notably Nos. 30, 92, and 115. The half-fee concessions granted to pupils of certain special communities under Rule 92 were ordered to be withdrawn in the case of pupils who remain more than two years in any one class.

During the year Government passed orders on some of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee, which submitted its report in 1927.

The Committee appointed to revise the courses of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination finished the major portion of its work during the year.

The revision of the Code of Regulations for European schools was completed, and the Code was reprinted.

The triennial revision of subsidies for local board secondary schools would normally have been taken up during the year, but was postponed pending a decision by Government on the general question of the payment of subsidies to these boards for purposes of secondary education.

Sanction was accorded for the introduction of compulsory elementary education for boys of school-age in the Saidapet Taluk with effect from 1st November 1928 as an experimental measure for three years. The scheme was formally inaugurated by the Honourable the Chief Minister, and its results will be watched with great interest.

Among the steps for the furtherance of women's education may be mentioned the opening of five hundred more elementary schools for girls, five higher elementary training schools for women and two of the lower elementary grade for Muhammadan women.

Medical inspection as an optional measure, was carried out in certain secondary schools for girls, and the question

of introducing it compulsorily in all such schools was under consideration during the year.

The Committee appointed by Government to consider questions relating to physical education in secondary schools for boys submitted their report during the latter half of the year. The committees appointed to consider the same subject in relation to girls' schools and elementary schools for boys were appointed later, and they have not yet finished their investigations.

Towards the close of the year Government appointed a committee to advise them on the subject of starting classes for Fine Arts in connexion with the School of Arts and Crafts, under the direction of an artist of reputation from Bengal.

The Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission spent a week in Madras in October, collecting evidence, and the Commission itself came in February. On this occasion the influence of the boycotters on the student population was negligible.

A Conference of District Educational Officers was held in my office in January, the proceedings being opened by the Honourable the Chief Minister. The greater part of the discussions related to elementary Education, but an additional interesting feature was an address by the Consulting Architect to Government on the subject of school buildings. The Commissioner of Labour was present at a discussion on depressed class education.

In view of the congestion in my office consequent on the demolition of the old central hall, a temporary building at a cost of Rs. 19,200 has been put up in the compound for use until the new building is ready. The site for the new building has been selected, and the soil tested.

3. *Legislative Council and Education.*—As in previous years, the interest of Members in educational matters was evident, and nearly 200 questions were asked in the Council which mainly related to

(*a*) admission of students into educational institutions,

(*b*) appointments of members of various communities to the educational service,

(*c*) courses taught,

(*d*) concessions granted to students,

(*e*) grants-in-aid paid to aided institutions and boarding schools,

(*f*) physical education,

(*g*) education of women, the depressed classes and Muhammadans.

Apart from questions there were long discussions over the Annamalai University Bill, Andhra University Amendment Bill and Madras University Amendment Bill. The educational budget also gave an opportunity in March last for a long discussion in respect of the educational policy of Government.

4. *General statistics*—(*a*) *Numerical.*—The number of public institutions rose from 53,625 to 56,013, i.e., by 2,388 and their strength from 2,586,544 to 2,729,237, i.e., by 142,693, the increase representing 4·4 per cent in the number of schools and 5·5 in their strength. There was a decrease as in the previous year in the number of private institutions and in their strength, the decrease being from 2,643 schools with 74,128 pupils to 2,078 schools with 63,519 pupils.

Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions increased by 1,823 or by 3·2 per cent and their strength by 132,084 or by 5 per cent.

The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was 6·6, being 10·3 in the case of boys and 3·0 in the case of girls against 6·2 for the whole population and 9·9 for boys and 2·8 for girls in the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of institutions, in municipal areas (from 4,197 to 4,314) as also in their strength (from 455,698 to 483,269). In non-municipal areas there was an increase both in the number of schools and in their strength. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars in the Presidency were 7·4 and 17·3 respectively as against 8·1 and 20·17, respectively, in the previous year.

(*b*) *Financial.*—There was an increase in the number and strength of elementary and primary (European) schools for boys and girls as there were 54,839 schools with 2,498,139 pupils on the 31st March 1929 against 52,472 schools with 2,356,108 pupils in 1927–28. Expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 189·00 lakhs to Rs. 205·89 lakhs and the average cost of a school and that of a pupil was Rs. 375–7–3, and Rs. 8–3–10, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 360–3–0 and Rs. 8–0–4.

The number of boys, elementary and primary (European) schools, rose from 48,422 to 50,108 and their strength from 2,095,329 to 2,202,961. Their total cost was

Rs. 171·36 lakhs. The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 7–12–5.

The number of elementary schools for Indian boys alone rose from 48,407 to 50,096 and the number of pupils reading in them rose from 2,094,138 to 2,193,845. Their total cost rose from Rs. 157·34 lakhs to Rs. 170·70 lakhs and the average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 7–12–6.

The total expenditure on Education rose from Rs. 478·91 lakhs to Rs. 545·75 lakhs. The increase was contributed by both public and private funds as last year. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to total expenditure was 63 and 37 per cent, respectively, against 60 and 40 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 362·85 lakhs to Rs. 396·86 lakhs. The increase was shared by public as well as private funds, the total increase being Rs. 27·01 lakhs of which 80 per cent was met by public funds. The amount spent on schools managed by local and municipal boards increased by Rs. 4·77 lakhs.

The indirect expenditure showed a large increase, the amount rising from Rs. 116·06 lakhs to Rs. 148·88 lakhs, the increase being mainly under grants to universities.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 243·82 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 266·07 lakhs. The actuals for the year were Rs. 262·84 lakhs.

Including the expenditure on Government buildings and schools and colleges not under the control of the Education Department, the provincial receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 8·61 lakhs and Rs. 294·44 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 8·72 lakhs and Rs. 251·19 lakhs in 1927–28. The increase in charges was mainly due to the increase in the amount of grants to universities from Rs. 3·48 lakhs to Rs. 30·61 lakhs. The provincial subsidies to local bodies inclusive of the amounts placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and the Registrar-General of Panchayats for elementary education rose by Rs. 9·29 lakhs to Rs. 137·94 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel*—(*a*) *Direction.*—I was in charge of the department throughout the year. Towards the end of June 1928, I toured in Coimbatore and paid visits to various places in the North Arcot and Anantapur districts in July and August 1928, in Chittoor District during September, and in Malabar and South Kanara districts in October. Kistna and Guntūr districts were visited in November 1928 and East Gōdāvari in December. My last

tour was in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Rāmnād and Madura in the month of February 1929.

(*b*) *Indian Educational Service—Men's Branch.*—Of the 53 posts in the Indian Educational Service 22 posts were permanently vacant at the end of the year under review, as against 21 in the preceding year. These vacancies have continued to remain unfilled pending the receipt of orders on the reorganization of the Superior Educational Services.

During the year under review the department lost the services of Mr. H. A. Hart, District Educational Officer, who died after a service of nearly 25 years.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, officiating Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, in the Indian Educational Service, retired from service on 11th March 1929.

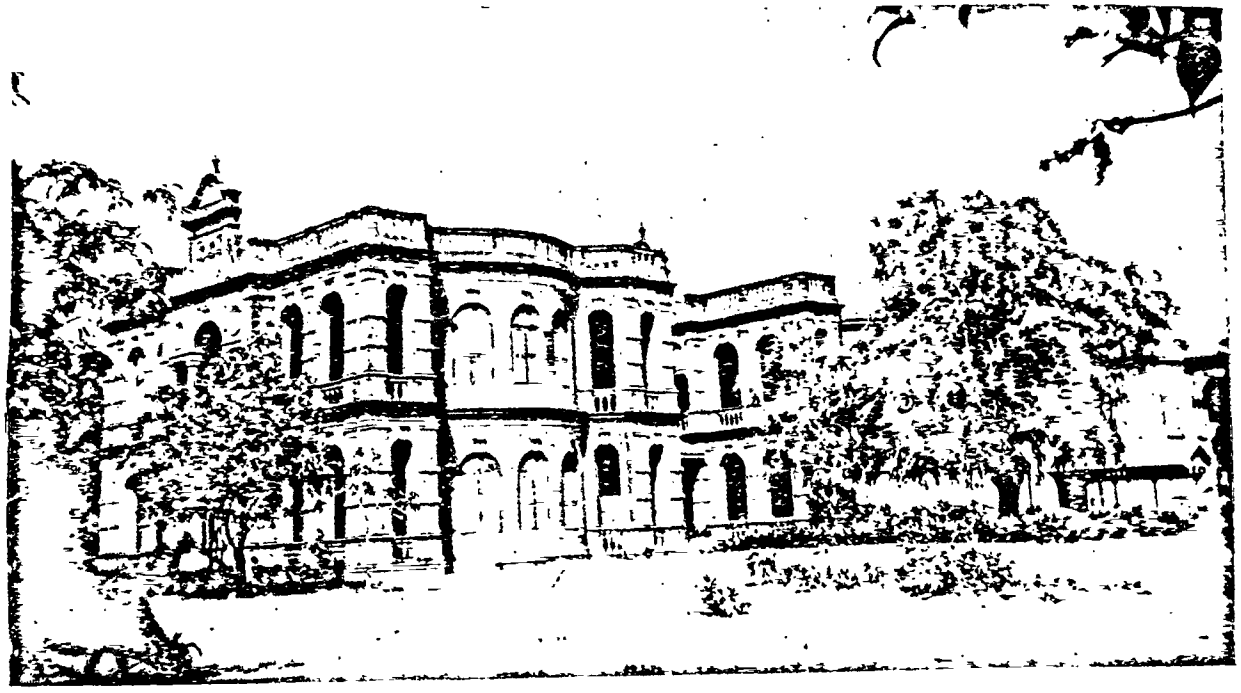
(*c*) *Madras Educational Service—Men's Branch.*—At the end of the year 1927–28, the number of posts in the Madras Educational Service (Men's branch) was 57. During the year under review three additional posts were sanctioned, viz., Lecturer in Pure Mathematics, Government Victoria College, Palghat, Lecturer in Applied Mathematics in the same College and Lecturer in Chemistry in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur. The post of District Educational Officer, West Gōdāvari, which was temporary, was made permanent from 1st April 1929, while the post of Agency Educational Officer was abolished from 1st March 1929. The total number of posts at the end of the year was 60.

During the year the following officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service :—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. Parthasarathi Nayakar Avargal.
(2) ,, D. Sadasiva Reddi Garu.
(3) ,, P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
(4) ,, V. Viswanatha Sarma Garu.

(*d*) *Indian Educational Service—Women's Branch.*—There were thirteen posts in the Indian Educational Service as in the previous year. Miss M. F. Prager, on return from leave, was posted as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, and consequently one of the Indian Educational Service posts, which had been kept in abeyance, was revived. Miss I. Gunther continued to officiate in the Indian Educational Service throughout the year.

(*e*) *Madras Educational Service—Women's Branch.*—The number of posts in the Madras Educational Service remained the same as last year, viz., 19.



OLD COLLEGE BUILDINGS—Southern Block, built in 1904

(*f*) *Special post.*—The temporary post of Woman Specialist in Physical Education was made permanent during the year and Miss V. E. Fearn was confirmed in that post.

6. *University and Collegiate Education.*—With the establishment of the Annamalai University there are now three Universities in the Presidency.

(*A*) *The Madras University.*—(i) Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon who acted as Vice-Chancellor during the absence of Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu on leave, was appointed to the post from 21st May 1928 consequent on the retirement of the latter. Mr. William McLean continued as Registrar.

(ii) Statutes were passed for instituting a Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees of the University and for the constitution of a separate Faculty of Fine Arts.

(iii) Several important changes were made in the University courses of study. The first examination of the remodelled Intermediate course was held in March 1929. A few colleges are offering instruction in Indian Music—a new option now included in the Intermediate syllabus. The concession hitherto granted to graduates to appear for the M.A. Examination without the production of attendance certificates was withdrawn. The courses in medicine were improved and revised, and the General Medical Council of Great Britain has extended the period of recognition of the Madras Medical Degrees till the end of July 1929. The University appointed part-time teachers in French and German, and with the permission of the Principal the classes were held in the Presidency College. A Bachelor of Commerce Degree course was instituted and Government were addressed to raise the Institute of Commerce to the status of a Commercial College.

(iv) *Research Department.*—The question of the establishment of a School of Experimental Psychology was considered, and in view of the heavy financial commitments of the University it was decided to postpone the scheme.

(v) With reference to Mr. Buck's report on Physical Education mentioned in last year's report, each college was required to depute a graduate to the Y.M.C.A. National School of Physical Education to undergo training for nine months on a stipendiary grant of Rs. 50 per mensem, the University having agreed to meet two-thirds of the expenditure from its own funds. It is reported that ten colleges have deputed men for training as Physical Training Directors.

Medical inspection of students was made compulsory in the Madras University area.

(vi) *Library.*—Mr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to be University Librarian. The Library was removed to the main hall of the Senate House pending the construction of the new library buildings, for which plans and detailed estimates have already been completed. Arrangements were made for the loan of books to the teaching departments, the Syndicate having agreed to furnish the necessary deposits on their behalf.

(vii) *Tamil Lexicon.*—Parts I to IV of Volume III have been published.

(viii) *The University Inspection Commission* was constituted in April 1928 and commenced its work in July. Three tours were arranged. The first tour comprised the inspection of the colleges in the South, the second included the colleges on the West Coast and in the course of the third tour the Commission inspected the remaining affiliated colleges in the Presidency and also those at Hyderabad and Bangalore. All the Arts Colleges and the majority of the Professional Colleges were visited. The general report of the Commission which was presented to the Senate in March 1929 was adopted and the Senate resolved that there was no need for instituting any more Universities in the area now under the jurisdiction of the Madras University.

(ix) The following applications for recognition or affiliation were granted by the Syndicate in the course of studies specified against each college :—

RECOGNITION.

1. Government College.	Muhammadan	Part I—English Language and Literature and Part II Group (v-A) (History and Economics) of the B.A. Degree Course.
2. Queen Mary's College	...	Geography and Indian Music under Part III of the Intermediate Course.

AFFILIATION.

3. St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam.		Part I—English Language and Literature and Part II Group (v-A) History and Economics of the B.A Degree Course (for two years).

4. Maharaja's College for Women, Trivandrum.	Part I—English and Part II Group (v-A) History and Economics and Group (VI) Malayalam and Sanskrit of the B.A. Courses and Natural Science and Indian History of the Intermediate Course.
5. Victoria College, Palghat ...	Group I of the B.A. Course.
6. Maharaja's College, Pudukottah.	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering under Part III of the Intermediate Course.
7. Sacred Heart College, Bangalore.	Indian History of the Intermediate Course.

(x) *University Training Corps.*—The Committee appointed to go into the question of providing increased facilities for students to undergo military training, reported in favour of increasing the number of battalions of the University Training Corps, and the University addressed the Government of India basing their recommendations on this report. The Government of India, however, intimated their inability to accept these recommendations. During the year the question of introducing military science as a subject of the University course was also considered.

The Syndicate sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the University Training Corps during the year.

The sanctioned strength of the Corps was maintained, 260 recruits being enrolled during the course of the year. The annual camp was held in Bangalore during the last two weeks of September. The programme of training was similar to that of last year, with the addition of bayonet training. An attempt was made to train Non-Commissioned Officers to accept responsibility and to help in giving instruction to the men under their charge, and this resulted in increased keenness and a better understanding of discipline by all ranks. The usual competitions and sports were held and the Willingdon Shield for all round efficiency was won by the Christian College Company, and the Company Drill Cup by the Presidency College contingent. The Corps was inspected in camp by Brigadier R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O., who expressed himself as pleased with all he saw. Consequent on his transfer from Madras Mr. S. E. Ranganathan who was with the Corps from its inception resigned his Commission.

(*B*) *Andhra University.*—(i) Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo, Raja of Jeypore, continued as Pro-Chancellor and Mr. C. R. Reddi as Vice-Chancellor. The pay of the Registrar Mr. C. D. S. Chetti) was revised on a time-scale of Rs. 700-50-900. The Rev. A. B. Johnston and Mr. Sitaramaswami Sastri were appointed as University Orators in English and Telugu respectively.

(ii) The Legislative Council passed measures substituting Vizagapatam for Bezwada as the headquarters of the University and also excluding the Ceded Districts and Chittoor from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University.

(iii) The Library which was strengthened by large additions continued to be located in a rented building. The University issued its first publication, viz., "The Beginnings of Local Taxation in the Madras Presidency."

(iv) It may be noted that the study of a vernacular language was made compulsory for the Intermediate course and that affiliation was granted to the following colleges in the subjects noted against them :—

1. Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	Groups II-A and II-B of the B.A. course.
2. P. R. College, Cocanada ...	Group III of the B.A. Degree course.
3. Rajah's College, Parlakimedi.	Agriculture under the Intermediate course.
4. Hindu College, Masulipatam.	Group III of the Intermediate course.
5. Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Further affiliation granted till the end of 1929-30.

(*C*) *The Annamalai University* came into existence during the year, and Mr. S. E. Ranganathan was appointed as Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Viswanatha Ayyar as Registrar of the new University.

(*D*) *Statistics.*—The number of First Grade Colleges for men continued to be the same, viz., 24, but their strength increased from 10,656 to 10,995. Of this total, 680 were reading for Honours, 264 in the first year class, 215 in the second and the remaining 201 in the final year Honours class. About one-third of these were in the Presidency College and the rest were distributed among the other colleges affiliated in Honours. The number of students undergoing post-graduate courses increased from 102 to 118 and of these 33 were in the Presidency College, 42 in the Christian College, 12 in the Loyola College, 29 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and 2 in Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

The number of Second Grade Colleges for men rose from 15 to 16, the increase being due to the raising of the High School, Masulipatam, to the grade of a Second Grade College. The strength of the Second Grade Colleges went up to 1,949 as against 1,771 of the last year. The total strength in all Arts Colleges for men stood at 12,944 as against the figure 12,427 for 1927–28, i.e., an increase of 517 over 1927–28.

The number of Oriental Colleges remained the same and the number on their rolls increased from 421 to 495.

The number of Professional Colleges for men decreased by 1 owing to the abolition of the L.T. section attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Their strength, however, increased from 2,260 to 2,324. In spite of an increase of 46 in the strength of the Agricultural College, Veterinary College and Vizagapatam Medical College the total strength in the Professional Colleges under the control of other Departments decreased from 899 to 882, as the strength of the Medical College, Madras, and of the Forest College went down by 45 and 18 respectively during the year. Fifty-six women underwent L.T. training this year as against 49 in 1927–28. It is gratifying to note that a large number of women took a medical course during the year, 74 being the actual number in the two Medical Colleges.

7. *Secondary Education*—(1) *Statistical.*—The number of Public Secondary Schools for Indian boys increased from 526 to 528. Twelve new Secondary schools were opened, eight schools were closed and two reduced to the primary grade, while nineteen schools opened forms above the third—Government one, Local Board eight, Municipal Board two and Aided eight.

The number of pupils rose from 165,493 to 169,844, an increase of 2·6 per cent. The number of girls reading in Indian Secondary schools for boys was 3,113.

(2) *S.S.L.C. Scheme.*—(*a*) The tenure of the office of the members of the S.S.L.C. Board appointed in 1925 expired on the 15th July 1928 when the Board was reconstituted by the nomination thereto of new members under the revised scheme approved by the Government.

(*b*) *Revision of the S.S.L.C. Course.*—The Committee appointed by the University of Madras to consider the question of revision of the course of study of the S.S.L.C. scheme recommended to the Academic Council that S.S.L.C. might be considered as an equivalent test for admission to University courses of study subject to the

condition that the University should be given greater representation on the Board and that the course of study should be so recast that the subjects under Group 'B' might be distributed among Groups 'A' and 'C'.

The reconstituted Board examined this question with a view to meeting the wishes of the University without in any way sacrificing the essentials of a sound Secondary Education and approved the draft scheme with some modifications. The syllabuses for the several subjects of study revised by the sub-committees appointed for the purpose were also approved by the Board. The essentials of the revised scheme are that all the subjects which admit of a public examination held in them are distributed among Groups 'A' and 'C', Group 'B' consisting only of those subjects in which a public examination is not possible. As against three subjects in the old scheme, Group 'A' now consists of five subjects the two additional subjects being "Outline of History of England and India and Geography" and Elementary Science. Certain 'C' Group subjects have been deleted while Geography and Applied Art have been newly included. Experience will show whether the syllabuses as revised require modification.

(*c*) *S.S.L.C. Examination.*—(1) During the year, 371 institutions presented pupils for the S.S.L.C. Examination. The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 17,171 to 17,548 and included 2,976 private candidates. The certificates of 17,416 (16,988 boys and 428 girls) were completed during the year: 107 pupils belonging to the depressed classes and fourteen who were dependants of children of Indian Soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Twenty-eight Adi-Dravidas and twenty-six Adi-Andhras completed their certificates.

This year again the most popular optional subjects were History of England, Algebra and Geometry, Physics and Chemistry, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic, Shorthand and Typewriting. Fifty five schools against nineteen last year used the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in non-language subjects in the Higher forms. Some of the private candidates also adopted the vernacular as the medium of examination in non-language subjects.

(2) The most disturbing element in connexion with the public examination is the leakage of question papers. It is a humiliating fact that it is impossible to conduct any public examination in this Presidency unless

elaborate arrangements are made, minute rules laid down and every precaution which secrecy and ingenuity can devise adopted. Where there is a leakage, as certainly was the case last March in a restricted area in one paper, it is practically impossible to get evidence. Leakage of question papers could be stopped at once if an articulate public opinion condemned it and was strong enough to require co-operation with the authorities and the supply of evidence as to the source of the evil. As it is, there is the annual spectre of possible leakage and the reality of case after case of malpractice. Each year there is the repellent task of dealing with these cases; and these, taken together with the thriving trade in bogus papers, form a sorry commentary on public examination morality. This year complaints were actually preferred by parent purchasers of bogus question papers because none of the questions appeared in the genuine papers! and moral instruction forms part of the school curriculum. Optimism in such circumstances is difficult and one wonders if there is much educational advantage in retaining a public examination, a recurring feature of which is a struggle to baffle dishonesty.

(3) Government passed orders on some of the recommendations of the Committee on the Reorganization of Secondary Education in the Presidency referred to in last year's report. They accepted the recommendations (*a*) that there should be a common course of instruction for all pupils whether in rural or in urban areas up to and including the present fifth standard and (*b*) that higher elementary schools should not be converted into middle schools but should be kept distinct, and requested the Director to take steps to make the course of instruction in higher elementary schools really distinct from that in middle schools so as to make it suitable to the class of pupils who will attend them. They were also in general agreement with the Conference regarding the middle school course except that they considered that option should be allowed as at present to pupils to take Sanskrit in place of the vernacular in the middle school stage. Government accepted the recommendation that a short course of instruction in gardening and horticulture should be given in elementary and middle schools and called for detailed proposals in this regard.

Revised Rules for the election of members to the District Secondary Education Boards were framed and issued in G.O. No. 1767, Law (Education), dated 24th August 1928.

(4) *Grants-in-Aid.*—In their Order Mis. No. 1177, Education, dated 23rd May 1928, Government resolved that grants from public funds should be withheld from educational institutions which refuse admission to pupils belonging to particular castes or communities. The procedure to be adopted in the preparation and submission of applications for boarding grants was revised and a uniform rate of Rs. 3 per child was fixed. The general question of revision of the Code is still before Government.

(5) *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 74·36 lakhs to Rs. 79·22 lakhs. To the total expenditure public funds contributed 31·90 per cent, fees 51·66 per cent and other sources 16·44 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 32, 54 and 14.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rupees 45–6–0 against Rs. 44–5–0 in 1927–28 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23–7–0. Fees met 46 per cent of the total cost in Municipal and Local Boards schools and 57 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentage for the previous year being 47 and 60.

In this connexion it may be stated that Local and Municipal Boards incurred a loss of fee income to the extent of Rs. 2,20,192 during the year under report on account of fee concessions granted under Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. Similar concessions are given in Government and aided secondary schools. The amount spent on this account is increasing from year to year and it is to be feared that Government may be involved in very large expenditure in course of time. Equality of educational opportunity is interpreted in terms of caste and class, not of poverty and merit.

8. *Elementary Education.*—In considering the problems of elementary education there are certain general considerations which have to be borne in mind as affecting the development of different branches of education and their inter-relation. It has first to be remembered that provincial revenues are largely static in amount. In certain countries of the West various schemes are worked out and, if necessary, additional taxation is imposed so as to make the carrying out of the schemes possible. In this Presidency, however, this is not the case and as a result many proposals for the improvement of conditions in the Presidency have to lie over or can only be put into force to a limited extent owing to the fact that

there is no expanding revenue. This fact naturally affects the consideration of educational development as it is necessary to determine how much of the total provincial revenues can legitimately be assigned to education and of this proportion how much should properly be allocated to any particular branch of educational activity. Assuming that taxation cannot be imposed in a larger measure to provide the necessary funds, it is essential that the claims of different aspects of education should be carefully considered and the relative urgency of different branches of education be discussed independently of the special enthusiasms of individuals or sections of the community. Again, the earlier theory in regard to education of this country was a kind of filtration theory. It was assumed that if education was imparted to the higher classes and a programme of higher education initiated such education would filter down to the masses. This theory ignored the implications of the Hindu social system and was foredoomed to failure. Education did not as a matter of fact filter down to the masses, and for this and a number of other reasons the education of women was wholly neglected.

As a result of these general considerations there is a top-heavy system of education and to-day there is a real danger of the coach of education being still more heavily laden on the top without corresponding strengthening of the elementary structure below : yet, if political progress is to be made, it is essential that the greatest stress should be laid on elementary education, and the question of how far the present system and the present tendencies are likely to lead to the formation of an educated electorate is a problem which has to be solved. From this point of view, a sound system of elementary education both for boys and for girls is of infinitely greater importance than the multiplication of secondary schools, colleges and universities. If this proposition is conceded, it is necessary to consider what the existing defects are in the present system, what palliatives can be applied to these defects and what cure, if any, exists.

The main defects are well-known : (i) A lack of financial control in respect of the very large sums voted annually in the shape of subsidies to local bodies. Over this expenditure the department itself has little direct control. It is true that the accounts of the Boards are audited, but delays and irregularities occur. (ii) Again there is the problem of wastage, due in part to economic causes but in part also to the fact that a large number of elementary schools are

single-teacher schools with numbers so large that the lowest standards are neglected, with the inevitable corollary that many children make no progress and leave at the end of the first or second year. It is true that there has been a slight improvement as regards the duration of school-life, and that the actual position is slightly more favourable than would appear on the surface owing to the fact that it is only in the most recent years that a very large number of additional schools have been started. (iii) A further defect is the lack of supervision to ensure that the schools work with regularity and honesty. The inspecting staff is not sufficient to pay visits sufficient in number to ensure regularity. The only remedy for this is an increased inspecting staff. (iv) Again, the qualifications of the existing teaching staff in elementary schools are lamentably deficient. Their general education is much too low and any person, however little literate himself, can open a school. (v) Again, whereas in other countries in urban as well as in the larger rural areas the principle followed is to have large schools of 300 or more children serving the surrounding area, in this country each parent wants to have a school at his door and in consequence, in municipal and rural areas there are large numbers of small schools with resultant expenditure on rent and staff and low efficiency. Concentration is essential, particularly in town areas where the cost of sites is so great. (vi) One defect remains resulting from those previously mentioned, the common lapse into illiteracy of those who have been in school.

The question next arises as to what palliatives have been or are being applied to mitigate the cumulative effect of these various deficiencies in elementary education. As regards financial control, questions of policy are here involved which it is not my province to examine, but that greater control is essential requires no proof in the eyes of those who know what actually is going on. As regards the adequacy of staff in schools and the qualifications of staff, efforts are being made to reduce the number of single-teacher schools by the grant of subsidies to local bodies for the appointment of additional staff in existing schools, and local bodies and aided managements are being encouraged to recruit teachers of the higher elementary grade and to concentrate on this grade for purposes of training. With better teachers and a larger number of such teachers, it may be hoped that greater attention will be applied to the lowest classes in elementary schools and that the children in them

will in consequence make greater progress and be more likely to be retained in schools. As regards the supervision of schools, as it is the prime responsibility of Government to see that the tax-payers' money is properly spent and as it is well-known that many schools do not work regularly, it follows that the case for an adequate inspecting agency is clear. In respect of concentration of schools, efforts are being made to bring home to local authorities the need for a smaller number of large schools as tending both to economy and to efficiency. It will be long, however, before overlapping of agencies and unnecessary schools are got rid of. Schools are started for reasons other than educational or where they are unnecessary. Lastly, as regards the lapse into illiteracy a great extension of adult education is required by an improvement of village conditions, by the provision of libraries and reading rooms and by visual instruction. There honorary and non-official workers have a wide field for their activities, and it is to be hoped that in the coming years work by them will prevent much of the present lapse into illiteracy. Apart from these palliatives, there is only one cure and that is effective compulsion. Compulsion has been introduced up to date in 25 municipalities and in certain rural areas, notably on West Coast and in Saidapet Taluk. Effective compulsion, however, cannot be said to exist except in a small fraction of cases. As a preparatory step, a cess has been levied in the case of a large number of local bodies and in the appendix is given a list of those local bodies which do not levy a cess to-day.

Expansion.—In pursuance of the policy formulated by Government for providing all school-less centres with a population of 500 and above with an elementary school, sanction was accorded during the year for the opening of 687 Board Elementary schools for boys, involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,97,316: those 687 Board elementary schools included 22 Board elementary schools for Muhammadan boys. Funds were also placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils to enable them to accord supplemental admission to aid to 96 new elementary schools for boys under private management opened in school-less centres. There was an increase in the number of public elementary schools for boys from 48,407 to 50,096, i.e., 3·5 per cent while their strength rose from 2,094,138 to 2,193,845, or 4·8 per cent. The increase was shared by all agencies except those classified as "unaided." The number of part-time and night schools also increased by 88 to 5,875. The

percentage of male pupils to the total male population for the Presidency was 9·6 against 8·7 in the previous year, the percentage varying from 13·8 in Malabar, 4·3 in Gōdāvari East Agency, and 2·2 in Vizagapatam Agency.

The total number of teachers employed in public schools rose from 87,978 to 91,762 or by 4·3 per cent. There were in all 18,859 schools managed by teacher-managers containing 7,287 trained teachers as against 18,617 schools with 6,834 trained teachers in 1927–28.

The number of school buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools was 830 of which 201 were for schools under public management.

Subsidies.—The system of subsidizing local bodies towards the payment of the allowance of Rs. 4 to teachers employed in elementary schools under their management was placed on a fixed permanent basis, taking into account the amount of grant paid from provincial funds in 1927–28. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 1,27,337 being one-half of the amount required for construction of elementary school buildings under local bodies were also promised for payment on the post-payment system.

Panchayat Schools.—The experiment of opening panchayat-managed schools in school-less centres with a population of 500 and over was continued during the year. Sanction was accorded for the opening of 612 schools in 1928–29.

Agency Tracts.—Sanction was accorded in 1928–29 for the opening of seven new Board elementary schools in the Parvatipur Agency Taluk, involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,100. Sanction was also accorded for the payment of Rs. 228 a year to the Koraput Taluk Board towards the cost of entertainment of an additional teacher in the Board Girls' School, Jeypore (Oriya).

9. *Special Education*—(*a*) *Training schools.*—The total number of Government training schools for masters inclusive of the sessional schools in the Agency was 61 as against 60 in the previous year on account of the opening of a new Government Training School for masters at Bezwada. Additional facilities for the training of teachers were also provided by the opening, on a temporary footing for a period of 4 years from 1st July 1928, of a secondary training class in the Government training schools at Bimlipatam and Anantapur, an additional secondary training class at Tanjore and a higher elementary training class in the Government Training School, Cannanore. The temporary secondary training class in the Government Training

School Tinnevelly, was retained permanently. There was an increase in the number of students undergoing training from 7,290 to 8,737. Of these 1,321 were of the Secondary grade and 7,416 of the Elementary grade.

The number of aided training schools for masters decreased from 24 to 23 owing to the abolition of the training class attached to the Thirthapati High School, Ambasamudram. But the number who underwent training was 2,090 as against 2,067 of last year.

During the year under review there were 8 sessional schools under the management of Local Boards with 188 pupils against 9 schools with 203 pupils in the previous year. The above number excludes the 3 sessional schools in the Agency which are under the management of Government.

Examinations.—The number of candidates examined for the Training School-leaving Certificate Examination was 9,960 of whom 8,351 were men and 1,609 were women. The number of candidates that passed the examination was 6,042 of whom 5,056 were men and 986 were women. The number examined for the Secondary, Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary grades was 1,396, 4,361 and 4,203, respectively and the number that passed the examination in these 3 grades was 1,039, 2,712 and 2,291, respectively.

(*b*) *Commercial Schools.*—There was an increase in the number of students reading in the Government schools of Commerce at Calicut and Vizagapatam and the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, from 362 to 412. The strength of the three commercial schools recognized by the department, viz., Kanara School of Commerce, Mangalore, Pudupet Convent School of Commerce, Madras, and the Kalyanam Institute of Commerce, Madura, was 417 against 399 in the previous year.

(*c*) *Agricultural Schools.*—The following is extracted from the report of the Director of Agriculture.

The only Agricultural Middle School in the Presidency situated at Taliparamba continued to function during the year with a strength of 44 boys as against 41 of last year. In the final examination held by the District Educational Officer and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, 30 were examined and 17 passed.

The District Board, Madura, have decided to open an Agricultural Middle School for the benefit of the Kallars at Usilampatti, and the foundation stone for the construction of a building for the school has been already laid. There is

also a proposal to open an Agricultural Middle School in Tanjore District but the scheme has not materialized as yet.

A new building to house the elementary school at the Agricultural College was erected during the year. The classes for the juvenile and adult labourers at the Central Farm, Coimbatore, and the Agricultural stations at Palur and Anakapalle were held during the year as usual. At Anakapalle the average number of the pupils on the roll during the year was 36. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these schools during the year was Rs. 1,984.

(*d*) *Engineering Schools.*—The Government School of Engineering, Trichinopoly, was abolished with effect from 1st April 1928 and the Subordinate Engineering classes were retransferred to the College of Engineering, Guindy. The Engineering School at Vizagapatam had a strength of 101 during the year under review.

(*e*) There were on 31st March 1929, 39,454 students receiving instruction of a technical character as compared with 37,625 students in the previous year. Of the former 1,674 were pursuing art education, 751 technical education in Engineering subjects and Telegraphy, 34,524 industrial education including agriculture, and 2,505 commercial education.

The total number of candidates registered for the two (higher and lower) grades was 9,214 of whom 1,734 were for the higher and 7,480 for the lower. The number examined was 8,485 of whom 3,284 were successful. Ninety-six of the 1,734 candidates for the Higher grade and 284 of those for the lower were women, of whom 43 and 158 were successful. As usual, the greater number of candidates for the lower grade took up Freehand Outline and Model Drawing. Eighteen diplomas and sixty-one group certificates were issued during the year.

(*f*) *Sanskrit Education.*—The number of Sanskrit Colleges remained the same but the number of students reading in them increased from 350 to 403. There was a decrease in the number of Sanskrit schools (advanced and elementary) from 148 to 143 with a corresponding decline in their strength from 5,936 to 5,734.

The number of candidates who applied for the Public Examination at the end of the Advanced course of study in Sanskrit schools was 384, of whom 356 actually sat for the examination. Thirty-seven were declared eligible for admission to the University course of study for the Siromani Title or Vidya Praveena course, 66 for the Vidwan or Ubhayabhasha Praveena and 112 for either of the courses.

(*g*) In the industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries there were 5,636 students under instruction against 5,096 in the previous year.

(*h*) *Manual Training and Practical Instruction.*—Thirty-five manual training classes attached to 27 institutions were newly sanctioned during the year under review, bringing the total number of classes on 31st March 1929 to 253 with an approximate strength of 32,404. This excludes the 41 manual training classes working in the Madras Corporation Elementary Schools, with an attendance of 2,166. Woodwork and Mechanical Drawing continue to be the most popular form of manual training in high schools. Weaving and Spinning are more popular in middle and elementary schools. Manual training classes in 21 Government institutions were made permanent in the course of the year 1928–29.

The class in the Teachers' College for training instructors in subjects based on drawing, along with the staff employed therein was permanently retained from 1st April 1928, and was renamed the "Class for the training of Art Masters." Government also sanctioned the permanent retention of the Assistant Manual Training Instructor employed in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and abolished the vacant post of Manual Training Instructor for European schools with effect from 1st April 1928.

The system of making separate grants for manual training classes ceased so far as aided training schools and secondary schools under local bodies and private agencies were concerned, the expenditure incurred on the opening and maintenance of these classes being taken into consideration in sanctioning the ordinary teaching, building, and equipment grants. The District Educational Officers were also at the same time empowered to accord, in consultation with the Adviser, approval to the introduction of schemes of manual training in non-Government schools other than elementary schools in their jurisdiction.

Eight candidates underwent training for Manual Training Instructors' certificates and 16 for Art Masters' Diploma.

In G.O. Mis. No. 1024, dated 5th May 1928, Government approved the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for revising the scheme of training for Manual Training Instructors. According to the new scheme the Manual Training course, which covers a period of two years, will be open only to holders of completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates with special aptitude for manual

training and allied subjects. In the first year, the candidates will receive instruction mainly in the principles of teaching and of manual and vocational training, and in the second year, training in practical work and the methods of teaching manual training subjects.

Literature on Manual Training.—Bulletin No. 12 of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, revised as Bulletin No. 20, Manual Training—Wood-work, was published by the Government Press during the year.

10. *Women's Education*—(*a*) *General Statistics.*—The number of girls' schools solely intended for Indian girls rose from 4,273 to 4,938 and their strength from 280,200 to 315,701. During the year under review there were 635,207 girls attending all grades of institutions against 585,339 on the 31st March 1928.

(*b*) *Collegiate.*—The number of Arts Colleges for women remained stationary and the strength in them decreased from 421 to 376. There was a decrease in the strength of all the five Arts Colleges for women, but this was compensated for by a marked increase in the number of women students reading in Arts Colleges for men from 84 to 112. The number of women reading in the Medical College rose from 62 to 74 as already observed in paragraph 6.

(*c*) *Secondary Education.*—There was an increase in the number of Secondary Schools for girls and in the number of pupils reading in them. There were on the 31st March 1929, 40 high schools and 27 middle schools and the total strength of these schools was 14,556. Exclusive of boys reading in girls' schools and inclusive of 3,113 girls reading in boys' schools 17,267 girls were receiving secondary education against 16,018 girls in 1927–28.

In September 1928, a report was submitted to Government dealing with the development of Women's education in the Presidency. The report was largely based on the recommendations of a Conference of women officers held in the previous year, and besides discussing the present position and the problems relating to the education of girls in the Presidency included statistical tables and a tentative programme of expansion. Under the orders of Government this report has been widely circulated and it is hoped that as a result there will be more rapid progress in the education of girls. It would appear, however that financial considerations will not admit of as rapid progress as was hoped, and the chief difficulty experienced in carrying out the tentative

programme adumbrated in the report lies in the fact that a considerable proportion of the graduates who undergo training drift out of the profession, and in consequence the staffing of newly opened schools presents considerable difficulty, particularly in the Telugu country.

(*d*) *Elementary Education.*—The number of Elementary Schools for girls rose from 4,044 to 4,722 and their strength from 260,390 to 294,678. The number of schools closed during the year was 182 and the number opened 860. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 302,080 to 318,156.

The system of subsidizing local boards for the opening of Board elementary schools for girls in hitherto unprovided centres with a population of 2,000 and above was continued and sanction was accorded for the opening of 500 schools involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,74,216. The 500 schools referred to included 62 schools for Muhammadan girls, and during the year Government accepted the principle of subsidizing local boards towards the cost of opening elementary schools for Muhammadan girls in centres having a Muhammadan population of 1,000 and above.

Sanction was also accorded for the employment of 240 additional teachers in elementary schools, the opening of which was sanctioned in 1927-28. These are all schools under the management of local boards and the annual recurring expenditure on provincial funds on this account was Rs. 57,480.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools increased from 10,626 to 12,001 of whom 8,662 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 34 against 33 in the previous year. Forty-two new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools, out of which 10 were for schools under public management.

(*e*) *Special Education.*—The number of Government training schools for women increased from 20 to 28 due to the opening of training sections or schools at Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Gudiyattam, Dindigul, Bellary, Kurnool and Vriddhachalam.

With the opening of the Sri Sarada Training School, Triplicane, the number of aided training schools also increased from 20 to 21. This brought the total number of training schools for women under the various managements to 50 against 41 in the previous year. The number of women under training also rose from 1,973 to 2,379. Of

these 354 were for the secondary grade and 2,025 for the elementary grade.

The course of training for Physical Training Instructresses was modified so as to make it more up to date. Five candidates were trained at the Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, under the revised scheme and four were declared eligible for diplomas.

(*f*) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on Arts Colleges for women was Rs. 2,05,785 and the average cost per student was Rs. 520. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls rose from 38·69 lakhs to 42·83 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 78 per cent, fees 4 per cent and other sources 18 per cent against 77, 5 and 18, respectively, last year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 59–8–0 and that in an elementary school Rs. 12–2–0.

(*g*) A noteworthy feature of the year was the expansion of the inspectorate into seven circles. The jurisdiction of the circle officers has consequently been reconstructed. This consolidation will prove effective in giving effect to further expansion.

The question of Physical Education and Training has received attention, and a Committee to inquire into the question in girls' schools was appointed by Government. Greater attention has also been paid to the teaching of Indian Music.

11. *European Education.*—There was a fall of one in the number of institutions for Europeans, the decrease being due to the amalgamation of Bishop Corrie High School with Doveton Boys' High School, Madras. It is a matter for satisfaction that the arrangements for amalgamation which were not free from difficulty have been successfully carried through. It is to be hoped that other amalgamations may be effected. The Railway Middle School at Guntakal was converted into a primary school, but the number of middle schools shown last year as 27 remains the same as St. Mark's School, Madras, was raised to the status of a middle school under the designation of Bishop Corrie Middle School. The Railway School at Negapatam was closed, but, with the opening of a primary school at Golden Rock, Trichinopoly, the total number of primary schools, viz., 21 remained unaltered during the year. As contrasted with last year, there was an increase in the strength of the schools from 10,363 to 10,536; but the number of students attending

Arts and Professional Colleges during the year went down from 116 to 106. In conformity with this increase in the strength of schools the total number of teachers employed in European schools rose to 746 as against 734 for the previous year. Of these teachers, 554 were trained, 59 certificated but untrained and 133 untrained and uncertificated, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 532, 64 and 138, respectively. It is pleasing to note that there was an increase in the number of trained teachers and a decrease in the number of untrained and uncertificated teachers. As usual two teachers were deputed for training in the Chelmsford Training Class for Masters at Ghora Gali.

There were 189 candidates examined for the European High School Examination and 222 for the Middle School; and of these, 121 and 135 respectively passed.

The revision and reprint of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and the Regulations and Syllabuses in respect of European School Examinations which were in progress in the previous year were completed. With a view to giving representation to the Madras and Andhra Universities on the Board for the award of European School Leaving Certificates, the Board was reconstituted.

The Training School for European teachers at Lovedale was closed with effect from 1st January 1929, and was reopened at Madras, the Doveton Committee taking over its management. The Special Subjects Training Centre continued to function during the year, but consequent on the departure on leave of Miss Park, the Lecturer in Domestic Science for European Schools, the work done at the Training Centre was not as useful as it was in previous years. On the Lecturer's return in September 1929 the Training Centre is expected to be in full working order.

The total expenditure on European Education rose from 24·97 lakhs to 25·38 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 34·9 per cent, fees 26·3 per cent and other sources 38·8 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous years being 35, 26 and 39.

12. *Muhammadan Education*—(*a*) *General Statistics.*—The number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 3,464 to 3,692 and their strength from 202,227 to 217,262. The number of private institutions declined from 664 to 650 and their strength from 28,299 to 27,969.

(*b*) *Collegiate.*—There was an increase in the number of students reading in Arts Colleges from 396 to 431. Of these, 96 were reading in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 29 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. The number of Muhammadan students reading in Professional Colleges decreased from 78 to 66.

(*c*) *Secondary.*—There were 17 secondary schools for Muhammadan boys and one for girls with a total strength of 3,430 pupils. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians rose from 10,158 to 10,710. The problem of an adequate supply of trained Muhammadan teachers still remains partly unsolved.

(*d*) *Mappilla Education.*—The Special Assistant for Mappilla education continued till the end of the year, but the post was abolished from 1st April 1929 on account of the bifurcation for educational purposes of the Malabar district. There were six Senior Deputy Inspectors and six Junior Deputy Inspectors in connexion with Mappilla education, half the above number being employed in Ernad and Ponnani taluks where Mappilla elementary schools are in large numbers.

The two secondary schools for Mappillas at Calicut continued in existence during the year, but the number of Mappillas studying in them was 161 as against 230 in 1927–28, as the higher forms in the Himayathul Islam High School were abolished. The total number of Mappillas reading in secondary schools in Malabar district was 910 as against 736 in the previous year.

The number of public elementary schools for Mappillas in Malabar district rose from 1,365 to 1,469 and their strength from 96,794 to 103,649. Girls' schools nearly doubled in number, increasing from 44 to 87. The increase was mainly due to the opening of new schools in the Ponnani, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. Besides, there were 89 Mappilla schools in South Kanara district with a strength of 5,465. There was also a Mappilla school in Coimbatore maintained by the Kerala Muslim Sangam with 29 boys and 15 girls on the rolls. The number of private schools also increased in Malabar district from 175 to 219 with a corresponding increase in strength from 9,662 to 11,440. In South Kanara, however, the private schools decreased from 6 to 1 and their strength from 354 to 97.

There were also 79 night schools for educating adult Mappillas.

To increase the number of trained Mappilla teachers an additional lower elementary training class was opened in the Government Training School for Mappillas, Malappuram.

(*e*) *Education in the Laccadives.*—All the four schools in the islands were inspected during the year by the officer deputed by the Collector of Malabar for the inspection of the islands. The Higher Elementary School at Androth is reported to be the most popular school being staffed by a higher elementary teacher trained on the mainland.

(*f*) The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education rose from Rs. 19·94 lakhs to Rs. 20·98 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 78·36 per cent, fees 2·34 per cent and other sources 19·30 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 79, 3 and 18.

13. *Education of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other Kindred Classes.*—The number of public institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose from 10,429 to 10,874 and their strength from 302,804 to 312,515. There was a decrease in the number and strength of private schools for these classes, there being 358 schools with 7,945 pupils against 453 schools with 9,954 pupils in the previous year.

The total number of Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools rose from 241,682 (198,959 boys and 42,723 girls) to 275,266 (223,955 boys and 51,311 girls) showing an increase of 13·89 per cent over that of last year.

The number of pupils belonging to depressed classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them in 1928–29 excluding the Agency increased by 3,344.

In the Agency tracts the number of these pupils increased by 490. There was an appreciable increase in the districts of Ganjām, Madras, Tanjore, Madura, Rāmnād, Coimbatore and Salem.

During the year under report, 122 schools held in agraharams, chavadis, etc., from which the depressed class children were excluded were removed to places accessible to them as against 111 in the previous year; 160 schools located in private rented buildings were removed to suitable ones; and 63 schools were constructed during the year in places accessible to depressed classes. Of 17,626 schools under public management 15,744 are accessible to the children of depressed classes and in 7,023 the children of the depressed classes are admitted freely.

All the 16 scholarships and 16 fee remissions allocated for award to Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and pupils of the aboriginal and criminal classes studying in secondary schools were awarded during the year. The 27 scholarships sanctioned for award to pupils of the above communities in the sixth standard of higher elementary schools were also awarded.

In this connexion the Labour Commissioner has kindly supplied the following particulars :—

(i) *Opening of Elementary Schools.*—There was no change in the policy pursued by the department in the matter of opening separate elementary schools for the depressed classes. Such schools were opened only in localities where no schools at all exist or where the existing schools are in practice inaccessible to the depressed classes. At the end of 1928–29 there were 1,404 elementary schools under the Labour Department in 16 districts in which the staff of the department was working. In addition, 3 elementary schools in Salem district, 2 schools in Chittoor district, 1 school for Sugalis in Kurnool district and 1 higher elementary school at Masulipatam were maintained by the same department.

(ii) *Granting of Scholarships.*—During the year the pupils of the depressed classes studying in general educational institutions or undergoing special technical courses of studies were awarded 635 scholarships for general education, 110 industrial scholarships, 10 commercial scholarships and 5 collegiate scholarships for pupils residing in the hostels recognized by the Labour Department. Besides the Commissioner spent a sum of Rs. 599 by granting fee remissions to 13 pupils appearing for University Examination, 7 for the S.S.L.C. examination, 40 for the T.S.L.C., and 1 for Technical Examinations.

(iii) *Hostels.*—The three hostels for boys of the depressed classes at Madras, Masulipatam and Calicut were maintained at the cost of Government and there were 55, 50 and 12 students respectively during the year. These hostels admit only pupils studying in general educational institutions. A new hostel designated as the "Slater Hostel" was opened at Perambūr for the benefit of the depressed classes studying in industrial institutions in the city or serving as apprentices in industrial concerns. There were 37 boys in this hostel during the year.

(iv) *Stipends and Teachers' Training.*—Forty-three stipends were granted during the year, 31 for labour school teachers and 12 for teachers for the children of Fishermen.

In addition to the above facilities, subsidies amounting to Rs. 11,500 were granted to 9 philanthropic bodies for maintaining schools and hostels for the benefit of the depressed classes.

(v) *Boarding Grants.*—About 175 boarding grants at rates varying from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 15 were sanctioned for the benefit of the depressed classes.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.*—The number of elementary schools intended for hill and aboriginal tribes in the Agency tracts decreased from 339 to 332 but their strength increased from 9,519 to 9,525.

The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 21,767 (19,813 boys and 1,954 girls) against 22,596 (20,798 boys and 1,798 girls) in the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to the criminal tribes under instruction was 17,529 as compared with 15,325 in the previous year.

The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchus in Kurnool district was 19 with 422 pupils (280 boys and 142 girls) as against 18 with 426 pupils in 1927-28.

There were 73 schools for hill and aboriginal tribes (Badagas, Todas, etc.) in the Nilgiris district as against 74 last year. The number of pupils belonging to these classes in all elementary schools in this district was 3,951. There were also 184 pupils of these tribes reading in secondary schools of the same district.

Four night schools specially intended for the criminal tribes—Valayas and Koravas—of Coimbatore district are reported to have been closed during the year for want of attendance and the only Korava day school was also closed down for want of a suitable teacher. There were two schools for Irulas with a strength of 47, and seven schools for Malayalis and Sholagas with 304 pupils. All the 25 special scholarships for the Koravas and Valayas were awarded during the year. In Salem district progress has been greater. The number of schools intended for Malayalis increased from 23 with 482 pupils to 27 with 588 pupils. The London Mission takes a keen interest in the education of the Koravas and the strength in the four special schools for them increased from 51 to 64.

The Commissioner of Labour writes as follows regarding the education of Kallars :—

"The schools, hostels and boarding houses which provide educational facilities for a certain section of the Kallar community in the Tamil districts continued to function during the year. There were 354 schools with a strength of 12,350 boys and 2,305 girls for the Kallars in Madura and Ramnad districts under the supervision of the Superintendent, Kallar Reclamation, Madura, and 131 schools with 4,777 pupils (of whom 587 were girls) for the Kallars in Tanjore under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore. There were also 38 night schools in different parts of Madura district to provide education for Kallar adults and these were attended by 900 pupils altogether. The strength of the Kallar hostel at Tanjore was 100 at the end of the year 1928–29. 774 boarding grants for Kallars in Madura and Rāmnād districts and 100 grants for Kallars in Tanjore district at rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per mensem were also sanctioned during the year.

The criminal settlements at Aziznagar, Pallavaram, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Kavali and Siddhapuram and the Industrial school for girls at Nellore continued to work during the year.

15. *Education of the Blind, the Deaf Mutes and other Defectives.*—There was a slight fall in the strength of the boys' section of the Educational and Industrial schools for the Blind at Palamcottah, while the girls' section showed a small increase. There were accordingly 43 boys and 32 girls on 31st March 1929 as against 49 boys and 29 girls in the previous year. The schools continue to do good work. An attempt is also being made here to transliterate into Braille books for general reading. The A.E.L.M. School for the blind at Rentachintla were 27 strong during the year under review as against 22 in 1927–28. A special feature of the school is the attention paid to handwork, the subjects taught being tape-weaving, rope-making, basket-making, mat-making, knitting and sewing.

A school for the blind and the deaf mutes was opened in December 1926, under the Corporation of Madras and it was permanently recognized in the current year. The strength of the Blind section was 20 and that of the deaf mutes section 10, making a total strength of 30 in all.

The Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore, had 33 boys and 34 girls, i.e., 67 on its rolls on 31st March 1929 as against 61 in 1927–28. A class in wood work has been opened for the benefit of the boys. The strength of the Deaf and Dumb School, Græme's Road, Madras, increased from 25 to 34.

There were 79 deaf boys and girls in the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah during the year under review. Six teachers taking their training in the school completed their course in March 1929.

The attendance in the Leper School at Bapatla doubled during the year, the strength being ten boys and two girls. Two more scholarships at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem were granted during the year under reference to two pupils from Bellary district in addition to the scholarships to two pupils from Anantapur district mentioned in last year's report for reading in the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore.

16. *Private Institutions.*—The total number of private institutions, recognized and unrecognized, decreased from 2,791 to 2,221 and their strength from 80,064 to 69,243. There was considerable decrease both in the number and strength of unrecognized private schools, the decrease in the number being from 2,643 to 2,078. There was a slight fall in the number of schools recognized and aided by the department (from 148 to 143). Malabar still continues to have the largest number of unrecognized private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books—(a) Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—There were 4,197 visitors consulting 7,203 manuscripts and books in the Library as against 4,133 visitors consulting 7,001 manuscripts and books in the previous year. Among the manuscripts and books consulted, those relating to Poetry and Prose were the largest in number, those dealing with medicine and religion coming next in order. The works consulted were mostly in Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu. In addition to consultation of manuscripts and books in the library, 170 manuscripts and 196 printed books were lent to 52 persons and institutions interested in oriental learning.

The number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 133.

The preparation and printing of descriptive and triennial catalogues of manuscripts went on as usual. The general alphabetical indexes relating to Malayalam and Kanarese manuscripts were printed and the others are either under preparation or under print.

Certain rare and valuable manuscripts were sent to the Exhibition held at Lahore in connexion with the Fifth All-India Oriental Conference.

(*b*) *Text-Book Committee.*—The term of office of the elected members, which was extended up to 1st November 1928 in G.O. Mis. No. 1441, Education, dated 6th July 1928, was further extended up to 1st April 1929 in G.O. Mis. No. 2338, Education, dated 6th December 1928.

In the former G.O. Government extended the term of the nominated members up to 1st August 1928 and approved the proposals of the Director regarding the nomination of 22 members to the Text-Book Committee.

Two meetings of the Committee were held, one in October and the other in March. In all 1,249 books were considered and of these 1,089 were approved, 781 for school use, 219 for libraries, 31 for teachers, 36 for school use and libraries, 2 for school use, teachers and libraries, and 20 for teachers and libraries. All books sent in are considered, but it is not the function of the Text-Book Committee to prescribe text-books for examinations.

(*c*) *Registration of Books.*—The total number of publications registered during the year under review was 4,778 as against 5,033 of the previous year. The decrease occurred under a number of Indian languages as well as English and was not confined to any particular area. The output under "Religion" was, as in previous years, the largest, being 32 per cent of the total number of publications. About thirty-one per cent of the books were designed for educational purposes. The style and character of the publications continued to be on progressive lines and their tone was generally unobjectionable.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(*a*) *Adult Education.*—A brief reference has already been made in this report to adult education. Further information is here added. During the year under report sanction was accorded for the opening of adult education classes through the agency of non-official and honorary workers in 15 select centres as an experimental measure. Of the fifteen centres, classes for adults were actually opened in eleven centres, and of these eleven one was closed soon after its opening and one did not work regularly. The result was that classes worked at 9 centres throughout the year. The classes are in the nature of an experiment in an admittedly difficult problem, but the results so far attained justify continuance of the experiment. In addition to the

teaching of 3 R's there are talks on Hygiene, Civics and topics of general interest in these centres. A library, a reading room and lantern lectures are also features of these classes. In 1928–29 a recurring grant of Rs. 1,179 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,269 was sanctioned for the classes.

In addition to classes run by non-official and honorary agencies, the adult schools at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the Training College, Rajahmundry, the Victoria College, Palghat, and the school at Coimbatore continued to work. The strength of the classes at Saidapet and Rajahmundry is 83 (53 Hindus and 30 Muhammadans) and 47 as against 62 and 41 respectively of the previous year: at Palghat and at Coimbatore it is 41 and 29 respectively. Activities at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, include Music and Singing, the reading of stories and current news from newspapers and journals, a Library Day—when books and magazines are issued to the students—Bajanas, Kalekshepams, and lantern lectures and entertainments, and efforts to make the Adult School a social centre. Members of the staff in charge of the Adult School visit students in their homes, take an interest in their organizations and attend their marriage functions and puja celebrations.

In 1928–29 Government also approved the proposal for the introduction of an experimental scheme of adult education in the Trichinopoly District under which the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the district will in succession give lectures with the help of an optical lantern and slides on education, agriculture, hygiene, industries, etc., at the Teachers' Association centres and other convenient places in their respective ranges. The scheme was tried for three months in 1928–29 in the Karur Taluk. Thirty-five centres were visited and 45 lantern lectures delivered. Attendance varied from 50 to 300 and in all a total of 5,600 persons attended the lectures. The result has justified the scheme.

(*b*) *Boy Scouts.*—(i) The Provincial Secretary has reported that as many as 600 units have been registered at the provincial headquarters with a total strength of about 13,000 scouts of all ranks. Side by side with the increase in numbers, efficiency has also increased as is evidenced by the large number of efficiency and proficiency badges won during the year by the various units, and the rallies and competitions conducted by the different associations all over the province. A number of training camps were held and it is found that most of the people who went out of such camps have begun

to use their knowledge practically by starting troops and packs.

The movement has not only taken a deep root in the secondary schools, the majority of which have now their own scout troops and packs, but has also spread to villages. Village troops exist in several areas in almost all Tamil districts. In this connexion the Rural Economy School at Poonamallee organized by the President, District Board, Chingleput, is worth mentioning. It is reported that a batch of 48 teachers was trained there, (most of them being Elementary School teachers) with the object of sending them for work in their villages.

(ii) *Facilities for scout training.*—"Scouting for boys in India" an official handbook of the Association has been translated into Malayalam and Tamil, the Malayalam translation being ready for sale.

Two camp-sites have been granted to the Association: one at St. Thomas' Mount and the other near Mount Pleasant, Coonoor.

The public are fast recognizing the value of scouting as a sound and practical scheme of character-training. The districts are reported to be self-supporting as regards finance and the parents and the public have contributed largely for the running of the machinery of scouting smoothly in the different localities. The Madras Province was able to send 12 scouts and scouters at a total expense of Rs. 20,000 to the International Jamboree held at Birkenhead near Liverpool. The Association was paid a grant of Rs. 10,000 as usual from provincial funds.

(c) *Girl Guides.*—The Provincial Secretary to the Girl Guides Association of Madras Presidency was good enough to furnish the following account of the progress of the guides movement during 1928-29:—

"During the year under review several new centres of guiding have been opened notably at Salem, Rajahmundry, Nandyal and Tellicherry.

"In May 1928, the Association was asked by the Madras Corporation to introduce guiding into their schools. This meant 30 new companies and the first step that was taken was the institution of a training class for their teachers. It is hoped to start companies in the schools themselves in the autumn of 1929.

"Another important step was a request which came from the Hobart Training School for guides and one teacher and two students therein attended the Summer Training

School in Ootacamund in June 1928. In this connexion a most noteworthy and encouraging feature was the general increase in Indian guiders."

The Association was, as in the previous year, paid a grant of Rs. 4,000 from the provincial funds.

(*d*) *Physical Education.*—The efforts to promote physical education in the year under review have resulted in a better understanding of and growing interest in physical education on correct lines. Several new public playgrounds have been opened in the city of Madras. Compulsory physical education under specially trained leadership has been made a feature of collegiate education. The Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education, which is the only recognized centre for the training of physical training instructors and physical directors, has made a large contribution towards the results that have so far been achieved.

The committee appointed in June 1928 to investigate the problems of physical education in secondary schools for boys has completed its sittings and has submitted its recommendations to Government The more important of its recommendations are (1) that formal physical training should be made compulsory for all pupils except such as are declared medically unfit, (2) that playgrounds and playing fields should be provided, mainly in connexion with high schools, (3) that adequate provision should be made in the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education for the training of physical directors, and (4) that health instruction should form an essential part of physical education, such instruction being given during school hours.

A physical training class for women has been opened in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, with a view to training secondary-grade teachers for appointment as physical training instructresses in training schools for mistresses.

In G.O. Mis No. 2419, dated 18th December 1928, Government appointed a committee to investigate the question of physical education for girls in elementary and secondary schools in the Presidency. Another committee was appointed in G.O. No. 1992, Education, dated 10th October 1928, to enquire into the condition of physical education in elementary schools for boys and to suggest lines of improvement.

The Olympic sports, Inter-school Athletic Competitions, and demonstrations held during the year have, as

usual, served to stimulate public interest in the organizations for developing games and sports.

(*e*) *Medical Inspection.*—As stated in last year's report, medical inspection was made compulsory in all recognized secondary schools for boys, Arts Colleges for men and women, in the Madras University area and elementary schools for boys in areas where compulsory elementary education had been introduced. Accordingly, medical inspection has become a permanent feature of all recognized secondary schools for boys, about 450 in number and 33 municipal and taluk board areas, which have introduced compulsory elementary education. Arrangements are almost complete for the introduction for the scheme in the remaining compulsory areas. Medical inspection, being optional for secondary schools for girls, 35 schools introduced medical inspection during the year under review.

(*f*) *Teachers employed as Postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters belonging to the Madras Presidency rose from 688 to 738 during 1928-29 showing a total increase of 50 over 1927-28. Of the total number of 738, seven were Government teachers while the rest were local board teachers. The Postmaster-General, Madras, has reported that over 28 per cent of the extra departmental branch offices was held by school masters of all classes in his Circle.

(*g*) *General.*—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. G. GRIEVE,
Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(a) *Names of local bodies that do not levy education-cess.*

TALUK BOARDS.

1. Bellary.
2. Harpanahalli.
3. Hospet.
4. Tadepalligudem.
5. Nellore.
6. Kanigiri.
7. Venkatagiri.
8. Kandukur.
9. Kavali.
10. Atmakur.
11. Gudur.
12. Kumbakōnam.
13. Mayavaram.
14. Sermadevi.

MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Gudiyattam.
2. Tiruppattur.
3. Tiruvannamalai.
4. Walajapet.
5. Chidambaram.
6. Cuddalore.
7. Villupuram.
8. Adōni.
9. Bellary.
10. Tirupati.
11. Coimbatore.
12. Dharapuram.
13. Udamalpet.
14. Pollachi.
15. Cuddapah.
16. Berhampur.
17. Chicacole.
18. Parlakimedi.
19. Cocanada.
20. Chirala.
21. Guntūr.
22. Narasaraopet.
23. Ongole.
24. Mangalore.
25. Bezwada.
26. Palacole.
27. Kurnool.
28. Nandyal.
29. Bodinayakkanur.
30. Palni.
31. Periyakulam.
32. Cannanore.
33. Palghat.
34. Coonoor.
35. Ootacamund.
36. Srivilliputtur.
37. Sivakasi.
38. Karaikudi.
39. Mannargudi.
40. Mayavaram.
41. Tiruvarur.
42. Palamcottah.
43. Tuticorin.
44. Srirangam.
45. Karur.
46. Trichinopoly.
47. Anakapalle.
48. Bimlipatam.
49. Vizagapatam.
50. Vizianagram.
51. Vaniyambadi.

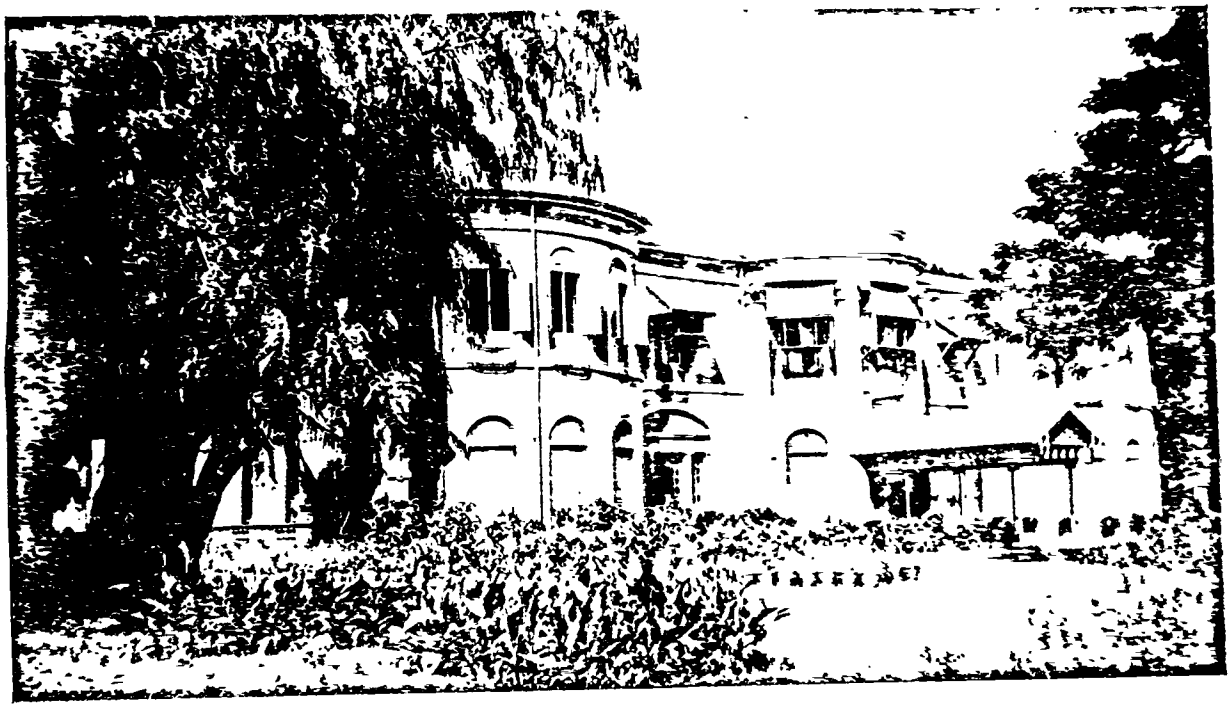
(b) *Names of local authorities that have introduced compulsion.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Vellore.
2. Kumbakōnam.
3. Negapatam.
4. Conjeeveram.
5. Tellicherry.
6. Tiruppur.
7. Tinnevelly.
8. Chingleput.
9. Erode.
10. Masulipatam.
11. Cochin.
12. Mayavaram.
13. Madura.
14. Hindupur.
15. Proddatur.
16. Dindigul.
17. Calicut.
18. Parlakimedi.
19. Hospet.
20. Virudhunagar
21. Ellore.
22. Rajahmundry.
23. Madras Corporation.
24. Anantapur.
25. Nellore.

TALUK BOARDS.

1. Taluk Board, Walluvanad—Mannarghat Village Panchayat.
2. Ponnani—Three select amsoms.
3. Ernād—Select amsams in East and West Ernād.
4. Tiruppattur—Natrampalli and Agraharam Panchayats.
5. Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram.
6. Saidapet Taluk (Chingleput District).
7. Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore District).



OLD COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—From the south-east.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
Area in square miles.	142,260	—	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Population—						
Males	20,870,749	Males	10·1	9·6	10·3	9·9
Females	21,448,236	Females ...	2·9	2·7	3·0	2·8
Total ...	42,318,985	Total ...	6·4	6·1	6·6	6·2

—	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4).
	1929.	1928.	Increase or decrease.	1929.	1928.	Increase or decrease.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	2	+ 1	...	...	...	...
For Males.							
Arts Colleges	60	59	+ 1	13,439	12,848	+ 591	(a) 4,800 (b) 8,639
Professional Colleges ...	9	10	− 1	2,324	2,260	+ 64	(a) 2,324
High Schools	354	351	+ 3	145,987	142,697	+ 3,290	(c) 108,238 (d) 37,749
Middle Schools	197	199	− 2	27,847	26,779	+ 1,068	(c) 14,029 (d) 13,818
Primary Schools	50,108	48,422	+ 1,686	2,194,961	2,095,329	+ 99,632	(d) 2,194,961*
Special Schools ...	348	341	+ 7	24,895	23,030	+ 1,865	
Totals ...	51,076	49,382	+ 1,694	2,409,453	2,302,943	+ 106,510	...
For Females.							
Arts Colleges	5	5	...	376	421	− 45	(a) 108 (b) 268
Professional Colleges ...	2	2	...	56	49	+ 7	(a) 56
High Schools	59	58	+ 1	13,521	12,770	+ 751	(c) 5,307 (d) 8,214
Middle Schools	44	42	+ 2	5,835	5,319	+ 516	(c) 1,305 (d) 4,530
Primary Schools	4,731	4,050	+ 681	295,178	260,779	+ 34,399	(d) 295,178*
Special Schools	96	86	+ 10	4,818	4,263	+ 555	..
Totals ...	4,937	4,243	+ 694	319,784	283,601	+ 36,183	...
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	2,027	2,567	− 540	62,099	72,340	− 10,241	...
For Females	51	76	− 25	1,420	1,788	− 368	...
Totals ...	2,078	2,643	− 565	63,519	74,128	− 10,609	...
Grand totals	58,091	56,268	+ 1,823	2,792,756	2,660,672	+ 132,084	...

(*a*) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.
(*b*) In Intermediate classes.
(*c*) In Secondary stage.
(*d*) In Primary stage.
* Includes scholars reading in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1928.	1929.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Direction and Inspection ...	17,51,814	18,56,926	+ 1,05,112	100·00	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	0·69
Universities	8,99,041	34,91,047	+25,92 0 6	87·70		8·82	3·48	187·59	...	19·07	9·53	216·19
Miscellaneous ...	89,54,947	91,98,686	+ 2,43 739	27·70	12·12	21·52	38·66	0·95	0·41	0·74	1·33	3·43
Totals ...	1,16,05,802	1,45,46,659	+29 40,857	51·34	7·66	15·72	25·28	2·78	0·41	0·85	1·38	5·42
Institutions for Males.												
Arts Colleges	22,97,290	26,76,712	+ 3,79,422	33·66	0·06	46·21	20·07	67·42	0·10	92·57	40·20	200·29
Professional Colleges	11,37,215	11,09,492	— 27,723	82·52	0·08	1·99	0·41	392·42	0·33	80·81	1·96	475·52
High Schools	68,55,579	73,0 0,243	+ 4,44,664	20·93	9 73	52·52	16·82	10·16	4·72	25·48	8·17	48·53
Middle Schools	11,14,634	11,49,519	+ 34,885	34·09	10·32	33·67	21·92	14·09	4·26	13·91	9·05	41·31
Primary Schools	1,58,11,105	1,71,35,936	+ 13,24,831	58·32	24·06	4 31	13·31	4·63	1·91	0·33	1 06	7·93
Special Schools	36,39,138	42,24,076	+ 5,84,938	67·11	1·80	3·40	27·69	138·87	3·73	7·03	57·29	206·92
Totals ...	3,08,54,961	3,35,95,978	+27,41,017	49·30	14·97	19·42	16·31	6·98	2·13	2·76	2·31	14·18
Institutions for Females.												
Arts Colleges	1,83,502	2,05,785	+ 22,283	56·98	...	13·26	29·76	296·83	...	69·10	155·04	520·97
Professional Colleges	53,136	45,471	— 7,665	71·38	...	6·48	22·14	579·57	...	52·59	179·82	811·98
High Schools	10,22,531	10,61,452	+ 38,921	51·44	...	24·24	24·32	41·05	...	18·95	19·50	79·50
Middle Schools	3,09,942	3,37 624	+ 27,682	38·91	2·90	19·09	38·10	21·71	1·58	10·38	20·73	54·40
Primary Schools	30,88,820	34,53,670	+ 3,64,850	55·73	27·51	0·85	15·91	6·81	3·36	0·10	1·93	12·20
Special Schools	7,72,487	9,86,694	+ 2,14,207	65·64	0·93	1·65	31·78	155·92	2·20	3·91	75·50	237·53
Totals ...	54,30,418	60,90,696	+ 6,60,2 8	55·91	15·91	6·46	21·72	11·09	3·16	1·28	4·31	19·84
Grand total ...	4,78,91,181	5,42,33,333	+ 63,42,152	50·58	13·12	16·98	19·32	10·23	2·66	3·44	3·90	20·23

I.—*Classification of Educational Institutions.*

—	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities	...	...	...	3	...	3		...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science * ...	6	...	1	35	2	44	1	...	...	2	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and second-grade colleges ...	3	1	..	12	...	16	...	..	..	2	..	2
Totals ..	18	1	1	47	2	69	2	...	...	5	...	7
High Schools	12	41	110	193	1	354	13	...	1	45	...	59
Middle Schools. { English ...	3	9	78	101	6	197	7	2	1	33	1	44
Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	2,223	1,188	13,982	30,687	2,028	50,108	41	433	2,660	1,511	86	4,731
Totals ...	2,238	1,238	14,170	30,978	2,035	50,659	61	435	2,662	1,589	87	4,834
Special Schools—												
Arts	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	..	1	...	2
Normal and Training ...	61	...	8	23	..	92	28	1	...	23	...	52
Engineering †	1	.	...	...	1	2	...		...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	9	...	1	35	...	45	1	...	...	25	...	26
Commercial	3	...	...	3	38	44	...	...	...	...	...	..
Agricultural	1		...	1	...	2	...	...	..		...	...
Reformatory	3	...	...	1	...	4	.	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives...	...	1	...	5	...	6	..	...	...	2	...	2
Schools for Adults ...	4	...	...	8	1	13	.	...	...	...		...
Other schools	1	2	6	118	10	135		...	1	13	..	14
Totals ..	88	3	15	192	50	348	30	1	1	64	...	96
Total recognized institutions ...	2,344	1,242	14,186	31,217	2,087	51,076	93	436	2,663	1,658	87	4,937
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	2,027	2,027	...	...		...	51	51
Grand totals, all institutions ...	2,344	1,242	14,186	31,217	4,114	53,103	93	436	2,663	1,658	138	4,988

* Includes Oriental colleges. † Includes Survey schools.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (1)	Average daily attendance. (2)	Number of residents in approved hostels. (3)	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (4)	Average daily attendance. (5)	Number of residents in approved hostels (6)	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (7)	Average daily attendance. (8)	Number of residents in approved hostels. (9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	2,716	2,534	369	59	56	58	153	141	31
Law	781	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	622	600		..	...	...	..	...	..
Education	204	191	94	...	...	.	...	..	...
Engineering	457	440	423	...	...	..	...	...	...
Agriculture	121	94	117	...	...	...	...	..	
Commerce ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	41	38	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Veterinary Science... ...	98	79	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Totals ...	5,040	4,614	1,033	59	56	58	153	141	31
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools . .	3,571	3,271	510	33,396	30,182	686	18,975	17,358	195
In Middle Schools. { English ..	489	407	...	8,675	7,5 2	181	1,322	1,160	...
{ Vernacular	...	...	...				...	...	...
In Primary Schools... ...	87,281	65,141	148	741,076	595,511	30	108,381	82,640	...
Totals ...	91,341	68,819	658	783,147	633,255	897	128,676	101,158	195
In Art Schools	501	269	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
In Law Schools	..	...	.	...	..	..	. .	...	..
In Medical Schools ..	765	739	284	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	8,737	7,855	641	188	181		...	..	
In Engineering Schools	101	98	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	1,385	1,071	101	15	13	.	...	..	
In Commercial Schools .	412	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
In Agricultural Schools ...	44	41	...		...	...		...	...
In Reformatory Schools ...	592	536	592	..	...		30	26	30
In Schools for Defectives . .	...	...	..	...		..			...
In School for Adults	200	183	...	...	...	...	328	309	..
In Other Schools	8	8	...	249	219	.			
Totals ...	12,745	11,198	1,692	452	413	...	358	335	30
Totals for recognized institutions	109,126	84,631	3,383	783,658	633,724	955	129,187	101,634	256
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Grand totals, all institutions for males	109,126	84,631	3,383	783.658	633.724	955	129,187	101,634	256

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
10,472	9,640	2,489	39	37	10	13,439	12,408	2,987	114
...	...	..	...		...	781	688	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	622	600	.	74
...	.	...	...	...	...	204	191	94	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	457	440	423	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	121	94	117	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	38	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	98	79	...	...
10,472	9,640	2,489	39	37	10	15,763	14,488	3,621	188
89,893	81,259	7,013	154	135	...	145,927	132,205	8,404	2,334
16,509	14,277	898	852	692	...	27,847	24,098	1,079	1,349
...	...	..		.	...	...	...	...	.
1,200,368	973,852	8,954	57,855	47,285	75	2,194,961	1,764,429	9,207	318,644
1,306,770	1,069,388	16,865	58,861	48,112	75	2,368,795	1,920,732	18,690	322,327
...	...	...	...	...	...	501	269	...	20
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	.	...	...	765	739	284	3
2,090	1,952	863	.	..	...	11,015	9,988	1,504	6
...	.	..	168	168	..	269	266	74	...
2,270	1,992	997	.		...	3,670	3,076	1,098	32
417	346	...	853	697	...	1,682	1,441		83
53	43	...	...	..	...	97	84	...	...
98	87	98	...	...	...	690	623	690	31
183	157	183	...	...	...	213	183	213	50
237	153	...	38	29	...	475	365	...	
4,454	3,812	1,126	479	430	...	5,518	4,778	1,126	571
9,802	8,542	3,267	1,538	1,324	85	24,895	21,812	4,989	796
1,327,044	1,087,570	22,621	60,438	49,473	85	2,409,453	1,957,032	27,300	323,311
...	...	...	62,099	48,785	...	62,099	48,785	...	11,555
1,327,044	1,087,570	22,621	122,537	98,258	85	2,471,552	2,005,817	27,300	334,866

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	161	147	100	.	...	...	...	..	.
Medicine	...	.	...				...	...	.
Education	39	35	33				...	...	...
Totals .	200	182	133	...	..	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	3,885	3 354	174	231	213		...	..	
In Middle Schools. { English	938	732	...	101	88		384	355	...
In Middle Schools. { Vernacular	..	..		..	..	...	...	...	.
In Primary Schools	3,180	2,234	10	136.443	102,188	22	44,890	31,041	...
Totals ..	8,003	6,320	184	136,775	102,489	22	45,274	31,396	
In Medical Schools ...	85	80	78	...	...		...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,294	1,205	705	...	...	...	29	28	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	40	38	.	...	...	..	..	...	...
In Commercial Schools ...		.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
In Other Schools	...	...		19	19	.			
Totals .	1,419	1,323	783	19	19	...	29	28	...
Totals for recognized institutions	9,622	7,825	1,100	136,794	102,508	22	45,303	31,424	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...		..	.	...	...	...	..
Grand totals, all institutions for females	9,622	7,825	1,100	136,794	102,508	22	45,303	31,424	...
Grand totals, all institutions, for males and females.	118,748	92,456	4,483	920,452	736,232	977	174,490	133,058	256

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
215	205	148	...	...		376	352	248	...
...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...
17	16	15	...	...	...	56	51	48	...
232	221	163	...	...	...	432	403	296	...
9,405	8,486	3,221	...	...	.	13,521	12,053	3,395	734
4,361	3,984	642	51	48	.	5,835	5,207	642	620
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
106,957	84,007	5,309	3,708	2,599	...	295,178	222,069	5,341	14,911
120,723	96,477	9,172	3,759	2,647	...	314,534	239,329	9,378	15 365
73	70	...	...	...	...	158	150	78	...
1,096	944	804	...	.	...	2,419	2,177	1,509	...
1,372	1,194	449	...		...	1,412	1,232	449	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
149	143	149	...	...	...	149	143	149	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
661	535	...	...	...	...	680	554	...	8
3,351	2,886	1,402	...	...	...	4,818	4,256	2,185	96
124,306	99,584	10,737	3,759	2,647	...	319,784	243,988	11,859	15,461
...	.	...	1,420	1,075	.	1,420	1.075	...	64
124,306	99,584	10,737	5,179	3,722	.	321,204	245,063	11,859	15,525
1,451,350	1,187,154	83,358	127,716	101,980	85	2,792,756	2,250,880	39,159	350,391

III-A.—*Expenditure on Education for Males.*

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 6,13,031 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library; Registrar of Books, Text-book Committee, etc.

	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc. ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION															
Universities .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	30,61,579	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	5,41,321	...	...	2,23,202	3,727	7,68,250	...	...	...	...	12,800	12,800	2,23,300	104	315
Professional Colleges.															
Law	...	...	...	53,758	315	54,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	3,34,248	. .	...	73,342	1,409	4,08,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	1,63,108	639	239	1,44	2,488	1,67,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1,44,589	...	..	59,988		2,04,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Agriculture	89,850	...	...	...	351	90,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1,19,908	...	...	...	...	1,19,908	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
Veterinary Science ...	63,819	..	...	...	...	63,819	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	78,594		...	40,518	1,042	1,20,154	2,500	..	...	11,832	2,601	16,933	55,241	898	...
Totals ...	15,35,437	639	239	4,52,249	9,332	19,97,896	2,500	...	..	11,832	15,401	29,733	33,40,120	1,002	315
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools	1,66,348	...	...	82,502	3,114	2,51,964	5,23,984	5,39,966	1,65,803	12,68,604	47,851	25,46,208	8,37,696	4,353	...
Middle Schools. { English ..	9,341	...	...	4,001	93	13,435	2,24,201	1,06,116	11,914	1,40,518	22,251	5,05,000	1,58,423	600	...
Middle Schools. { Vernacular.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	7,85,784	...	...	1,089	7,297	7,94,170	42,18,153	34,04,246	7,13,087	81,002	1,06,786	85,23,224	49,88,907	4,338	1,987
Totals .	9,61,473	...	...	87,592	10,504	10,59,569	49,66,338	40,50,328	8,90,754	14,90,124	1,76,888	1,15,74,432	59,85,026	9,291	1,987
Special.															
Arts Schools	59,865	...	...	...	...	59,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	4,18,803	...		53,141	8,445	4,80,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	14,28,466	26,017	2,318	423	2,566	14,59,790	16,848	7,266	...	...	1	24,115	2,99,989	1,407	...
Engineering Schools ...	18,430	..	...	4,548	...	22,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,17,075	...	...	...	..	2,17,075	300	300	...	...	...	600	99,161	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	30,852	...	...	18,526	50	49,428	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,085	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	11,217	...	...	2,055	...	13,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	92,818	...	...	...	...	92,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,576	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,199	...	...	5,199	13,440	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	342	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,448	...	...
Other Schools	62,213	...	...	339	623	63,175	22,584	22,179	10,379	2,438	15,067	72,642	34,622	931	50
Totals ...	23,40,081	26,017	2,318	79,032	11,684	24,59,132	39,732	29,745	15,578	2,438	15,068	1,02,556	4,55,121	2,338	50
Grand totals ...	48,36,991	26,656	2,557	6,18,873	31,520	55,16,597	50,08,570	40,80,073	9,06,332	15,04,389	2,07,357	1,17,06,721	97,80,267	12,631	2,352

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males—cont.

Expenditure on building includes Rs. 6,13,031 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; (3) and Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

—	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total, columns 13—17.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,929	...	...	...	...	1,79,929
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,48,258	...	...	...	...	14,48,258
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,36,193	8,25,718	1,90,359	1,00,542	15,53,785	42,06,597
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,13,559	15,470	3,927	12,66,448	11,69,739	31,69,143
Totals ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	37,77,939	8,41,188	1,94,286	14,66,990	27,23,524	90,03,927
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities	3,07,912	1,21,556	34,91,047	...	...	...	30,61,579	...	...	3,07,912	1,21,556	34,91,047
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	8,55,344	4,33,518	15,12,581	...	7,352	7,352	7,64,621	104	315	10,78,546	4,57,397	23,00,983
Professional Colleges.												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,758	315	54,073
Medicine	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,84,248	...	...	73,342	1,409	4,08,999
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,108	629	289	1,441	2,488	1,67,915.
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,589	...	...	59,988	...	2,04,577
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,850	...	...	...	351	90,201

Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,908	...	...	...	...	1,19,908
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,819	...	...	...	...	63,819
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,02,625	76,224	2,34,988	3,654	...	3,654	1,36,335	898	...	1,58,629	79,867	3,75,729
Totals ...	12,65,881	6,31,298	52,38,616	3,654	7,352	11,006	48,78,057	1,641	554	17,33,616	6,63,883	72,77,251
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	24,82,587	11,56,436	44,81,072	...	20,999	20,999	1,528,028	5,44,319	1,65,803	38,33,633	12,28,400	73,00,243
Middle { English ..	2,36,786	1,91,640	5,87,449	5,700	37,935	43,635	8,91,965	1,06,716	11,914	3,87,005	2,51,919	11,49,519
Schools. { Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Primary Schools	6,15,460	20,81,245	76,91,937	39,879	86,726	1,26,605	99,32,844	34,08,584	7,15,024	7,37,430	22,82,054	1,71,35,936
Totals ...	33,34,833	34,29,321	1,27,60,458	45,579	1,45,660	1,91,239	1,19,12,837	40,59,619	8,92,741	49,58,128	37,62,373	2,55,85,698
Special.												
Arts Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,865	...	...	...	...	59,865
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,18,803	...	...	53,141	8,445	4,80,389
Normal and Training Schools	1,634	94,085	3,97,165	...	...	...	17,45,303	34,690	2,318	2,107	96,652	18,81,070
Engineering Schools	...	...	...	11,625	...	11,625	18,430	...	...	16,173	...	34,608
Technical and Industrial Schools	20,281	8,19,942	9,39,384	...	...	...	3,16,536	300	...	20,281	8,19,942	11,57,059
Commercial Schools ..	7,817	6,526	16,428	14,764	6,410	21,174	32,937	...	...	41,107	12,986	87,030
Agricultural Schools ..	...	7,504	9,304	...	...	...	13,017	...	...	2,055	7,504	22,576
Reformatory Schools ...	...	21,614	23,190	...	...	...	94,394	...	...	...	21,614	1,16,008
Schools for Defectives ..	164	15,163	28,767	...	...	...	13,440	...	5,199	164	15,163	33,966
Schools for Adults ...	...	349	2,797	...	240	240	2,790	...	...	...	589	3,379
Other Schools	5,647	1,41,919	1,83,169	57	29,088	29,145	1,19,419	23,110	10,429	8,476	1,86,697	3,48,131
Totals ...	35,593	11,07,102	16,00,204	26,446	35,738	62,184	28,34,934	58,100	17,946	1,43,504	11,69,592	42,24,076
Grand totals ...	46,36,307	51,67,721	1,95,99,278	75,679	1,88,750	2,64,429	2,34,03,767	49,60,548	11,05,527	83,02,238	83,18,872	4,60,90,952

III-B.—*Expenditure on Education for Females.*

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 45,970 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

" Miscellaneous " includes the following main items :—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

—	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	80,852	...	...	13,048	...	93,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,519	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	26,405	...	...	2,465	...	28,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,051	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,878	..	...
Totals ...	1,07,257	...	...	15,513	...	1,22,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,448	...	...

School Education.															
General.															
High Schools	2,49,107	...	...	37,286	150	2,86,543	10,360	35	...	3,248	1,770	15,413	2,88,690	...	...
Middle Schools. English ...	44,459	...	...	4,862	510	49,831	5,434	3,029	6,762	3,563	...	18,788	84,859	...	...
Middle Schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	38,379	...	...	560	400	39,339	11,94,146	5,19,052	4,00,374	4,834	4,118	21,22,524	6,92,305	414	30,154
Totals ...	3,31,945	...	...	42,708	1,060	3,75,713	12,09,940	5,22,116	4,07,136	11,645	5,888	21,56,725	10,65,854	414	30,154
Special.															
Medical Schools	80,496	...	...	480	...	80,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,220	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	3,42,063	829	80	146	...	3,43,118	...	...	6,849	...	...	6,849	1,77,486	35	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,220	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,746	1,100	...
Other Schools	8,156	...	...	...	...	8,156	...	243	...	...	...	243	5,284	...	...
Totals ...	4,30,715	829	80	626	...	4,32,250	...	243	6,849	...	..	7,092	2,16,956	1,135	...
Grand totals for females.	8,69,917	829	80	58,847	1,060	9,80,733	12,09,940	5,22,359	4,13,985	11,645	5,888	21,63,817	13,25,258	1,549	30,154
Grand totals for males...	48,36,991	26,656	2,557	6,18,873	31,520	55,16,597	50,08,570	40,80,073	9,06,832	15,04,389	2,07,357	1,17,06,721	97,80,267	12,631	2,352
Grand totals for all ...	57,06,908	27,485	2,637	6,77,720	32,580	64,47,330	62,18,510	46,02,432	13,20,317	15,16,034	2,13,245	1,38,70,538	1,11,05,525	14,180	32,506

III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 45,970 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

" Miscellaneous " includes the following main items :—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels ; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

—	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total, columns 13—17.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,739	...	...	...	..	2,28,739
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,66,610	46,930	28,730	2,763	1,78,748	4,23,781
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,932	3,020	180	5,10,395	6,53,638	13,99,165
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...		6,27,281	49,950	28,910	5,13,158	8,32,386	20,51,685
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	13,230	48,522	89,271	...	...	...	1,08,371	...	...	26,278	48,522	1,83,171
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	480	10,070	16,601	...	...	...	32,456	...	...	2,945	10,070	45,471
Intermediate Classes ...	1,016	12,720	22,614	...	...	...	8,878	...	...	1,016	12,720	22,614
Totals ...	14,726	71,312	1,28,486	...	...	...	1,49,705	...	...	30,239	71,312	2,51,256

SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	2,12,517	2,58,269	7,59,496	...	...	...	5,48,157	35	...	2,53,051	2,60,209	10,61,452
Middle Schools. English ...	55,456	1,22,926	2,63,241	536	5,228	5,764	1,34,752	3,029	6,762	64,417	1,28,664	3,87,624
Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	23,480	5,18,852	12,65,205	428	26,174	26,602	19,24,830	5,19,466	4,30,528	29,302	5,49,544	34,53,670
Totals ...	2,91,453	9,00,067	22,87,942	964	31,402	32,366	26,07,739	5,22,530	4,37,290	3,46,770	9,38,417	48,52,746
Special.												
Medical Schools	9,288	38,119	54,627	...	...	...	87,716	...	...	9,768	38,119	1,35,603
Normal and Training Schools	5,881	1,13,737	2,97,139	...	...	...	5,19,549	864	6,929	6,027	1,13,737	6,47,106
Technical and Industrial Schools	72	1,20,645	1,37,937	...	...	...	17,220	...	...	72	1,20,645	1,37,937
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	8,006	18,852	...	...	...	9,746	1,100	...	...	8,006	18,852
Other Schools	399	33,114	38,797	...	...	...	13,440	248	...	399	33,114	47,196
Totals ...	15,640	3,13,621	5,47,352	...	...	...	6,47,671	2,207	6,929	16,266	3,13,621	9,86,694
Grand total for females.	3,21,819	12,85,000	29,63,780	964	31,402	32,366	40,82,396	5,74,687	4,78,129	9,06,433	21,55,736	81,42,381
Grand total for males ...	46,36,307	51,67,721	1,95,99,278	75,679	1,88,750	2,64,429	2,84,03,767	49,60,548	11,05,527	83,02,238	83,18,872	4,60,90,952
Grand total for all ...	49,58,126	64,52,721	2,25,63,058	76,643	2,20,152	2,96,795	2,74,36,163	55,35,235	15,78,656	92,08,671	1,04,74,608	5,42,33,333

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians. (1)	Christians. Indian (2)	Hindus. Brahmans. (3)	Hindus. Non-Brahmans. (4)	Hindus. Depressed classes.* (5)	Muhammadans. (6)	Buddhists. (7)	Parsis. (8)	Sikhs. (9)	Others. (10)	Totals. (11)
Total population ...	17,301	656,746	731,079	14,631,123	3,415,731	1,404,000	720	269	...	13,780	20,870,749
School Education.											
Primary—											
Class I	1,235	50,331	31,594	607,564	145,409	100,528	4	8	1	1,237	937,911
Do. II	610	21,230	17,903	250,852	51,706	41,875	2	7	1	503	384,689
Do. III	516	15,762	14,751	186,596	30,731	29,256	3	6	2	428	278,051
Do. IV	560	12,698	14,978	153,813	19,270	18,289	7	6	1	277	219,899
Do. V	508	6,633	11,724	56,970	5,885	6,473	3	5	1	107	88,309
Middle—											
Class VI	470	3,987	9,598	24,134	1,729	2,573	2	8	1	26	42,528
Do. VII	368	3,236	8,846	17,127	1,020	1,798	3	9	...	28	32,435
Do. VIII	277	3,085	8,447	14,188	819	1,423	...	4	1	10	28,254
High—											
Class IX	25	1,748	7,058	8,730	272	967	3	...	1	2	18,806
Do. X	177	1,475	6,272	7,037	203	742	...	3	1	1	15,911
Do. XI	149	1,279	6,317	6,411	134	743	1	2	3	1	15,040
Totals ...	4,895	121,464	137,488	1,333,422	257,173	204,667	28	58	13	2,020	2,061,833
University and Intermediate Education.											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year	13	330	2,478	1,650	20	196	...	2	...	...	4,689
Second year	18	285	2,176	1,259	27	130	1	...	...	2	3,898
Degree Classes—											
Third year	8	233	1,401	685	9	70	1	1	...	1	2,409
Fourth year	6	150	1,250	549	9	64	..	...	...	...	2,028
Fifth year ...	1	22	143	27	1	3	...	...	...	...	197
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year	...	17	70	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	104
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Totals ...	46	1,037	7,518	4,186	66	464	2	3	...	3	13,325
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,941	122,501	145,006	1,337,608	257,244	205,131	30	61	13	2,623	2,075,158
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	1,583	2,501	17,423	7,192	21,904	3	...	...	2	50,608
Grand totals ...	4,941	124,084	147,507	1,355,031	264,436	227,035	33	61	13	2,625	2,125,766

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruman, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakkili, Dandasi, Dambo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kotas, Koravas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakaras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Piranmalai Kallars, Relli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ..	16,968	670,469	782,156	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	496	260	...	12,078	21,448,236
School Education.											
Primary—											
Class I	1,255	36,511	33,334	232,674	40,780	46,179	7	18	18	851	391,627
Do. II	586	10,250	13,476	56,423	8,050	11,987	9	8	4	330	101,123
Do. III	559	7,910	8,660	33,313	4,103	6,002	5	4	3	230	60,789
Do. IV	519	5,702	5,272	19,298	2,104	3,508	9	6	...	100	36,518
Do. V	518	4,358	2,009	7,953	774	675	6	4	...	30	16,327
Middle—											
Class VI	424	2,570	623	2,042	338	131	2	3	...	14	6,147
Do. VII	353	1,793	281	1,090	180	53	1	6	...	11	3,771
Do. VIII	305	1,525	184	725	292	46	...	8	...	7	3,092
High—											
Class IX	11	494	96	181	11	9	...	.	...	...	802
Do. X	151	382	49	124	10	10	1	...	...	...	727
Do. XI	119	283	45	111	8	4	...	3	...	...	573
Totals .	4,800	71,781	64,029	353,934	56,650	68,604	40	60	25	1,573	621,496
University and Intermediate Education.											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year	10	95	22	52	....	8	..		...	...	187
Second year	11	67	24	28	1	1	...	1	...	...	133
Degree Classes—											
Third year	4	57	15	23	...	...	.	1	...	...	100
Fourth year	6	30	4	12	...	...	...	...			52
Fifth year	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	4
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year	.	6	4	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	14
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	..	...
Totals ...	31	256	70	121	1	9	...	2	...	...	490
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,831	72,037	64,099	354,055	56,651	68,613	40	62	25	1,573	621,986
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	684	171	1,964	1,347	8,745	..	...	...	...	12,911
Grand totals ...	4,831	72,721	64,270	356,019	57,998	77,358	40	62	25	1,573	634,897

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badagas, Chakkili, Huddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraiyan, Relli, Todas, Tottiyan, Valluvan and Yenadis.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools	2	49	18	351	48	13	...	...	...	...	481
Law Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	27	94	327	293	6	13	...	...	...	2	762
Normal and Training Schools	2	1,819	3,496	4,255	721	714	1	...	...	1	11,009
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	8	144	104	4	8	...	...	..	...	269
Technical and Industrial Schools	100	1,135	264	1,334	488	316	...	...	1	...	3,638
Commercial Schools	10	120	910	495	23	37	...	3	...	1	1,599
Agricultural Schools ...	...	52	4	38	1	2	...	...	...	...	97
Reformatory Schools ...	2	55	14	452	65	67	...	..	..	4	659
Schools for Defectives ...	4	150	...	78	13	6	...	..	...	...	251
Schools for Adults ...		5	32	266	59	113	...	...	...	...	475
Other Schools	...	39	3,139	1,594	101	45	...	...	...	37	4,955
Totals ...	148	3,526	8,348	9,260	1,529	1,334	1	3	1	45	24,195
COLLEGES.											
Law	2	21	493	247	...	18	..	...	..	...	781
Medicine	4	93	240	198	...	13	...		...	...	548
Education	...	19	132	48	...	5	...	.	...	...	204
Engineering	1	31	255	159	...	10	...	1	...	...	457
Agriculture	...	7	61	49	...	4	...	..	...	...	121
Commerce	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	3	15	17	...	6	..	...	...	...	41
Veterinary Science ...	1	8	50	28	...	10	...	...	...	1	98
Totals ...	8	182	1,246	746	...	66	...	1	...	1	2,250
Grand totals ...	156	3,708	9,594	10,006	1,529	1,400	1	4	1	46	26,445

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Medical Schools ...	8	128	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Normal and Training Schools	73	1,473	129	544	58	147	..		...	1	2,425
Technical and Industrial Schools	69	1,127	30	88	126	2	...	...	...	2	1,444
Commercial Schools ...	73	10	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	83
Reformatory Schools ..	.	...	...	24	6	1	...	...	...	...	31
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
Schools for Defectives...	2	93	1	15	..	...	...	...	..	...	111
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	18	97	777	335	9	5	...	...	...	2	1,243
Totals ...	259	2,923	943	1,034	199	155	...	...	...	5	5,518
COLLEGES.											
Medicine	11	21	22	19	...	...	...	1	..	...	74
Education	10	24	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Totals ...	21	45	31	32	...	...		1	...	...	130
Grand totals ...	280	2,968	974	1,066	199	155	.	1	..	5	5,648

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

—	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications:					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools.												
Government	1	52	564	1,357	15	1	10	156	644	2,089	811	2,900
Local Board and Municipal	5	1,436	9,076	17,629	243	3	3	1,104	3,876	28,389	4,986	33,375
Aided	29	1,353	6,032	8,718	112	4	28	4,977	33,216	16,244	38,225	54,469
Unaided	2	33	141	259	6	2	1	280	1,941	441	2,224	2,665
Totals ...	37	2,974	15,813	27,963	376	10	42	6,517	39,677	47,163	46,246	93,409
Middle Schools.												
Government	2	10	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	17	5	22
Local Board and Municipal	72	411	14	22	95	5	10	18	85	614	118	732
Aided	49	433	70	18	98	1	23	12	135	668	171	839
Unaided	4	31	1	1	7	...	1	2	11	44	14	58
Totals ...	127	885	85	42	204	6	34	32	236	1,343	308	1,651
High Schools.												
Government	79	74	8	2	29	4	1	...	34	192	39	231
Local Board and Municipal	769	1,131	83	31	323	19	26	79	395	2,337	519	2,856
Aided	1,141	1,492	267	60	468	70	77	200	646	3,428	993	4,421
Unaided	3	4	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	9	1	10
Totals ...	1,992	2,701	359	93	821	93	104	279	1,076	5,966	1,552	7,518
Grand totals ..	2,156	6,560	16,257	28,098	1,401	109	180	6,828	40,989	54,472	48,106	1,02,578

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

—	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools.												
Government	...	40	74	41	1	...	...	9	34	156	43	199
Local Board and Municipal	...	108	1,815	1,417	14	1	...	131	732	3,354	864	4,218
Aided	14	269	2,373	874	25	2	3	348	2,002	3,555	2,355	5,910
Unaided	...	1	32	14	...	1	...	14	69	47	84	131
Totals ...	14	418	4,294	2,346	40	4	3	502	2,837	7,112	3,346	10,458
Middle Schools.												
Government	5	38	11	...	2	1	...	..	3	56	4	60
Local Board and Municipal	3	18	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	26	5	31
Aided	11	182	106	17	12	3	19	...	22	328	44	372
Unaided	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	7
Totals ...	20	242	123	17	14	5	20	...	29	416	54	470
High Schools												
Government	34	116	11	1	15	3	1	4	13	177	21	198
Local Board and Municipal	5	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	14	2	16
Aided	96	322	110	22	33	17	21	5	70	583	113	696
Totals ...	135	444	122	24	49	20	22	9	85	774	136	910
Grand totals ...	169	1,104	4,539	2,387	103	29	45	511	2,951	8,302	3,536	11,838

VII.—European Education.

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population. { Males 17,301 Females 16,968 Total 34,269

Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. Males 29·5 Females 30·1 Total 29·8

—	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of Non-Europeans on roll.	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Expenditure from Government funds.	Expenditure from Local funds.	Expenditure from Fees.	Expenditure from Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	13	2,595	113	328	119	50	1,81,201	...	1,11,433	1,30,900	4,23,534
Middle Schools ...	10	1,395	457	231	68	18	40,019	...	15,652	48,080	1,03,751
Primary Schools ...	12	1,116	488	78	45	19	18,983	.	7,979	38,964	65,926
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,318	...	...	...	1,318
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	7,795	...	...	..	7,795
Totals ...	35	5,106	1,058	637	232	87	2,49,316	...	1,35,064	2,17,944	6,02,324
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Arts Colleges ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	19	2,812	443	414	182	59	1,68,606	...	1,20,249	84,975	3,73,830
Middle Schools ...	17	1,988	509	313	110	36	49,878	...	37,037	77,915	1,64,830
Primary Schools ...	9	500	198	19	30	10	6,790	...	4,738	19,350	30,878
Training Schools ...	2	40	...	...	11	..	14,083	...	3,369	5,945	23,397
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	72	...	15	2	3	700	...	...	1,903	2,603
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	1	18	...	...	1	...	7,202	...	.	3,472	10,674
Totals ...	49	5,430	1,150	761	336	108	2,47,259	.	1,65,393	1,93,560	6,06,212
Grand totals for Institutions ...	84	10,536	2,208	1,398	568	195	4,96,575	...	3,00,457	4,11,504	12,08,536
Inspection							26,802	...	...	...	26,802
Buildings, etc.							1,09,195	...	5,090	2,04,476	3,18,761
Miscellaneous							2,52,610	...	3,62,940	3,68,944	9,84,494
Totals ...							3,88,607	...	3,68,030	5,73,420	13,30,057
Grand totals ...							8,85,182	...	6,68,487	9,84,924	25,38,593

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,067 spent by the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges ... ... Rs. 9,65,546
(2) Scholarships ... ... „ 13,211
(3) Expenditure on European School Examinations ... ... „ 5,737

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Ph.D.	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
M.A.	..	76	76	..	34	34	...	10	10	...	5	5
M.Sc.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours)	65	156	221	56	120	176	1	2	3	1	2	3
B.Sc. (Honours) ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	1,162	3,220	4,382	480	1,179	1,659	26	83	109	13	44	57
B.Sc. (Pass)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law—												
Master of Law	...	30	30	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bachelor of Law ...	340	147	487	212	96	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	...	6	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	112	...	112	46	...	46	9	..	9	5	...	5
L.M.S.	75	...	75	33	...	33	5	...	5	2	...	2
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay) ..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	...	4	4	...	2	2	.	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Sanitary) ...	31	...	31	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta) ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E. ...	22	...	22	8	...	8	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E. ...	9	...	9	5	...	5	...	...	. .	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.E., B.T. & L.T. ...	251	34	285	164	19	183	43	23	66	31	17	48
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...		...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture.	27	...	27	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science ...	2,436	6,117	8,553	737	1,834	2,571	72	179	251	37	71	108
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in teaching ...	1,182	...	1,182	865	...	865	214	...	214	174	...	174
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
School Examinations.												
(*a*) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	1	60	61	..	11	11	...	...	..	...	...	...
School Final, etc....	14,162	2,958	17,120	14,044	2,944	16,988	410	18	428	410	18	428
European High School	93	3	96	56	...	56	90	3	93	62	3	65
Cambridge School Certificate ...	18	68	86	10	2	12	28	8	36	18	2	20
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	36	4	40	31	...	31	43	2	45	30	2	32
European Middle ...	115	...	115	65	...	65	106	1	107	69	1	70
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher ...	3,398	...	3,398	2,156	...	2,156	963	...	963	556	...	556
Vernacular { Lower ...	3,771	...	3,771	2,035	...	2,035	432	...	432	256	...	256
At Art Schools—												
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	3	189	192	2	128	130	...	18	18	...	16	16
At Engineering Schools...	107	512	619	70	175	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools	284	1,174	1,458	183	760	943	17	299	316	12	159	171
At Commercial Schools ...	717	5,035	5,752	335	1,397	1,732	8	38	46	2	12	14
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 11, 4th January 1930.

Report on Public Instruction, 1928-29—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated 15th October 1929, C. No. 150-F/29.

Order—No. 11, Law (Education), dated 4th Jan. 1930.

Recorded.

2. The year 1928-29 was one of general progress in the field of education as disclosed by the report submitted by Mr. R. G. Grieve. The Government are pleased to note that the practice of holding a conference of inspecting officers was continued during the year.

3. The noteworthy events in University affairs were the passing of the Annamalai University Act, the amendment of the Andhra University Act, making Vizagapatam the University headquarters and excluding the colleges in the Ceded Districts and Chittoor from the jurisdiction of the University, the presentation of the report of of the Tamil University Committee and inspection of colleges under the Madras University by an Inspection Commission appointed by the University.

4. Orders were passed during the year on some of the recommendations of the Committee on the reorganization of secondary education.

The Government have read with concern the remarks of the Director regarding the leakage of question papers for

the S.S.L.C. Examination and they deplore the absence of a public opinion condemning the evil.

5. The remarks of the Director on the deficiencies in the system of elementary education have been known to the Government, and they hope that a considerable improvement in the standard will be attained by means of the measures outlined by him.

It was not possible to make much progress with the revision of the Elementary Education Act. In June 1929 after the close of the year a conference of selected M.L.C.'s was held to consider the lines on which the Act should be amended. A revised Bill has been prepared with reference to the suggestions made at the Conference and is under consideration. In order to understand the difficulties that arise in the introduction of a scheme of compulsory elementary education in rural areas it has been introduced as an experimental measure in the Saidapet Taluk. The question of extending it to other rural areas will depend on the results of the working of this scheme.

6. The scheme of adult education which was started in 1927–28 was continued and additional classes under the management of non-official agencies and honorary workers were also opened. The Government are pleased to observe that interest in being shown in the classes.

7. There was a noteworthy progress in the expansion of education of women. Subsidies were sanctioned by Government towards the opening of additional elementary schools and employment of additional teachers in the schools opened with the aid of provincial subsidies. In order to provide qualified teachers for girls' schools additional training sections or schools were also opened in the year under review.

8. The boy scout and girl guide movements continued to progress in the year. A noteworthy event connected with the boy scout movement was the despatch from this province of 12 scouts and scouters to the International Jamboorie held at Birkenhead.

9. Special attention was devoted to the improvement of physical education and three committees were appointed during the year—

(i) to investigate the problems of physical education in secondary schools for boys,

(ii) to investigate the question of physical education for girls in elementary and secondary schools, and

(iii) to enquire into the condition of physical education in elementary schools for boys.

The first committee submitted its report during the year and orders have since been passed thereon.

10. The Government congratulate Mr. Grieve and the officers subordinate to him on the successful working of the department for another year.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

J. Venkatanarayana,
Secretary to Government.

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REPORT

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1928-29

VOLUME II

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1928-29, VOLUME II.

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PART I.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1928-29.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(1)—*General statistics of institutions and scholars.*

Classes of Institutions.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
University Education.					
Arts colleges for Indians for ...	Men ...	39	12,427	40	12,944
	Women.	5	421	5	376
Oriental colleges for	Men ...	20	421	20	495
Professional colleges for	Men ...	10	2,260	9	2,324
	Women.	2	49	2	56
School Education, General.					
Indians—					
Secondary schools for	Boys ...	526	165,493	528	169,844
	Girls ...	64	13,431	67	14,556
Elementary schools for	Boys ...	48,407	2,094,138	50,096	2,193,845
	Girls ...	4,044	260,390	4,722	294,678
Europeans—					
High schools for	Boys ...	14	2,597	13	2,595
	Girls ...	19	2,792	19	2,812
Middle schools for	Boys ...	10	1,386	10	1,395
	Girls ...	17	1,866	17	1,988
Primary schools for	Boys ...	15	1,191	12	1,116
	Girls ...	6	388	9	500
School Education, Special.					
Training schools for Indians for ..	Men ...	93	9,560	92	11,015
	Women.	41	1,973	50	2,379
Training schools for Europeans for	Women ..	2	40	2	40
Other special schools for Indians for	Boys ...	68	4,336	79	4,559
	Girls ...	5	335	5	395
Other special schools for Europeans for	Girls ..	1	17	1	18
Industrial schools for Indians for	Boys ..	45	3,885	46	4,171
	Girls ...	23	1,126	25	1,340
Industrial schools for Europeans for	Girls ...	1	85	1	72

(1)—*General statistics of institutions and scholars*—cont.

Classes of Institutions.		1927-28.		1928-29.	
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Those which do not teach any part of the Secondary or Elementary course but are recognised.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	39	2,157	38	2,131
	Girls ...	3	325	2	281
Elementary schools teaching—					
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	95	3,067	91	2,988
	Girls ...	10	362	10	293
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for	Boys ...	1	25	2	31
	Girls ...	...	....	...	...
Total, public institutions ...		53,625	2,586,544	56,013	2,729,237
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
Those which are not recognized and teach no part of the Secondary or Elementary course.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian for	Boys ...	189	7,822	217	8,652
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	120	1,645	120	1,591
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular only or mainly for	Boys ...	1,049	24,736	741	19,727
	Girls ...	23	578	35	937
The Quran for	Boys ...	462	20,229	433	19,317
	Girls ...	13	248	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for ...	Boys ...	747	17,908	516	12,812
	Girls ...	40	962	16	483
Total, private institutions ...		2,643	74,128	2,078	63,519
Grand total ...		56,268	2,660,672	58,091	2,792,756

(2)—*Institutions and scholars by districts.*

Districts.	Area in square miles (census of 1921).	Population (census of 1921).	1927-28.		1928-29.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Ganjām	4,798	1,835,562	2,493	91,861	2,590	93,211	97	1,850	...	...
Vizagapatam	4,568	2,231,874	2,947	112,648	2,915	111,491	...	...	32	1,157
Gōdāvari, East	2,545	1,470,863	2,263	119,429	2,367	125,817	104	6,388	...	...
Gōdāvari, West	2,368	1,051,442	1,873	81,222	1,873	82,563	...	1,341	...	...
Kistna	3,539	1,081,872	2,763	96,547	2,690	97,404	...	857	73	...
Guntūr	5,735	1,809,574	3,864	143,086	3,889	145,994	25	2,908	...	...
Kurnool	7,580	914,890	2,003	61,545	2,005	62,523	2	978	...	...
Bellary	5,713	862,370	1,419	48,098	1,451	49,271	32	1,173	...	...
Anantapur	6,722	955,917	1,568	52,204	1,753	56,256	185	4,052	...	...
Cuddapah	5,918	887,929	2,128	58,728	2,144	61,474	16	2,746	...	...
Nellore	7,973	1,385,553	2,107	63,789	2,147	67,922	40	4,133	...	...
Madras	29	526,911	527	87,434	563	94,918	36	7,484	...	...
Chingleput	3,071	1,493,058	2,091	97,596	2,138	102,283	47	4,687	...	...
North Arcot.	4,954	2,055,594	2,272	121,159	2,426	133,812	154	12,653	...	...
Chittoor	5,611	1,269,157	1,565	62,164	1,617	65,482	52	3,318	...	...
South Arcot	4,207	2,320,085	2,727	128,962	2,828	132,101	101	3,139	...	...
Tanjore	3,727	2,326,265	2,801	146,910	2,792	149,081	...	2,171	9	...
Trichinopoly	4,319	1,902,838	2,057	93,498	2,087	96,404	30	2,906	...	...
Madura	4,907	2,007,082	1,964	108,984	2,101	120,183	137	11,199	...	...
Rāmnād	4,838	1,721,837	1,919	99,282	2,010	105,651	91	6,369	...	..
Tinnevelly	4,326	1,907,314	2,507	135,864	2,632	145,217	125	9,353	...	...
Coimbatore	7,225	2,219,848	2,008	98,722	2,140	106,188	132	7,466	...	...
Salem	6,912	2,112,034	1,641	78,099	1,758	78,204	117	5,105	...	...
The Nilgiris	982	126,519	175	12,663	183	13,351	8	688	...	...
Malabar	5,792	3,098,871	4,065	331,411	4,404	355,504	339	24,093	...	...
South Kanara	4,021	1,247,368	1,499	101,195	1,566	107,201	67	6,006	...	...
Agency. Ganjām ...	3,583	332,898	355	13,188	378	13,913	23	725	...	...
Agency. Vizagapatam.	12,621	960,355	447	12,955	434	12,805	...	...	13	150
Agency. Gōdāvari, East.	3,676	203,105	220	6,929	210	6,532	...	...	10	397
Total ...	142,260	42,318,985	56,268	2,660,672	58,091	2,792,756	1,960	133,788	137	1,704

(3)—*Education in relation to population.*

Districts.	Population (census of 1921).			Scholars (public and private).						Percentage of scholars to population.					
				1927–28.			1928–29.			1927–28.			1928–29.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjām	826,644	1,008,918	1,835,562	78,900	12,461	91,361	79,889	13,322	93,211	9·5	1·2	4·9	9·7	1·3	5·1
Vizagapatam	1,080,146	1,151,728	2,231,874	94,231	18,417	112,648	93,103	18,388	111,491	8·7	1·6	5·0	8·6	1·6	5·0
Gōdāvari, East	718,924	751,939	1,470,863	85,922	33,507	119,429	90,003	35,814	125,817	12·0	4·5	8·1	12·5	4·8	8·6
Gōdāvari, West	516,864	534,578	1,051,442	55,137	26,085	81,222	56,178	26,385	82,563	10·7	4·9	7·7	10·9	4·9	7·9
Kistna	546,322	535,550	1,081,872	66,687	29,860	96,547	66,982	30,422	97,404	12·2	5·6	8·9	12·3	5·7	9·0
Guntūr	913,088	896,486	1,809,574	104,458	38,628	143,086	104,362	41,632	145,994	11·4	4·3	7·9	11·4	4·6	8·1
Kurnool	463,255	451,635	914,890	49,744	11,801	61,545	50,254	12,269	62,523	10·7	2·6	6·7	10·8	2·7	6·8
Bellary	439,688	422,682	862,370	40,883	7,215	48,098	41,708	7,563	49,271	9·3	1·7	5·5	9·5	1·8	5·7
Anantapur	492,346	463,571	955,917	43,273	8,981	52,204	46,387	9,869	56,256	8·8	1·9	5·4	9·5	2·1	5·9
Cuddapah	452,181	435,748	887,929	50,272	8,456	58,728	52,118	9,356	61,474	11·1	1·9	6·6	11·5	2·1	6·5
Nellore	697,380	688,173	1,385,553	47,794	15,995	63,789	50,068	17,354	67,922	6·9	2·3	4·6	7·2	2·6	5·0
Madras	276,107	250,804	526,911	60,630	26,804	87,434	64,493	30,425	94,918	21·9	10·7	16·5	23·4	12·1	18·0
Chingleput	752,542	740,516	1,493,058	78,810	18,786	97,596	82,137	20,146	102,283	10·5	2·5	6·5	10·9	2·7	6·9
North Arcot	1,021,087	1,034,507	2,055,594	100,002	21,157	121,159	109,384	24,428	133,812	9·8	2·0	5·8	10·7	2·4	6·5
Chittoor	647,625	621,532	1,269,157	51,018	11,146	62,164	53,474	12,008	65,482	7·9	1·8	4·9	8·3	1·9	5·2
South Arcot	1,152,414	1,167,671	2,320,085	108,680	20,282	128,962	111,253	20,848	132,101	9·4	1·7	5·5	9·7	1·8	5·7
Tanjore	1,116,702	1,209,563	2,326,265	117,950	28,960	146,910	119,316	29,765	149,081	10·6	2·4	6·3	10·7	2·5	6·4
Trichinopoly	931,890	970,948	1,902,838	78,068	15,430	93,498	79,122	17,282	96,404	8·4	1·6	4·8	8·5	1·8	5·1
Madura	987,468	1,019,614	2,007,082	89,323	19,661	108,984	97,825	22,358	120,183	9·0	1·9	5·4	9·9	2·2	6·0
Rāmnād	818,619	903,218	1,721,837	82,940	16,342	99,282	87,401	18,250	105,651	10·1	1·8	5·7	10·7	2·0	6·1
Tinnevelly	929,338	977,976	1,907,314	103,639	32,225	135,864	109,943	35,274	145,217	11·2	3·3	7·1	11·8	3·6	7·6
Coimbatore	1,106,171	1,113,677	2,219,848	79,808	18,914	98,722	85,213	20,975	106,188	7·2	1·7	4·4	7·7	1·9	4·8
Salem	1,051,025	1,061,009	2,112,034	60,351	12,748	73,099	64,011	14,193	78,204	5·7	1·2	3·4	6·1	1·3	3·7
The Nilgiris	67,018	59,501	126,519	9,261	3,402	12,663	9,697	3,654	13,351	13·8	5·7	10·0	14·5	6·1	10·6
Malabar	1,510,732	1,588,139	3,098,871	229,207	102,204	331,411	240,990	114,514	355,504	15·2	6·4	10·6	16·0	7·2	11·5
South Kanara	606,280	641,088	1,247,368	73,882	27,313	101,195	77,839	29,362	107,201	12·2	4·3	8·1	12·8	4·6	8·6
Agency — Ganjām ...	165,889	167,009	332,898	12,338	850	13,188	12,850	1,063	13,913	7·4	0·5	3·9	7·7	0·6	4·2
Agency — Vizagapatam ...	481,266	479,089	960,355	11,665	1,290	12,955	11,301	1,504	12,805	2·4	0·3	1·3	2·3	0·3	1·3
Agency — Gōdāvari, East.	101,738	101,367	203,105	5,236	1,693	6,929	4,910	1,622	6,532	5·1	1·6	3·4	4·8	1·6	3·2
Total ...	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	2,070,109	590,563	2,660,672	2,152,211	640,545	2,792,756	9·9	2·8	6·2	10·3	3·0	6·6

(4)—*Scholars according to classes of the community.*

Classes of the community.	Population (census of 1921).		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1927–28.		1928–29.		1927–28.		1928–29.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	17,301	16,968	5,138	5,068	5,097	5,111	29·7	29·9	29·5	30·1
Indian Christians ...	656,746	670,469	128,123	74,557	127,792	75,689	19·5	11·1	19·5	11·3
Muhammadans ...	1,404,000	1,436,488	219,683	68,834	228,435	77,513	15·6	4·8	16·3	5·4
Hindus. Brahmans ...	731,079	732,156	153,277	62,288	157,101	65,242	20·9	8·5	21·5	8·9
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	14,631,123	15,044,580	1,319,193	328,398	1,365,037	357,085	9·0	2·2	9·3	2·4
Hindus. Depressed classes ...	3,125,900	3,246,174	222,704	47,240	246,152	56,245	7·1	1·5	7·9	1·7
Buddhists	720	496	83	56	34	39	11·5	11·3	4·9	7·9
Parsis	269	260	69	64	65	64	25·7	24·6	24·2	24·6
Aborigines	289,831	288,567	20,798	1,798	19,813	1,954	7·2	0·6	6·8	0·7
Others	13,780	12,078	1,041	2,260	2,685	1,603	7·6	18·7	19·5	13·3
Total ...	20,870,749	21,448,236	2,070,109	590,563	2,152,211	640,545	9·9	2·8	10·3	3·0

(5)—*Distribution of scholars* (1) *according to classes of the community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the							
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas Adi-Andhras and kindred other classes).			
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
University Education.										
Arts colleges for men	Men ...	12,832	46	1,037	7,180	4,073	62	..	4	422
	Women.	112	2	48	27	35	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Women.	376	29	208	43	84	1	...	...	9
Oriental colleges ...	Men ...	493	...	...	338	113	...	...	...	42
	Women.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for men.	Men ...	2,250	8	182	1,246	746	...	...	...	66
	Women.	74	11	21	22	19	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for women.	Men ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	56	10	24	9	13	...	...	...	..
School Education, General.										
Indians—										
Secondary schools for boys.	Boys ...	166,731	249	14,962	53,362	83,929	3,020	273	491	10,329
	Girls ...	3,113	3	829	799	1,309	49	...	112	9
Secondary schools for girls.	Boys ...	402	8	109	96	175	6	...	...	8
	Girls ...	14,154	102	6,916	2,137	4,369	228	13	...	364
Elementary schools for boys.	Boys ...	1,875,689	177	103,894	83,222	1,240,491	218,359	18,168	15,560	193,311
	Girls ...	318,156	13	37,131	25,606	166,211	41,030	1,439	2,651	43,579
Elementary schools for girls.	Boys ...	13,813	29	2,197	733	8,560	1,221	25	47	961
	Girls ...	280,865	91	26,667	35,376	181,858	9,898	382	847	24,630
Europeans—										
High schools for boys.	Boys ...	2,482	2,155	144	15	104	7	1	...	21
	Girls ...	113	112	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools for girls.	Boys ...	443	351	24	17	34	...	...	...	6
	Girls ...	2,369	2,047	134	58	77	1	...	...	11
Middle schools for boys.	Boys ...	938	763	79	19	63	...	...	...	12
	Girls ...	457	401	33	14	7	...	...	...	1
Middle schools for girls.	Boys ...	509	395	31	20	42	...	...	...	15
	Girls ...	1,479	1,280	57	28	91	...	...	...	7
Primary schools for boys.	Boys ...	628	573	24	8	23	...	...	...	4
	Girls ...	488	465	11	5	6	...	...	...	1
Primary schools for girls.	Boys ...	198	195	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	302	286	2	6	6	...	..	...	2
School Education, Special.										
Indians—										
Training schools for masters.	Men ...	11,009	2	1,819	3,496	4,255	616	90	15	714
	Women.	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	2,379	33	1,470	129	542	57	...	...	147

NOTE.—The difference of 219 in the distribution of scholars according to wealth and also in the relating to these columns not having been furnished on behalf of the Veterinary College, Madras, and the

to wealth condition, and (3) *according to the occupation of parents or guardians.*

Community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
2	3	...	3	1,001	9,437	2,394	3,521	2,238	1,323	4,786	108	53	21	782
...	...	...	...	12	72	28	57	18	4	22	1	...	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	51	300	25	273	12	20	51	2	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	3	104	386	7	49	12	304	10	45	8	58
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	115	1,737	179	877	67	127	735	2	...	...	223
...	1	...	...	2	72	...	36	...	6	6	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	6	45	5	26	4	5	4	...	..	...	17
12	6	8	90	7,737	108,311	50,683	30,166	27,282	28,355	59,132	5,067	8,223	850	7,656
1	...	...	2	210	1,948	955	997	578	360	807	48	220	9	94
...	...	...	...	32	294	76	178	87	40	42	12	16	9	18
4	7	...	14	883	9,250	4,021	4,553	3,606	1,944	1,625	379	692	276	1,079
15	4	...	2,488	9,668	219,727	1,646,294	29,570	87,827	195,463	583,038	211,800	713,018	17,519	37,454
1	...	..	495	2,386	39,392	276,378	5,526	18,176	33,244	85,959	33,875	129,802	2,573	9,001
...	...	2	38	128	1,765	11,920	725	1,290	1,825	1,303	2,024	5,710	103	833
32	2	25	1,057	4,826	60,751	215,288	20,318	33,404	50,045	54,002	35,778	70,844	1,629	14,845
...	31	3	1	247	1,563	652	1,079	527	171	120	141	...	32	412
...	...	...	...	2	68	43	14	3	8	...	1	...	...	87
...	9	..	2	67	293	83	235	80	31	8	6	...	12	71
...	36	..	5	334	1,413	622	1,430	220	150	60	48	3	189	269
...	2	...	...	28	485	425	207	210	30	3	214	...	39	235
...	1	..	...	8	239	210	81	141	3	...	121	...	...	111
1	5	..	...	53	320	136	211	90	25	8	148	...	6	21
1	15	..	...	101	658	720	518	323	39	40	204	...	186	169
...	1	..	...	1	275	352	146	281	11	3	55	...	...	132
...	...	...	...	...	217	271	109	244	2	1	43	...	...	89
...	...	...	1	6	164	28	79	25	...	...	102	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	11	239	52	117	32	...	...	142	...	...	11
1	...	...	1	116	3,280	7,613	608	2,200	732	5,479	274	1,187	73	456
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	13	999	1,367	358	855	225	359	75	224	19	264

distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians is due to the particulars Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(5)—*Distribution of scholars* (1) *according to classes of the community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the							
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).			
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*										
School Education, Special—cont.										
Europeans—										
Training schools for mistresses.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indians—										
Other special schools (including industrial schools).	Boys ...	8,599	146	1,670	1,861	3,609	571	12	132	587
	Girls ...	1,866	111	1,422	37	157	37	6	91	3
Europeans—										
Other special schools (including industrial schools).	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	90	75	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of public institutions.	Male scholars.	2,097,016	5,097	126,172	151,609	1,346,218	223,862	18,569	16,249	206,498
	Female scholars.	626,497	5,111	74,992	64,296	354,788	51,302	1,840	3,701	68,763
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
(i) *Those which do not teach any part of the Secondary or Elementary course but are recognized.*										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Sanskrit for boys ...	Boys.	1,986	...	34	1,287	586	35	...	...	7
	Girls.	145	...	13	55	71	1	...	...	3
Sanskrit for girls ...	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	281	...	...	274	7	...	...	...	...
Arabic or Persian for boys.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic or Persian for girls.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Sanskrit for boys.	Boys.	2,562	...	3	1,690	785	58	...	...	26
	Girls.	426	...	...	248	168	8	...		2
Elementary schools teaching Sanskrit for girls.	Boys.	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	285	...	...	198	87	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for boys.	Boys.	31	...	...	6	25	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

to wealth condition, and (3) *according to the occupation of parents or guardians*—cont.

community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	34	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	3	1	7	137	3,031	5,431	1,061	1,132	774	1,423	1,319	1,831	288	771
...	...	...	2	5	355	1,506	236	221	86	172	51	776	158	168
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17	73	17	18	...	...	...	...	55	...
31	65	14	2,632	19,389	350,806	1,726,652	68,661	123,385	228,919	656,384	221,282	730,083	18,960	49,123
39	64	25	1,576	8,854	116,073	501,570	34,701	57,857	86,141	143,110	70,768	202,564	5,095	26,261
...	...	...	37	14	599	1,373	20	94	174	1,025	104	170	41	358
...	...	..	2	2	43	100	3	5	7	86	15	8	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	5	122	154	55	57	51	90	...	2	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	45	897	1,620	78	102	236	1,218	134	183	36	580
...	...	...	...	15	140	271	30	7	24	229	21	28	3	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	2	92	191	33	45	23	100	...	23	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(5)—*Distribution of scholars* (1) *according to classes of the community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the							
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).			
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*										
(ii) *Those which are not recognized and teach no part of the Secondary or Elementary course.*										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian for boys.	Boys.	8,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,350
	Girls.	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Arabic or Persian for girls.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys ...	Boys.	1,576	...	...	1,570	6	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A vernacular only for boys.	Boys.	17,595	...	895	566	10,005	3,171	1,237	33	1,688
	Girls.	2,132	...	364	66	710	513	75	...	404
A vernacular only for girls.	Boys.	58	...	19	...	13	26	...	...	...
	Girls.	879	...	79	46	427	152	...	...	175
The Quran for boys ...	Boys.	11,693	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	11,438
	Girls.	7,624	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	7,534
The Quran for girls ...	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for boys.	Boys.	11,330	...	669	365	7,144	2,717	7	1	422
	Girls.	1,482	...	241	39	592	488	...	...	122
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards for girls.	Boys.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Girls.	477	...	...	5	145	80	39	...	208
Total of private institutions.	Boys.	55, 95	...	1,620	5,492	18,819	6,007	1,244	34	21,937
	Girls.	14,048	...	697	946	2,297	1,242	114	...	8,750
Total of public and private institutions.	Boys.	2,152,211	5,097	127,792	157,101	1,365,037	229,869	19,813	16,283	228,435
	Girls.	640,545	5,111	75,689	65,242	357,085	52,544	1,954	3,701	77,513
Grand total, 1928-29 ...		2,792,756	10,208	203,481	222,343	1,722,122	282,413	21,767	19,984	305,948
Grand total, 1927-28 ...		2,660,672	10,206	202,680	215,565	1,647,591	250,774	22,596	19,170	288,517

to wealth condition, and (3) *according to the occupation of parents or guardians*—cont.

Scholars according to community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
...	...	...	...	627	2,093	5,630	10	25	2,566	1,961	45	3,484	170	89
...	...	...	...	5	87	210	...	2	146	80	7	67	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	151	1,423	2	30	41	1,033	4	43	296	127
...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	37	1,180	16,378	36	240	1,128	5,112	1,510	9,263	234	72
...	...	..	...	9	146	1,983	15	52	110	413	128	1,395	19	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	103	771	8	18	180	134	39	426	17	57
...	...	...	...	383	2,421	8,889	...	59	3,334	2,686	408	4,881	87	238
...	...	.	...	272	1,537	5,815	...	7	1,694	1,393	248	3,782	78	422
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	2	19	829	10,482	62	340	760	3,319	890	5,765	135	59
...	...	...	...	2	71	1,409	11	72	99	184	96	989	29	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	62	415	30	79	38	40	23	204	...	63
3	...	...	39	1,127	8,171	45,897	203	891	8,241	16,358	3,095	23,869	999	1,539
...	...	...	2	317	2,400	11,331	185	344	2,372	2,764	577	6,924	148	784
34	65	14	2,671	20,466	358,977	1,772,549	68,864	124,276	237,160	672,742	224,377	753,952	19,959	50,662
39	64	25	1,578	9,171	118,473	512,901	34,886	58,201	88,513	145,874	71,345	209,488	5,243	26,995
73	129	39	4,249	29,637	477,450	2,285,450	103,750	182,477	325,673	818,616	295,722	963,440	25,202	77,657
139	133	14	3,287	32,535	503,497	2,124,448	78,572	163,211	306,214	972,102	217,298	837,056	30,687	55,340

(6)—*Percentage of male scholars of the different sections of the population at each stage of instruction to the total number of scholars at the respective stages.*

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Depressed classes (Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes).	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Others.
Arts colleges. Indians ...	0·3	7·8	0·5	3·4	56·4	31·6	0·0
Secondary schools. Indians ...	0·1	9·0	2·1	6·1	31·9	50·7	0·1
Secondary schools. Europeans ...	83·5	6·3	0·2	1·2	1·6	5·5	1·7
Elementary schools ...	...	5·6	12·4	10·3	4·3	66·2	1·2
European primary schools ...	93·0	2·9	...	0·5	0·5	2·9	0·2
Professional colleges and special schools	0·8	16·8	6·0	6·2	30·3	39·3	0·6

(7)—*The number at each stage of instruction in public institutions out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the main sections of the population.*

—	Arts colleges for Indians.	Arts colleges for Europeans.	Secondary schools for Indians.	Secondary schools for Europeans.	Elementary schools.	European primary schools.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	9	...	50	719	40	151	31
Indian Christians	8	...	119	2	841	...	30
Muhammadans	2	...	43	...	948	...	7
Hindus. Brahmans	49	...	353	...	553	...	45
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	3	...	62	...	927	...	8
Hindus. Depressed classes (Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes) ...	...	...	15	...	977	...	8

(8)—*Scholars according to the languages studied.*

Languages.	1927-28.				1928-29.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) *English*	319,237	51,814	482	...	334,115	56,591	630	76
Total ...	319,237	51,814	482	...	334,115	56,591	630	76
(ii) *Classical languages*—								
French	361	827	...	...	412	779	...	...
Latin	555	22	...	...	656	27	...	...
Greek	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Arabic	63,822	29,479	18,228	7,569	71,511	34,828	19,608	8,056
Persian	258	3	...	...	281	5	147	10
Sanskrit	22,069	2,320	1,871	21	22,960	1,873	1,820	36
Total ...	87,066	32,651	20,099	7,590	95,825	37,512	21,575	8,102
(iii) *Vernacular languages*—								
Tamil	893,041	210,816	16,875	798	949,155	232,863	13,504	1,185
Telugu	666,368	194,025	18,557	3,950	695,296	210,617	12,378	3,126
Malayalam	223,979	99,801	...	...	233,614	111,295	255	90
Kanarese	86,049	25,389	579	176	92,350	28,338	630	86
Hindustani	65,289	33,502	3,797	1,137	60,024	29,455	2,183	1,012
Oriya	65,453	7,423	2,335	70	65,742	8,192	3,032	181
Tulu	729	170	...	...	158	24	..	...
Marathi	266	41	...	...	302	321	...	...
Konkani	586	893	...	...	52	...	...	...
Total ...	2,001,760	572,060	42,143	6,131	2,096,693	621,105	31,532	5,680

(9)—*Number of scholars unprotected from smallpox.*

Institutions.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges, Indians	25	...	30	...
Oriental colleges	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools, Indians	101	14	61	2
Do. Europeans	5	...	...	...
Elementary schools	9,353	3,473	8,107	3,356
European primary schools	26	12	11	11
Special schools, Indians	9	...	...	1
Total ...	9,519	3,499	8,209	3,370

(10)—*Number of aided and unaided institutions under mission and non-mission agencies.*

Classes of institutions.	Aided				Unaided			
	Mission.		Non-mission.		Mission.		Non-mission.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians)	14	5,662	16	4,413	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women (for Indians)	4	215	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for women.	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental colleges	...	...	17	397	...	...	2	39
Secondary schools for Indians for Boys ...	101	38,626	167	63,786	3	420	4	586
Secondary schools for Indians for Girls ..	40	8,582	2	384	1	51	...	...
Elementary schools for Indians for Boys ...	7,118	256,247	23,557	943,005	214	5,681	1,814	52,174
Elementary schools for Indians for Girls ...	601	56,339	902	50,218	10	289	75	3,319
High schools for Europeans for Boys ...	8	1,643	5	952	...	...	...	...
High schools for Europeans for Girls ...	15	2,202	4	610	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for Boys ...	7	1,040	3	355	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for Girls ...	15	1,805	2	183	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for Boys ...	6	707	6	409	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for Girls ...	2	173	6	227	...	...	1	100
Training schools for masters (Indians)	19	1,779	4	311	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses for Indians.	20	1,007	1	49	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses for Europeans.	1	33	1	7	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for Indians.	58	3,513	23	1,355	...	...	41	1,091
Other special schools for Europeans.	1	72	1	18	...	...	...	...
Total, 1928-29 ...	8,031	379,662	24,717	1,066,679	228	6,441	1,937	57,309
Total, 1927-28 ...	7,982	361,645	23,866	1,016,035	259	7,519	2,061	59,432

(11)—*Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.*

Classes of institutions.	In municipal areas.		In non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians)	38	12,565	2	379
Do. for women (for Indians)	5	376	...	...
Oriental colleges (for Indians)	11	287	9	208
Professional colleges for men (for Indians)	8	1,867	1	457
Do. for women (for Indians) ...	2	56	...	...
Secondary schools for Indians for Boys	312	104,921	609	77,805
Secondary schools for Indians for Girls	59	13,686	10	1,251
High schools for Europeans for Boys	9	1,776	4	819
High schools for Europeans for Girls	16	2,332	3	480
Middle schools for Europeans for Boys	8	1,248	2	147
Middle schools for Europeans for Girls	12	1,447	5	541
Elementary schools for Indians for Boys	2,765	232,256	49,096	2,015,956
Elementary schools for Indians for Girls	823	89,673	3,960	206,718
Primary schools for Europeans for Boys	8	902	4	214
Primary schools for Europeans for Girls	5	235	4	285
Training schools for Indians for Masters ...	62	8,530	30	2,485
Training schools for Indians for Mistresses ...	45	2,211	5	168
Do. for Europeans for Mistresses ...	2	40	...	...
Other special schools for Indians	122	8,871	33	1,594
Do. for Europeans	2	90	...	...
Total, 1928-29 ...	4,314	483,269	53,777	2,309,487
Total, 1927-28 ...	4,197	455,698	52,071	2,204,974

(12)—*Statement showing the number of schools and scholars (public and private) in municipalities on the 31st March 1929.*

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1921.		Colleges and secondary schools.			Elementary schools.			Schools for Europeans, special and private schools.			Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
1	Berhampur	16,001	16,730	5	1,231	99	35	1,517	639	3	188	6	43	2,936	744
2	Parlākimedi	8,818	9,901	3	778	...	22	1,192	427	4	143	7	29	2,113	434
3	Chicacole	7,695	8,603	1	567	6	29	1,242	650	2	128	2	32	1,937	658
4	Vizagapatam	22,153	22,558	4	1,471	135	47	2,576	1,423	10	664	206	61	4,711	1,764
5	Vizianagram	19,381	19,918	6	2,310	18	69	3,253	1,456	3	94	...	78	5,657	1,469
6	Anakāpalle	10,088	10,272	1	383	2	22	1,126	460	...	...	...	23	1,509	462
7	Bimlipatam	3,424	4,071	1	164	6	13	513	230	1	157	1	15	834	237
8	Rajahmundry	26,758	27,033	9	2,369	175	94	4,148	1,829	8	557	117	111	7,074	2,121
9	Cocanada	26,346	27,002	4	2,073	66	63	2,794	1,797	6	242	162	73	5,109	2,025
10	Peddāpuram	7,201	7,419	1	523	3	21	768	485	1	30	13	23	1,320	501
11	Ellore	22,630	23,232	2	1,187	26	51	2,164	1,243	8	582	60	61	3,933	1,329
12	Palacole	7,263	7,272	1	482	...	22	897	885	..	...	...	23	1,379	885
13	Bezwada	23,107	21,052	4	1,790	19	76	2,531	1,447	2	136	98	82	4,457	1,564
14	Masulipatam	21,878	22,062	7	2,263	166	61	3,071	1,848	7	496	52	75	5,830	2,066
15	Guntūr	24,337	23,847	6	2,447	307	77	2,718	1,891	14	528	164	97	5,693	2,362
16	Tenali	12,065	11,165	2	698	2	31	1,228	766	3	94	7	36	2,018	775
17	Chirala	7,705	7,618	1	280	...	24	1,186	642	...	...	...	25	1,466	642
18	Ongole	7,049	7,227	3	646	10	47	1,599	1,007	5	192	61	55	2,437	1,078
19	Narasaraopet	5,769	5,539	1	454	..	23	1,134	543	2	137	16	26	1,725	559
20	Kurnool	13,844	14,064	5	1,056	117	49	2,084	1,012	3	156	18	57	3,296	1,147
21	Nandyāl	9,194	8,930	2	509	3	31	942	496	2	118	...	35	1,569	499
22	Bellary	21,113	18,729	4	1,259	174	50	2,010	983	9	411	340	63	3,680	1,497
23	Adōni	15,561	14,671	1	509	6	42	1,705	559	...	...	...	43	2,214	565
24	Hospet	9,132	9,205	1	330	4	29	1,218	201	4	129	7	34	1,677	212
25	Hindupur	6,740	5,716	1	202	3	21	920	448	...	...	...	22	1,122	451
26	Anantapur	6,077	5,375	3	809	138	25	1,161	415	4	202	33	32	2,172	586
27	Tadpatri	5,605	5,688	1	190	...	12	576	242	...	...	...	13	776	242
28	Cuddapah	9,866	9,651	3	646	126	51	1,618	624	1	27	...	55	2,291	750
29	Proddatūr	8,105	7,801	1	262	1	37	1,023	413	...	...	...	38	1,285	414
30	Nellore	17,769	18,094	10	1,642	262	63	2,469	1,849	5	287	180	78	4,398	2,291

31	Madras	276,107	250,804	53	20,704	3,814	425	37,385	23,978	85	6,404	2,633	563	64,493	20,425
32	Conjeeveram	30,714	30,662	4	1,898	14	60	3,582	1,850	8	99	54	72	6,579	1,918
33	Saidapet	13,947	13,457	2	721	44	25	1,447	708	3	176	...	30	2,344	752
34	Chingleput	6,137	5,626	2	959	28	20	1,317	748	3	562	56	25	2,838	832
35	Vellore	24,809	25,311	5	2,143	333	72	4,105	1,731	11	484	173	88	6,732	2,237
36	Gudiyāttam	11,201	11,602	1	429	...	26	1,509	732	1	...	26	28	1,938	758
37	Tiruvannāmalai ...	10,847	11,065	3	704	26	27	1,781	737	2	46	...	35	2,531	763
38	Vāniyambādi	9,283	10,807	2	509	...	19	1,039	537	...	...	...	21	1,548	537
39	Tiruppattūr	7,992	8,283	1	416	13	16	1,127	514	1	21	...	18	1,564	527
40	Walajapet	4,980	5,033	1	525	1	11	542	303	2	40	15	14	1,107	319
41	Chittoor	8,942	8,999	2	693	234	28	1,185	895	2	209	44	32	2,087	1,173
42	Tirupati	8,631	8,803	3	643	...	17	914	442	3	276	7	23	1,833	449
43	Cuddalore	25,079	25,448	7	2,105	181	58	2,610	1,520	8	285	91	73	5,000	1,792
44	Chidambaram	11,214	11,287	6	1,593	6	25	1,689	1,007	10	435	...	41	3,717	1,013
45	Villupuram	9,046	8,377	1	601	...	19	923	625	2	202	48	22	1,726	673
46	Kumbakōnam	29,626	31,074	5	2,028	2	57	4,072	1,976	9	545	...	71	6,645	1,978
47	Tanjore	29,353	30,560	5	2,661	394	65	3,770	2,424	10	1,059	151	80	7,490	2,969
48	Negapatam	26,321	27,695	3	1,834	13	42	2,221	1,356	6	306	35	51	4,361	1,404
49	Māyavaram	14,007	14,610	4	1,259	141	37	1,922	978	13	278	48	54	3,459	1,167
50	Tiruvārūr	12,309	11,815	1	752	8	24	1,105	484	5	126	38	30	1,983	530
51	Mannārgudi	10,808	10,828	6	1,211	33	25	1,867	603	3	58	...	34	2,636	636
52	Trichinopoly	60,574	59,848	15	5,968	845	101	7,043	3,736	23	1,235	599	139	14,246	5,180
53	Srīrangam	11,139	12,014	1	659	6	21	920	589	8	150	...	30	1,729	595
54	Karūr	9,155	9,094	1	663	..	24	1,245	912	5	99	25	30	2,007	937
55	Madura	70,289	68,605	11	4,840	490	129	9,527	4,588	19	474	426	159	14,841	5,504
56	Dindigul	15,809	15,113	2	851	...	34	3,765	1,337	5	305	36	41	4,921	1,373
57	Bōdināyakkanūr ...	9,767	10,574	1	579	...	25	1,320	321	...	...	...	26	1,899	321
58	Palni	8,519	8,982	1	367	14	16	889	410	...	...	...	17	1,256	424
59	Periyakulam	7,844	8,634	1	378	7	16	1,231	582	1	...	23	20	1,609	612
60	Kodaikānal	2,268	2,015	...	...	...	3	213	108	1	28	65	4	241	173
61	Srīvilliputtūr	15,437	15,758	2	595	4	38	1,931	648	3	174	...	43	2,700	652
62	Karaikudi	7,228	8,127	1	196	...	8	416	292	4	41	...	18	653	292
63	Virudunagar	10,799	11,022	1	425	...	23	2,272	810	2	42	...	26	2,739	810
64	Sivakāsi	7,027	7,590	1	856	34	11	555	448	...	...	...	12	1,411	482
65	Tinnevelly	26,563	27,220	5	1,535	15	53	2,946	1,360	5	287	32	63	4,768	1,407
66	Palamcottah	22,246	24,397	8	2,149	592	43	2,178	1,417	6	289	154	57	4,616	2,163
67	Tuticorin	22,781	21,741	5	1,035	116	86	3,110	2,856	3	8	174	44	4,153	2,646
68	Coimbatore	33,417	32,371	9	2,575	713	82	5,956	2,194	11	663	820	102	9,194	3,227
69	Erode	11,481	11,430	2	1,089	20	29	2,250	1,289	9	387	174	40	3,676	1,483
70	Dhārāpuram	7,903	8,221	1	512	11	26	1,325	521	3	54	16	30	1,891	548
71	Pollachi	6,241	5,634	1	445	1	12	948	543	...	...	...	18	1,429	544

(12)—*Statement showing the number of schools and scholars (public and private) in municipalities on the 31st March 1929*—cont.

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1921.		Colleges and secondary schools.			Elementary schools.			Schools for Europeans, special and private schools.			Total.		
		Males	Females.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
72	Tiruppūr	5,846	5,011	1	627	28	19	1,219	501	...	...	...	20	1,846	529
73	Udamalpet	5,177	5,059	1	490	28	13	575	407	1	17	...	15	1,082	435
74	Salem	26,418	25,826	5	1,805	251	78	6,284	2,403	4	251	66	87	8,340	2,720
75	Ootacamund	10,217	9,250	2	746	110	32	1,785	965	5	132	206	39	2,663	1,281
76	Coonoor	6,459	5,756	1	254	...	14	729	416	6	251	353	21	1,234	769
77	Calicut	42,527	39,807	11	2,683	785	67	5,434	2,984	25	1,171	623	103	9,288	4,392
78	Palghat	22,619	22,868	7	1,777	208	37	2,608	1,244	3	303	...	47	4,688	1,452
79	Cannanore	13,159	14,546	3	939	548	30	1,916	1,078	22	822	385	55	3,677	2,011
80	Tellicherry	13,090	14,486	6	1,531	511	42	2,296	1,664	24	732	202	72	4,559	2,377
81	Cochin	11,222	9,415	2	508	184	23	2,372	1,290	2	64	183	27	2,944	1,607
82	Mangalore	28,204	25,673	17	5,013	2,123	50	4,252	2,538	9	540	167	76	9,805	4,818
	Total, 1928–29 ...	1,535,531	1,508,678	339	116,005	14,748	3,472	206,541	110,999	503	25,778	9,198	4,314	348,324	134,945
	Total, 1927–28 ...	...	...	326	111,771	13,268	3,257	185,455	96,175	524	24,737	8,253	4,104	321,963	118,236

(13)—*Scholars by classes and ages.*

Class.	Primary.					Middle.			High.			Totals.	Intermediate.		Degree.			Post graduate		Total.	Grand total.
Ages.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.		First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.	Seventh year.		
Below 5 ...	24,789	77	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,867
5 to 6 ...	253,242	12,421	585	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	266,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	266,265
6 to 7 ...	297,615	43,748	5,000	462	38	4	...	...	...	..	...	346,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	346,865
7 to 8 ...	259,466	76,269	23,266	3,879	266	31	1	...	..	...	...	363,178	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	363,178
8 to 9 ...	184,175	94,271	49,637	18,024	2,153	186	37	1	...	...	...	348,484	...	...	.	...		...	...		348,484
9 to 10 .	115,705	88,911	64,567	35,341	9,183	1,607	158	22	...	...	...	310,484	...	...	...	..	...	...			310,484
10 to 11 ...	67,499	62,243	62,713	46,593	16,772	6,005	1,430	249	3	2	...	263,509	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	263,509
11 to 12 ...	38,068	37,975	46,721	47,393	20,119	9,786	4,603	1,308	51	8	...	206,032	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	206,032
12 to 13 ...	21,819	21,247	31,588	39,492	19,855	10,189	7,441	3,977	720	83	5	156,366	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	156,366
13 to 14 ...	13,380	12,740	18,478	25,944	15,067	8,729	7,451	5,958	2,832	520	50	111,149	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	111,150
14 to 15 ...	10,485	8,58-	10,997	15,624	10,149	5,928	6,306	6,430	4,433	2,315	562	81,797	23	3	...	...	..		...	26	81,823
15 to 16 ..	8,3-0	6,192	6,745	8,668	5,277	3,286	4,226	5,549	4,554	3,756	1,959	58,542	266	16	...	...	...	...	..	282	58,824
16 to 17 ..	6,989	5,225	4,335	4,793	2,687	1,569	2,336	3,810	3,637	4,000	3,160	42,541	785	237	5	...	..	..	..	1,027	43,568
17 to 18 ...	6,234	4,672	3,206	2,925	1,352	734	1,055	1,953	1,926	2,985	3,186	30,228	1,276	695	99	11	..	...	...	2,081	32,309
18 to 19 ...	5,096	3,992	2,904	2,165	673	330	532	954	966	1,806	2,648	22,066	1,101	1,155	407	99	...	...	...	2,762	24,828
19 to 20 ...	5,212	3,628	2,735	1,785	440	169	291	462	339	786	1,986	17,833	786	911	674	370	26	12	.	2,779	20,612
Over 20 ...	11,384	8,633	5,422	3,314	607	170	339	673	147	427	2,057	33,173	638	1,014	1,324	1,600	175	106	..	4,857	38,030
Total ...	1,329,538	485,812	338,840	256,417	104,636	48,675	36,206	31,346	19,608	16,638	15,613	2,683,329	4,876	4,03	2,509	2,080	201	118	...	13,815	2,697,144
			...				...			...				...			...				

(14)—*Comparative statement showing the total expenditure on education for the last three years.*
(*The amounts are expressed in lakhs.*)

—	1926-27.	1927-28.						1928-29.					
	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	24·48	7·29	...	0 05	12·42	5·05	24·81	10·18	·01	...	12·64	5 99	28·82
Professional colleges ..	10·83	9·51	0·02	...	2·09	0·28	11·90	9·48	·01	..	1·91	·15	11·55
Secondary schools	89·78	34·55	5·54	1·67	44·25	17·02	93·03	26·03	6·54	1·84	45·39	18·69	98·49
Elementary schools ...	170·51	105·77	34·92	12·19	8·01	28·11	189·00	119·18	39·28	11·46	7·67	28·31	205·90
Training schools	19·96	17·77	0·38	0·08	0·09	1·85	20·17	22·65	·26	·09	·08	2·10	25·28
Other special schools ...	24·50	11·95	0·20	0·17	1·56	10·06	23·94	12·18	·24	·16	1·52	12·73	26·83
Total, direct expenditure ...	340·06	176·84	41·06	14·16	68·42	62·37	362·85	199·70	46·44	13·55	69·21	67·97	396·87
University	8·53	3·48	...	...	4·12	1·39	8·99	30·61	...	...	3·08	1·22	34·91
Direction and Inspection ...	16·76	17·52	...	...	...	...	17·52	18·57	...	...	...	...	18·57
Scholarships	4·91	2·91	0·07	0·03	...	1·56	4·57	3·21	·08	·02	·32	1·30	4·93
Buildings and furniture ...	42·91	18·71	7·12	2·38	0·52	13·81	42·54	17·03	8·72	2·19	1·03	17·33	46·30
Miscellaneous	39·55	4·10	0·12	0·04	16·82	21·36	42·44	5·24	·11	·02	18·73	20·07	44·17
Total, indirect expenditure.	112·66	46·72	7·31	2·45	21·46	38·12	116·06	74·66	8·91	2·23	23·16	39·92	148·88
Grand total ...	452·72	223·56	48·37	16·61	89·88	100·49	478·91	274·36	55·35	15·78	92·37	107·89	545·75

(15)—GENERAL STATISTICS OF RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

(15)—*General statistics*

Heads of expenditure.		1927-28.			
		Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					
Arts colleges	Government ...	4,67,101	..	...	2,50,368
	Municipal Board ...	4,500	...	4,651	11,231
	Local Board ...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2,56,945	397	100	9,77,220
	Unaided	...	...	...	3,355
Total, Arts colleges ...		7,28,546	397	4,751	12,42,234
Professional colleges.	Government ...	9,25,522	1,494	557	2,08,638
	Aided	25,759	...	...	225
Total, Professional colleges ...		9,51,281	1,494	557	2,08,893
Total, University Education ...		16,79,827	1,891	5,308	14,51,127
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.					
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
Boys.					
Indian schools	Government ...	1,62,149	...	...	86,670
	Municipal Board ...	1,69,128	...	1,60,637	5,03,639
	Local Board ...	5,73,399	5,47,793	...	8,33,444
	Aided	7,31,666	5,000	215	25,82,973
	Unaided	...	...	...	743
Total, Indian schools ...		16,36,342	5,52,793	1,60,852	40,07,469
European schools—Aided		2,34,414	...	...	1,26,471
Total, European schools ...		2,34,414	...	...	1,26,471
Total, Secondary schools—Boys ...		18,70,756	5,52,793	1,60,852	41,33,940
Girls.					
Indian schools	Government ...	2,51,383	...	...	38,606
	Municipal Board ...	1,000	...	6,414	2,458
	Local Board ...	11,028	789	...	3,436
	Aided	1,40,620	...	...	99,846
	Unaided	..	...	...	...
Total, Indian schools ...		4,04,031	789	6,414	1,44,346
European schools—Aided		1,80,579	...	...	1,46,763
Total, European schools ...		1,80,579	...	...	1,46,763
Total, Secondary schools—Girls		5,84,610	789	6,414	2,91,109
Total, Secondary schools ..		24,55,366	5,53,582	1,67,266	44,25,049

of receipts and charges.

		1928-29.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
19,823	7,37,292	7,00,767	...	...	2,76,768	4,769	9,82,302
1,385	21,767	2,500	...	...	11,832	2,601	16,933
11,600	11,600	...	...	...	...	12,800	12,800
4,63,721	16,98,443	3,14,938	1,002	315	9,72,215	5,70,984	18,59,454
8,335	11,690	...	...	...	3,654	7,352	11,006
5,04,864	24,80,792	10,18,205	1,002	315	12,64,469	5,98,506	28,82,497
12,034	11,48,245	9,41,927	639	239	1,90,994	4,563	11,38,362
16,092	42,106	6,051	...	...	480	10,070	16,601
28,126	11,90,351	9,47,978	639	239	1,91,474	14,633	11,54,963
5,32,990	36,71,143	19,66,183	1,641	554	14,55,943	6,13,139	40,37,460
4,225	2,53,044	1,75,689	...	...	86,503	3,207	2,65,399
5,045	8,38,449	1,73,953	...	1,77,214	5,12,893	11,014	8,75,074
53,148	20,07,784	5,74,232	6,46,082	503	8,96,229	59,088	21,76,184
10,03,419	43,23,273	7,74,899	4,953	...	25,92,288	11,69,096	45,41,236
12,476	13,219	...	...	...	5,700	58,934	64,634
10,78,313	74,35,769	16,98,773	6,51,035	1,77,717	40,93,613	13,01,339	79,22,477
1,73,559	5,34,444	2,21,220	..	...	1,27,085	1,78,980	5,27,285
1,73,559	5,34,444	2,21,220	...	...	1,27,085	1,78,980	5,27,285
12,51,872	79,70,213	19,19,993	6,51,035	1,77,717	42,20,698	14,80,319	84,49,762
657	2,90,646	2,93,566	...		42,148	660	3,36,374
100	9,972	2,000	...	6,762	2,847	...	11,609
1,759	17,012	13,794	3,064	...	3,964	1,770	22,592
2,44,208	4,84,674	1,55,065	...	...	1,10,687	2,18,325	4,84,077
...	...	...	...	...	536	5,228	5,764
2,46,724	8,02,304	4,64,425	3,064	6,762	1,60,182	2,25,983	8,60,416
2,02,827	5,30,169	2,18,484	...	...	1,57,286	1,62,890	5,38,660
2,02,827	5,30,169	2,18,484	...	...	1,57,286	1,62,890	5,38,660
4,49,551	13,32,473	6,82,909	3,064	6,762	3,17,468	3,88,873	13,99,076
17,01,423	93,02,686	26,02,902	6,54,099	1,84,479	45,38,166	18,69,192	98,48,838

(15)—*General statistics*

Heads of expenditure.	1927-28.			
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—*cont.*				
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.				
Boys.				
Indian schools ... Government	7,16,295	...	...	721
Municipal Board ...	4,61,888	...	8,34,938	1,410
Local Board	34,69,922	29,74,242	...	82,045
Aided	42,40,736	4,091	7,696	6,16,361
Unaided	...	...	...	39,095
Total, Indian schools ...	88,88,841	29,78,333	8,42,634	7,89,632
European schools—Aided	20,325	..	...	8,947
Total, European schools ...	20 325	...	...	8,947
Total, Elementary schools—Boys ...	89,09,166	29,78,333	8,42.634	7,48,579
Girls.				
Indian schools ... Government	39,457	...	..	529
Municipal Board ...	2,24,657	262	3,63,731	540
Local Board	7,87,016	5,12,831	3,595	4,536
Aided	6,11,046	1,100	8,449	43,245
Unaided	...	...	..	132
Total, Indian schools...	16,62,176	5,14,193	3,75,775	48,982
European schools Aided	5,260	...	...	3,775
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total, European schools ...	5,260	...	...	3,775
Total, Elementary schools—Girls ...	16,67,436	5,14,193	3,75,775	52,757
Total, Elementary schools ...	1,05,76,602	34,92,526	12,18,409	8,01,336
Total, School Education—General ...	1,30,31,968	40,46,108	13,85,675	52,26,385
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.				
TRAINING SCHOOLS.				
Masters.				
Indian schools ... Government	10,60,785	25,281	1,212	759
Local Board	19,786	10,620	...	3
Aided	2,75,235	1,815	317	1,041
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total, Indian schools ...	13,55,806	37,716	1,529	1,803
European schools—Aided	2.251	...	..	...
Total, European schools ...	2,251	...	...	...
Total, Training schools—Masters ...	13,58,057	37,716	1,529	1,803

of receipts and charges—cont.

1928–29.							
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
9,606	7,26,622	7,85,784	...	...	1,089	7,297	7,94,170
1,233	12,99,469	7,14,424	...	7,13,037	1,390	5,416	14,34,267
62,905	65,89,114	35,03,729	34,04,246	...	79,612	1,01,370	70,88,957
21,23,058	69,91,942	49,09,924	4,338	1,987	6,07,481	20,42,281	76,26,011
87,768	1,26,863	...	...	...	39,879	86,726	1,26,605
22,84,570	1,57,34,010	99,73,861	34,08,584	7,15,024	7,29,451	22,43,090	1,70,70,010
47,823	77,095	18,983	...	...	7,979	38,964	65,926
47,823	77,095	18,983	...	...	7,979	38,964	65,926
23,32,393	1,58,11,105	99,92,844	34,08,584	7,15,024	7,37,430	22,82,054	1,71,35,936
682	40,668	38,379	...	...	560	400	39,339
8,214	5,97,404	2,69,699	971	4,00,374	503	125	6,71,672
474	13,08,452	9,24,447	5,18,081	...	4,331	3,993	14,50,852
4,38,880	11,02,720	6,85,515	414	30,154	19,157	5,02,023	12,37,263
17,329	17,461	...	...	...	13	23,653	23,666
4,65,579	30,66,705	19,18,040	5,19,466	4,30,528	24,564	5,30,194	34,22,792
13,080	22,115	6,790	...	...	4,323	16,829	27,942
...	...	..	...	...	415	2,521	2,936
13,080	22,115	6,790	...	...	4,738	19,350	30,878
4,78,659	30,88,820	19,24,830	5,19,466	4,30,528	29,302	5,49,544	34,53,670
28,11,052	1,88,99,925	1,19,17,674	39,28,050	11,45,552	7,66,732	28,31,598	2,05,89,606
45,12,475	2,82,02,611	1,45,20,576	45,82,149	13,30,031	53,04,898	47,00,790	3,04,38,444
2,169	10,90,206	14,28,466	26,017	2,318	423	2,566	14,59,790
1	30,410	16,848	7,266	...	...	1	24,115
89,358	3,67,766	2,98,671	1,407	...	1,684	94,085	3,95,847
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
91,528	14,88,382	17,43,985	34,690	2,318	2,107	96,652	18,79,752
...	2,251	1,318	...	...	...	...	1,318
...	2,251	1,318	...	...	...	...	1,318
91,528	14,90,633	17,45,303	34,690	2,318	2,107	96,652	18,81,070

(15)—*General statistics*

Heads of expenditure.	1927-28.			
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*cont.*				
TRAINING SCHOOLS—*cont.*				
Mistresses.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	2,46,466	702	126	223
Municipal Board ...	...	...	6,167	...
Aided	1,45,794	231	...	3,728
Total, Indian schools ...	3,92,260	933	6,293	3,951
European schools—Aided	26,170	...	...	2,975
Total, European schools	26,170	...	..	2,975
Total, Training schools for Mistresses ...	4,18,430	933	6,293	6,926
Total, Training schools ...	17,76,487	38,649	7,832	8,729
OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	9,75,178	...	981	84,847
Municipal Board ...	8,801	...	15,098	134
Local Board ...	15,062	18,385	...	176
Aided	1,75,866	925	1,200	31,615
Unaided	...	...	...	39,506
Total, Indian schools ...	11,74,907	19,310	17,297	1,56,278
European schools ... Government ...	19,097	...	...	...
Aided	1,200	...	...	...
Total, European schools ...	20,297	...	...	...
Total, Other Special schools ...	11,95,204	19,310	17,279	1,56,278
Total, School Education—Special ...	29,71,691	57,959	25,101	1,65,007
Total, Direct Expenditure ...	1,76,83,486	41,05,953	14,16,084	68,42,519
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				
University	3,48,235	...	...	4,11,645
Direction and Inspection	17,51,814	..		...
Scholarships	2,90,601	6,968	3,594	...
Expenditure on buildings, furniture and other apparatus	18,71,570	7,12,038	2,37,509	51,371
Miscellaneous	4,09,895	11,929	4,107	16,82,399
Total, Indirect Expenditure ...	46,72,115	7,30,935	2,45,210	21,45,415
Grand total ...	2,23,55,601	48,36,893	16,61,294	89,87,934

of receipts and charges—cont.

1928-29.							
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
393	2,47,910	3,42,063	829	80	146	...	3,43,118
...	6,167	...	...	6,849	...	...	6,849
87,171	2,36,924	1,63,408	35	...	2,512	1,07,792	2,73,742
87,564	4,91,001	5,05,466	864	6,929	2,658	1,07,792	6,23,709
6,336	35,481	14,083	...	...	3,369	5,945	23,397
6,336	35,481	14,083	...	...	3,369	5,945	23,397
93,900	5,26,482	5,19,549	864	6,929	6,027	1,13,737	6,47,106
1,85,428	20,17,115	22,64,852	35,554	9,247	8,134	2,10,389	25,28,176
15,557	10,76,563	9,35,770	...	...	79,089	9,118	10,73,977
924	24,957	10,423	...	14,765	1,085	333	26,606
9,185	42,608	12,461	22,772	813	1,348	14,734	52,078
9,28,901	11,38,507	1,93,402	2,031	50	43,668	12,07,526	14,46,677
46,767	86,273	...	...	...	26,446	35,738	62,184
10,01,834	23,69,108	12,02,056	24,753	15,628	1,51,636	12,67,449	26,61,522
...	19,097	14,497	...	...	...	...	14,497
5,105	6,805	1,200	...	...	...	5,375	6,575
5,105	25,402	15,697	...	...	...	5,375	21,072
10,06,439	23,94,510	12,17,753	24,753	15,628	1,51,636	12,72,824	26,82,594
11,91,867	44,11,625	34,82,605	60,507	24,875	1,59,770	14,83,213	52,10,770
62,37,332	3,62,85,379	1,99,69,364	46,44,097	13,55,460	69,20,611	67,97,142	3,96,86,674
1,39,161	8,99,041	30,61,579	...	...	3,07,912	1,21,556	34,91,047
...	17,51,814	18,56,926	...	...	...	..	18,56,926
1,55,982	4,57,145	3,21,284	7,733	2,357	31,799	1,30,175	4,93,348
13,80,994	42,53,482	17,02,803	8,72,648	2,19,089	1,03,305	17,32,533	46,30,378
21,35,990	42,44,320	5,24,207	10,757	1,990	18,72,867	20,07,176	44,16,997
38,12,127	1,16,05,802	74,66,799	8,91,138	2,23,436	23,15,883	39,91,440	1,48,88,696
1,00,49,459	4,78,91,181	2,74,36,163	55,35,235	15,78,896	92,36,494	1,07,88,582	5,45,75,370

(16)—*Statement showing percentage of expenditure under each head to total expenditure on public schools.*

Heads of expenditure.	1927-28. From provincial funds. (1)	From local funds. (2)	From municipal funds. (3)	From fees. (4)	From subscriptions and other sources. (5)	Total. (6)	Percentage to total expenditure. (7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	7,28,546	397	4,751	12,42,234	5,04,864	24,80,792	5·22
Professional colleges	9,51,281	1,494	557	2,08,893	28,126	11,90,351	2·50
Schools, general	1,30,31,968	40,46,108	13,85,675	52,26,385	45,12,475	2,82,02,611	59·31
Schools, special	29,71,691	57,959	25,101	1,65,007	11,91,867	44,11,625	9·28
General or indirect charges	46,72,115	7,30,935	2,45,210	21,13,097	35,07,182	1,12,68,539	23·69
Total ...	2,23,55,601	48,36,893	16,61,294	89,55,616	97,44,514	4,75,53,918	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	47·01	10·17	3·50	18·83	20·49	100·00	...

Heads of expenditure—*cont.*	1928-29. From provincial funds. (8)	From local funds. (9)	From municipal funds. (10)	From fees. (11)	From subscriptions and other sources. (12)	Total. (13)	Percentage to total expenditure. (14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	10,18,205	1,002	315	12,64,469	5,98,506	28,82,497	5·28
Professional colleges	9,47,978	639	239	1,91,474	14,633	11,54,963	2·11
Schools, general	1,45,20,576	45,82,149	13,30,021	53,04,898	47,00,790	3,04,38,444	55·77
Schools, special	34,82,605	60,307	24,875	1,59,770	14,83,213	52,10,770	9·56
General or indirect charges	74,66,799	8,91,138	2,23,436	23,15,883	39,91,440	1,48,88,696	27·28
Total ...	2,74,36,163	55,35,235	15,78,896	92,36,494	1,07,88,582	5,45,75,370	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	50·24	10·15	2·91	16·96	19·74	100·00	...

(17)—*Provincial charges and receipts.*

Charges and receipts.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Charges.	RS.	RS.
University	3,48,235	30,61,579
Direction	1,81,685	1,79,929
Inspection	15,72,245	16,76,997
Government colleges and schools ... General	19,60,504	19,76,138
Government colleges and schools ... Special	39,87,836	45,33,334
Scholarships in colleges and schools ... General	2,22,582	2,53,358
Scholarships in colleges and schools ... Special	52,435	67,926
Grants-in-aid to schools under private management	31,93,407	31,50,340
Grants-in-aid to do. municipal management	11,94,957	13,29,694
Grants-in-aid to do. local board management	63,43,767	69,73,605
To the District Educational Councils towards Elementary Education	51,67,642	52,64,364
To the Registrar-General of Panchayats for Elementary Education	1,59,104	2,26,470
Registration of Books	9,080	9,268
Purchase and collection of Oriental Manuscripts	10,656	10,437
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	7,198	71,851
Government educational buildings	7,07,553	65,9001
Total charges	(a) 2,51,18,886	(a) 2,94,44,291
Receipts.		
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	7,32,218	7,56,552
Income on Endowments credited to Government	2,838	2,838
Departmental examination fees	5,302	5,557
Miscellaneous receipts	1,30,282	96,286
Total receipts	(b) 8,71,640	(b) 8,61,233
Net expenditure	2,42,47,246	2,85,83,058

Non-departmental—	RS.	RS.
1927-28	(a) 27,39,381	(b) 1,75,481
1928-29	26,73,286	1,71,930

(18)—*General statistics of receipts and charges of local boards.*

—	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1929.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	59	...		...	12,800	12,800
Secondary schools ...	190	42,403	5,88,026	6,49,146	503	9,61,051	21,98,726
Elementary schools ...	16,642	877,519	44,28,176	39,22,327	...	1,89,306	85,39,809
Sessional schools ...	8	188	16,848	7,266	...	1	24,115
Other special schools ...	1	15	12,461	22,722	813	16,082	52,078
Buildings and furniture.	...	...	2,13,369	8,62,996	653	2,771	10,79,789
Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	36,660	..	...	36,660
Contributions to schools under other managements	...	...	...	22,390	...	...	22,390
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	10,757	...	...	10,757
Total ...	16,842	920,124	52,58,880	55,34,264	1,969	11,82,011	1,09,77,124

(19)—*General statistics of receipts and charges of municipal boards.*

—	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1929.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	157	2,500	...	...	14,433	16,933
Secondary schools ...	52	20,679	1,75,953	...	1,83,476	5,26,754	8,86,683
Elementary schools ...	1,621	153,271	9,84,123	971	11,13,411	7,434	21,05,939
Training schools ...	1	29	...	...	6,849	...	6,849
Other special schools ...	2	328	10,423	...	14,765	1,418	26,606
Buildings and furniture.	...	...	33,633	2,037	2,12,531	3,341	2,51,542
Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	...	4,994	...	4,994
Contributions to schools under other managements	...	...	...	...	38,567	...	38,567
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	1,750
Total ...	1,677	174,464	12,06,632	3,008	15,76,843	5,53,380	33,39,863

(20)—*Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.*

Classes of Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges ... General	7,00,767	...	...	2,76,768	4,769	9,82,304
Colleges ... Professional	9,41,927	639	239	1,90,994	4,563	11,38,362
Secondary schools for boys ... Indians ...	1,75,689	...	...	86,503	3,207	2,65,399
Secondary schools for girls ... do. ...	2,93,566	...	...	42,148	660	3,36,374
Elementary schools for boys ... do. ...	7,85,784	..	..	1,089	7,297	7,94,170
Elementary schools for girls ... do. ...	38,379	..	...	560	400	39,339
Training schools ... do. ...	17,70,529	26,846	2,898	569	2,566	18,02,908
Other Special schools ... Indians ...	9,85,770	...	...	79,089	9,118	10,73,977
Other Special schools ... Europeans.	14,497	...	...	...	...	14,497
Total ... Indians ...	56,92,411	27,485	2,637	6,77,720	32,580	64,32,833
Total ... Europeans.	14,497	...	...	...	...	14,497
Board.						
Colleges, General .. Indians ...	2,500	...	..	11,832	15,401	29,733
Secondary schools for boys ... do. ...	7,48,185	6,46,082	1,77,717	14,09,122	70,102	30,51,208
Secondary schools for girls ... do. ...	15,794	3,064	6,762	6,811	1,770	34,201
Elementary schools for boys ... do. ...	42,18,153	34,04,246	7,13,037	81,002	1,06,786	85,23,224
Elementary schools for girls ... do. ...	11,94,146	5,19,052	4,00,374	4,834	4,118	21,22,524
Training schools ... do. ...	16,848	7,266	6,849	...	1	30,964
Other Special schools ... do. ...	22,884	22,722	15,578	2,433	15,067	78,684
Total, Indians ...	62,18,510	46,02,432	13,20,317	15,16,034	2,13,245	1,38,70,538
Aided.						
Colleges General ... Indians ...	3,14,938	1,002	315	9,72,215	5,70,984	18,59,454
Colleges Professional do. ...	6,051	...	..	480	10,070	16,601
Secondary schools for boys ... do. ...	7,74,899	4,953	..	25,92,288	11,69,096	45,41,236
Secondary schools for boys ... Europeans.	2,21,220	...	...	1,27,085	1,78,980	5,27,285
Secondary schools for girls ... Indians .	1,55,065	...	...	1,10,687	2,18,325	4,84,077
Secondary schools for girls ... Europeans.	2,18,484	...	..	1,57,286	1,62,890	5,38,660
Elementary schools for boys ... Indians ..	49,69,924	4,338	1,987	6,07,481	20,42,281	76,26,011
Elementary schools for boys ... Europeans.	18,983	...	...	7,979	38,964	65,926
Elementary schools for girls ... Indians ...	6,85,515	414	30,154	19,157	5,02,023	12,37,263
Elementary schools for girls ... Europeans.	6,790	...	...	4,323	16,829	27,942
Training schools ... Indians ...	4,62,074	1,442	...	4,196	2,01,877	6,69,589
Training schools ... Europeans.	15,401	...	...	3,369	5,945	24,715
Other Special schools ... Indians ...	1,93,402	2,031	50	43,668	12,07,526	14,46,677
Other Special schools ... Europeans.	1,200	...	...	...	5,375	6,575
Total ... Indians ...	75,61,868	14,180	32,506	43,50,172	59,22,182	1,78,80,908
Total ... Europeans.	4,82,078	...	...	3,00,042	4,08,983	11,91,103
Unaided.						
Colleges, General ... Indians ...	...	...	...	3,654	7,352	11,006
Secondary schools for boys ... do. ...	...	...	...	5,700	58,934	64,634
Secondary schools for girls ... do. ...	...	...	...	536	5,228	5,764
Elementary schools for boys ... do. ...	...	..	...	39,879	86,726	1,26,605
Elementary schools for girls ... do. ...	...	...	...	13	23,653	23,666
Europeans ...	...	...	...	415	2,521	2,936
Other Special schools .. do. ...	...	...	...	26,446	35,738	62,184
Total ... Indians .	...	...	...	76,228	2,17,631	2,93,859
Total ... Europeans.	...	...	...	415	2,521	2,936
Grand total ... Indians ...	1,94,72,789	46,44,097	13,55,460	66,20,154	63,85,638	3,84,78,138
Grand total ... Europeans.	4,96,575	...	...	3,00,457	4,11,504	12,08,536
Total ...	1,99,69,364	46,44,097	13,55,460	69,20,611	67,97,142	3,96,86,674

(21)—*Expenditure on educational property during the year* 1928-29.

(*a*) Government Institutions.

Detailed head.	European and Anglo-Indian institutions.	Other than European and Anglo-Indian institutions.
	RS.	RS.
University	...	2,49,599
Secondary	...	74,947
Elementary	...	30,835
Special	1,794	1,35,251
Miscellaneous	273	58,782
Total ...	2,067	5,49,414

(*b*) Aided Institutions.

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of	
	School buildings.	Hostels.
VIZAGAPATAM.	RS.	RS.
St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam	14,327	...
Total ...	14,327	...
GUNTŪR.		
Andhra Christian College, Guntūr	32,500	...
Total ...	32,500	..
BELLARY.		
St. Antony's Girls' High School	1,210	...
Total ...	1,210	...
MADRAS.		
Wesley College, Royapetta	330	...
University Club	8,567	..
E.L.M. Fabricius High School, Purasawalkam	3,308	...
Muthialpet High School, Georgetown	11,827	...
Progressive Union Secondary School	3,112	...
Hindu High School, Triplicane	7,669	...
P.S. High School, Mylapore	14,317	...
Sri Ramakrishna Residential School, Mylapore	924	...
St. Mary's High School, Georgetown	6,593	.
St. Bede's High School, Georgetown	968	...
Christ Church School, Mount Road	11,600	...
Bishop Corrie School, Vepery	12,450	...

(21)—*Expenditure on educational property during the year* 1928-29—cont.

(*b*) Aided Institutions—*cont.*

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of	
	School buildings.	Hostels.
MADRAS—*cont.*	RS.	RS.
St. Columban's School, Georgetown	65	...
Church Park Training School	25	...
St. Francis Xavier's School, Georgetown	4,000	...
St. George's Cathedral School	255	...
St. Mark's School, Georgetown	164	...
Total	81,174	...
CHINGLEPUT.		
St. Joseph's Middle School, Perambur	488	...
Total	488	...
NORTH ARCOT.		
Masilamony Mudaliyar's Boarding House, Vellore	...	601
Union Mission Training School, Vellore	14,493	...
Total	14,493	601
SOUTH ARCOT.		
Ramaswami Chettiyar's High School, Chidambaram	1,932	13,317
St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore	2,250	...
Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram	10,619	43,006
Total	14,801	56,323
TRICHINOPOLY.		
Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly	550	...
National College, Trichinopoly	7,500	...
Wesley Mission Girls' High School, Woraiyur	1,380	...
Total	9,430	...
MADURA.		
Union Christian High School, Madura	11,430	...
St. Mary's High School, Madura	5,855	...
Sourashtra High School, Madura	4,576	...
Presentation Convent School, Kodaikanal	2,698	...
Total	24,559	...
TINNEVELLY.		
St. Francis Xavier's College, Palamcottah	340	...
St. Francis Xavier's College High School, Palamcottah	30,000	...
Hindu Middle School, Viravanallur	869	...
Convent School of the Lady of the Mount, Tangasseri	190	...
Total	31,399	...

(21)—*Expenditure on educational property during the year* 1928-29—cont.

(*b*) Aided Institutions—*cont.*

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of	
	School buildings.	Hostels.
	Rs.	Rs.
Coimbatore.		
Stane's High School, Coimbatore	30,393	...
Total ...	30,393	...
Salem.		
Veluswami Chettiyar's Secondary School, Omalur	3,467	...
Montford Boys' School, Yercaud	2,000	...
Railway School, Suramangalam	105	...
Total ...	5,572	...
The Nilgiris.		
St. Joseph's College, Coonoor	51	...
Stane's Girls' High School	497	...
Hebron Girls' School	2,000	...
Home Missionary Society Girls' Home, Coonoor	8,000	...
Lawrence Memorial School	7	...
Total ...	10,555	...
Malabar.		
B.E.M. High School, Palghat	284	...
Rajah's Secondary School, Chirakkal	8,104	...
St. Michael's European Middle School, Cannanore	71	...
St. Teresa's Convent School, Cannanore	5,892	...
Total ...	14,351	...
South Kanara.		
St. Cecilia's Secondary School, Udipi	1,373	3,025
St. Agnes Girls' High School	1,120	...
St. Anne's High School, Bendore		7,884
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	14,418	...
Total ...	16,911	10,909
Institutions under the control of the department—		
Government institutions	5,51,481	...
Aided institutions	3,02,163	67,833
Total ...	8,53,644	67,833
Institutions not under the control of the department—		
Government institutions	1,07,520	...
Aided institutions	40,868	...
Total ...	1,48,388	...
Grand total ...	10,02,032	67,833

(22)—*Distribution of expenditure from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds on Secondary, Elementary and Primary schools.*

Expenditure from	Schools.		1927-28.	1928-29.
			Rs.	Rs.
Provincial funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	16,36,342	16,98,773
		Europeans.	2,34,414	2,21,220
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	4,04,031	4,64,425
		Europeans.	1,80,579	2,18,484
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	88,88,841	99,73,861
		Europeans.	20,325	18,980
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	16,62,176	19,18,040
		Europeans.	5,260	6,790
		Total ...	1,30,31,968	1,45,20,576
Local funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	5,52,793	6,51,035
		Europeans.	...	...
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	789	3,064
		Europeans.	...	...
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	29,78,333	34,08,584
		Europeans.	...	...
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	5,14,193	5,19,466
		Europeans.	...	...
		Total ...	40,46,108	45,82,149
Municipal funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians	1,60,852	1,77,717
		Europeans ...	...	...
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians	6,414	6,762
		Europeans ...		
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	8,42,634	7,15,024
		Europeans.		
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	3,75,775	4,30,528
		Europeans.		
		Total ...	13,85,675	13,30,031
	Total from public funds ...		1,84,63,751	2,40,32,756

(23)—*Proportion of expenditure under the various heads of education met from public and private funds.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education	45·95	54·05	48·75	51·25
Secondary education	34·14	65·86	34·95	65·05
Elementary and primary education.	80·89	19·11	82·52	17·48
Special education	69·24	30·76	68·47	31·53
Indirect expenditure	48·67	51·33	57·63	42·37
Total expenditure ...	60·25	39·75	63·31	36·69

(24)—*Average cost of education and average fee per head in public institutions for general education for boys.*

Institutions.	Government.					Board.					Aided.				
	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.
Arts Colleges.		RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A		RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1927-28. Indians	2,674	2,37,389	6,49,095	88-12	242-12	125	11,231	21,767	89-14	174—0	9,856	9,60,998	15,35,953	97—8	155-14
1927-28. Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1928-29. Indians	2,731	2,63,720	8,88,404	96—9	325—5	216	11,832	29,733	54-12	137-10	10,337	9,57,969	17,47,569	92--11	169—1
1928-29. Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Boys.															
1927-28. Indians	4,064	86,670	2,53,044	21—5	62—4	59,164	13,17,083	28,46,233	22—4	48—0	103,438	25,82,973	43,23,273	25—0	41-13
1927-28. Europeans	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861	1,26,471	5,34,444	32-12	138 7
1928-29. Indians	4,007	86,503	2,65,399	21—9	66—4	63,753	14,09,122	30,51,208	22—2	47-10	103,628	25,92,288	45,41,236	25—0	43-13
1928-29. Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,777	1,27,085	5,27,285	33-10	139-10
Elementary and Primary Schools.															
1927-28. Indians	75,847	721	7,26,622	...	9—8	796,615	83,455	78,88,583	...	9-14	1,113,595	6,16,361	69,91,942	0—8	6—4
1927-28. Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	8,947	77,095	7-10	65-10
1928-29. Indians	85,699	1,089	7,94,170	...	9—4	838,088	81,002	85,23,224	...	10—3	1,176,976	6,07,481	76,26,011	0—8	6—8
1928-29. Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	7,979	65,926	7—6	60-13

(25)—*School fees.*

Classes of Institutions.		Government.						Board.						Aided.			
		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
		1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	Indians ...	2,761	2,898	2,50,368	2,76,768	90·68	95·50	190	216	11,231	11,832	59·11	54·77	10,091	10,505	9,77,280	9,72,215
Professional colleges ...	Do. ...	2,193	2,372	2,08,638	1,90,994	95·14	80·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	17	255	480
Secondary schools for boys.	Do. ...	4,064	4,007	86,670	86,503	21·33	21·58	59,164	63,753	13,37,083	14,09,122	22·60	22·10	103,438	103,628	25,82,973	25,92,288
	Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861	3,777	1,26,471	1,27,085
Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	4,446	4,823	38,606	42,148	8·68	8·73	617	711	5,894	6,811	9·55	9·58	8,412	8,872	99,846	1,10,687
	Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,553	4,827	1,46,763	1,57,286
Elementary and primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	75,847	85,699	721	1,089	·01	0·01	796,615	838,088	83,455	81,002	0·10	0·10	1,113,595	1,176,976	1,16,361	6,07,481
	Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	1,084	8,947	7,979
Elementary and primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	2,545	3,078	529	560	0·21	0·18	152,213	173,305	5,076	4,834	0·03	0·03	91,940	102,477	43,245	19,157
	Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	387	3,775	4,323
Special schools	Indians ...	11,769	13,953	85,829	79,658	7·29	5·72	1,073	613	313	2,433	0·29	3·97	12,156	7,776	36,384	47,864
	Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	134	353	2,975	3,369
Total ...	Indians	103,725	116,830	6,71,361	6,77,720	6·47	5·8	1,009,872	1,076,686	14,43,052	15,16,034	1·43	1·40	1,339,738	1,410,311	43,56,344	43,50,172
	Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,132	10,428	2,88,931	3,00,042
Grand total ...		103,725	116,830	6,71,361	6,77,720	6·47	5·8	1,009,872	1,076,686	14,43,052	15,16,034	1·43	1·40	1,349,870	1,420,739	46,45,275	46,50,214

(25)—*School fees*—cont.

Classes of Institutions—*cont.*	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and private.						Total.					
	Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ... Indians ...	96·85	92·02	31	80	3,355	3,654	108·23	45·67	13,173	13,759	12,42,234	12,64,469	94·30	91·90
Professional colleges ... Do. ...	3·86	28·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,259	2,389	2,08,893	1,91,474	92·47	80·15
Secondary schools for boys. Do. ...	24·97	25·01	9,846	3,087	3,798	5,863	0·39	1·89	176,512	174,475	40,10,524	40,93,776	22·72	23·46
Secondary schools for boys. Europeans.	32·76	33·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861	3,777	1,26,471	1,27,085	32·76	33·64
Secondary schools for girls. Indians ...	10·68	12·47	...	324	...	801	...	2·47	13,475	14,730	1,44,346	1,60,447	10·71	10·88
Secondary schools for girls. Europeans.	32·23	32·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,553	4,827	1,46,763	1,57,286	32·23	32·58
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Indians ...	0·55	0·52	109,335	57,786	81,446	41,220	0·74	0·71	2,095,392	2,158,549	7,81,983	7,80,792	0·37	0·33
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Europeans.	7·61	7·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	1,084	8,947	7,979	7·61	7·36
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Indians ...	0·47	0·18	5,364	3,554	1,232	147	0·23	0·04	252,062	282,414	50,082	24,698	0·20	0·09
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Europeans.	9·23	11·17	...	60	...	415	...	6·91	409	447	3,775	4,738	9·23	10·59
Special schools ... ... Indians ...	2·98	6·15	1,560	1,873	39,506	26,446	25·32	14·11	26,598	24,215	1,62,032	1,56,401	6·09	6·45
Special schools ... ... Europeans.	22·20	9·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	353	2,975	3,369	22·20	9·54
Total ... Indians	3·25	3·09	126,136	66,704	1,29,337	78,131	1·02	1·17	2,579,471	2,670,531	66,00,094	66,22,057	2·56	2·48
Total ... Europeans	28·52	28·77	...	60	...	415	...	6·91	10,132	10,488	2,88,931	3,00,457	28·52	28·64
Grand total ...	3·44	3·27	126,136	66,764	1,29,337	78,546	1·02	1·17	2,589,603	2,681,019	68,89,025	69,22,514	2·66	2·58

(26)—*Proportion of fee income to total direct expenditure.*

	1927-28.			1928-29.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges ... Indians	24,80,792	12,42,234	50·07	28,82,497	12,64,469	43·86
Professional colleges ... Do.	11,90,351	2,08,893	17·55	11,54,963	1,91,474	11·57
Secondary schools for boys ... Do.	74,35,769	40,07,469	53·89	79,22,477	40,93,613	51·67
Secondary schools for boys ... Europeans	5,34,444	1,26,471	23·66	5,27,285	1,27,085	24·09
Secondary schools for girls ... Indians	8,02,304	1,44,346	17·99	8,60,416	1,60,182	18·62
Secondary schools for girls ... Europeans	5,30,169	1,46,763	27·68	5,38,660	1,57,286	29·03
Elementary and primary schools for boys ... Indians	1,57,34,010	7,39,672	4·71	1,70,70,010	7,29,451	4·27
Elementary and primary schools for boys ... Europeans	77,095	8,947	11·61	65,926	7,979	12·10
Elementary and primary schools for girls ... Indians	30,66,705	48,982	1·59	34,22,792	24,564	0·71
Elementary and primary schools for girls ... Europeans	22,115	3,775	17·07	30,878	4,738	15·66
Special schools ... Indians	43,48,491	1,62,032	3·73	51,64,983	1,56,401	3·02
Special schools ... Europeans	63,134	2,975	4·71	45,787	3,369	7·14
Total ... Indians	3,50,58,422	65,53,588	18·69	3,84,78,138	66,20,154	17·20
Total ... Europeans	12,26,957	2,88,931	23·55	12,08,586	3,00,457	24·86
Grand total ...	3,62,85,379	68,42,519	18·86	3,96,86,674	69,20,611	17·54

(27)—*Scholarships.*

	1927-28.			1928-29.		
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	44,936	49,890	94,826	46,531	52,002	98,533
Professional colleges	25,344	39,601	64,945	42,707	28,251	70,958
Secondary schools	1,61,921	48,202	2,10,123	1,79,014	49,491	2,28,505
Elementary and primary schools	26,393	1,343	27,736	32,276	441	32,717
Special schools	42,569	16,946	59,515	30,846	31,789	62,635
Total ...	3,01,163	1,55,982	4,57,145	3,31,374	1,61,974	4,93,348

(28)—*Grant-in-aid to institutions under private management.*

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917-18	33,52,001	2,806	56,752	34,11,559
1918-19	38,00,523	2,864	39,272	38,42,659
1919-20	40,54,293	3,079	22,125	40,79,497
1920-21	42,96,756	5,634	26,815	43,29,205
1921-22	23,05,177	1,189	5,595	23,11,961
1922-23	23,32,757	806	600	23,34,163
1923-24	25,47,641	5,738	2,942	25,56,321
1924-25	25,11,195	6,552	6,843	25,24,590
1925-26	28,45,182	12,188	4,390	28,61,760
1926-27	29,12,041	12,745	11,190	29,35,976
1927-28	29,90,751	11,513	17,660	30,19,924
1928-29	29,83,195	20,353	38,411	30,41,959

* Excludes teaching and other grants paid to Elementary schools by the District Educational Councils.

(29)—*Grants-in-aid paid from Provincial Funds.*

Grants from Provincial Funds.		1927-28.	1928-29.
(i) *Grants to institutions under private management.*		Rs.	Rs.
Teaching and fixed grants ...	Indians ...	12,78,935	13,42,750*
	Europeans ...	3,00,240	3,05,427*
Stipendiary grants	Indians ...	3,21,187	3,37,726
	Europeans ...	7,738	8,148
Building grants	Indians ...	3,61,445	2,66,077
	Europeans ...	1,17,561	1,04,049
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants.	Indians ...	1,15,467	1,30,594
	Europeans ...	6,017	3,255
Boarding grants	Indians ...	43,000	59,993
	Europeans ...	2,33,978	2,33,362
Other grants	Indians ...	84,267	71,065
	Europeans ...	56,338	56,326
Provident funds	Indians ...	11,776	21,678
	Europeans ..	38	...
Grants for Medical inspection ...	Indians ...	14,747	18,677
	Europeans ...	240	882
Grants for Manual Training classes.	Europeans ...	14,857	...
Education of defective children		22,920	23,186
Total ...	Indians ...	22,68,601	22,71,746
	Europeans ...	7,22,150	7,11,449
Total in one line ...		29,90,751	29,83,195
(ii) *Grants to Local Boards.*			
Net cost of secondary schools and contribution to district boards		63,43,767	69,73,605
(iii) *Grants to Municipalities.*			
Net cost of secondary schools and contribution to municipalities		11,94,957	13,29,69[illegible]
(iv) *Grants to District Educational Councils.*			
Towards Elementary Education		51,67,642	52,64,364
(v) *Grants to Panchayat Schools*		1,59,104	2,26,470
Grand total ...		1,58,56,221	1,67,77,328

* Includes grants for Manual Training classes.

(30)—*Grants-in-aid from Local and Municipal Boards.*

Grants-in-aid.	1927-28.	1928-29.
(i) *From Local Board Funds.*	RS.	RS.
Contributions to aided schools ...	11,513	20,353
Total ...	11,513	20,353
(ii) *From Municipal Funds.*		
Contribution to aided schools ...	17,660	38,411
Total ...	17,660	38,411

(31)—*Distribution of Provincial Grants-in-aid by districts.*

Districts.	Percentage, 1927-28.	Percentage, 1928-29.
Ganjām	3·20	3·35
Vizagapatam	4·13	4·12
Gōdāvari, East	4·71	4·25
Gōdāvari, West	2·68	2·65
Kistna	3·39	3·60
Guntūr	4·96	4·90
Kurnool	2·58	2·57
Bellary	1·87	1·85
Anantapur	2·25	2·50
Cuddapah	1·97	2·00
Nellore	2·55	2·76
Madras	6·70	7·14
Chingleput	3·53	3·56
North Arcot	3·64	3·90
Chittoor	2·72	2·55
South Arcot	4·75	4·78
Tanjore	4·79	4·72
Trichinopoly	4·12	3·98
Madura	4·21	4·46
Rāmnād	3·38	3·38
Tinnevelly	5·49	4·97
Coimbatore	4·00	3·77
Salem	2·67	2·64
The Nilgiris	1·44	1·04
Malabar	9·62	9·92
South Kanara	3·88	3·77
Agency	0·75	0·87
Sanawar	0·02	0·00
Total ...	100·00	100·00

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(32)—*Number and Strength of Public Secondary Schools for Boys.*

—	Number of schools.	Strength.											
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	Total.
1927-28 ...	526	15,420	14,375	18,147	20,514	22,031	25,102	22,391	16,462	4,754	3,111	2,726	165,493
		116,049						49,444					
1928-29 ...	528	14,939	15,812	18,936	21,724	23,007	26,212	22,141	16,968	4,574	2,997	2,534	(a) 169,844
		120,630						49,214					

(a) Of these 3,113 were girls.

(33)—*Number and Strength of Indian Secondary Schools for Boys on 31st March 1929 according to the degree of completeness.*

—	Number of schools.						Number of scholars.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth	12	40	102	172	..	326	3,571	18,815	32,141	85,885	..	140,412
Fifth	.	..	3	3	1	7	...	...	461	958	154	1,573
Fourth	...	1	5	2	...	8	...	158	794	455	...	1,407
Third	3	9	74	87	6	179	489	1,322	8,273	14,594	852	25,530
Second	...	...	4	2	...	6	...	...	402	291	...	693
First	...	...		2	...	2	...	...	...	229	...	229
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	50	188	268	7	528	4,060	20,295	42,071	102,412	1,006	169,844

(34)—*Statement showing the proportion of pupils in Indian Secondary Schools for Boys who come from outside the towns in which secondary schools are situated to the total number on rolls.*

Districts.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Number of pupils who come from outside the towns in which the secondary schools are situated.		Proportion of pupils in columns (4) and (5) to those in columns (2) and (3).	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ganjām	4,895	5,119	876	968	1:6	1:5
Vizagapatam	5,260	5,480	608	721	1:9	1:8
Gōdāvari, East ...	7,922	8,334	1,678	1,644	1:5	1:5
Gōdāvari, West ...	5,379	5,799	1,381	1,631	1:4	1:4
Kistna	5,618	6,276	1,416	1,751	1:4	1:4
Guntūr	6,717	6,830	1,676	1,220	1:4	1:6
Kurnool	2,690	2,645	881	826	1:3	1:3
Bellary	2,855	3,168	460	529	1:7	1:6
Anantapur	2,027	1,982	669	699	1:3	1:3
Cuddapah	1,530	1,646	271	291	1:6	1:5
Nellore	3,350	3,392	745	830	1:5	1:4
Madras	15,726	15,704	1,216	1,155	1:13	1:14
Chingleput	5,983	5,854	1,149	1,140	1:5	1:5
North Arcot	7,337	7,558	1,400	1,519	1:5	1:5
Chittoor	2,950	2,771	851	694	1:3	1:4
South Arcot	5,367	5,494	581	686	1:9	1:8
Tanjore	15,057	15,257	2,586	3,001	1:6	1:5
Trichinopoly	7,243	7,488	1,426	1,443	1:5	1:5
Madura	7,874	8,065	1,076	878	1:7	1:9
Rāmnād	5,312	5,365	670	509	1:8	1:11
Tinnevelly	8,118	8,256	1,848	2,081	1:4	1:4
Coimbatore	7,826	8,252	1,492	1,574	1:5	1:5
Salem	3,657	3,914	412	763	1:9	1:5
The Nilgiris	965	1,088	180	177	1:5	1:6
Malabar	16,057	16,042	3,241	2,715	1:5	1:6
South Kanara	6,917	7,091	1,479	1,392	1:5	1:6
Agency (Ganjām ...	211	201	5	23	1:42	1:9
Agency (Vizagapatam.	398	460	44	57	1:9	1:8
Agency (Gōdāvari, East.	302	313	37	38	1:8	1:8
Total ...	165,493	169,844	30,354	30,955	1:5	1:5

(35)—*Male pupils in Public Secondary Schools.*

Districts.	Male population (Census of 1921).	Male pupils in public secondary schools on 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Ganjām	826,644	4,863	5,082	0·59	0·61
Vizagapatam	1,080,146	5,250	5,458	0·49	0·51
Gōdāvari, East	718,924	7,825	8,201	1·09	1·14
Gōdāvari, West	516,864	5,273	5,731	1·02	1·18
Kistna.	546,322	5,582	6,230	1·02	1·14
Guntūr	913,088	6,625	6,756	0·73	0 74
Kurnool	463,255	2,637	2,594	0·57	0·56
Bellary	439,688	2,841	3,150	0·65	0·72
Anantapur	492,346	2,019	1,978	0·41	0·40
Cuddapah	452,181	1,518	1,627	0·34	0·36
Nellore	697,380	3,157	3,185	0·45	0·46
Madras	276,107	15,738	15,808	5·70	5·73
Chingleput	752,542	5,785	5,648	0·78	0·75
North Arcot	1,021,087	7,249	7,465	0·71	0·73
Chittoor	647,625	2,919	2,740	0·45	0·42
South Arcot	1,152,414	5,333	5,441	0·46	0·47
Tanjore	1,116,702	14,876	15,036	1·33	1·35
Trichinopoly	931,890	7,194	7,425	0·77	0·80
Madura	987,468	7,790	7,988	0·79	0·81
Rāmnād	818,619	5,200	5,280	0·64	0·64
Tinnevelly	929,338	8,041	8,161	0·87	0·88
Coimbatore	1,106,171	7,729	8,120	0·70	0·73
Salem	1,051,025	3,635	3,885	0·35	0·37
The Nilgiris	67,018	933	1,074	1·89	1·60
Malabar	1,510,732	15,294	15,280	1·01	1·01
South Kanara	606,280	6,699	6,845	1·10	1·13
Agency { Ganjām ...	165,889	204	176	0·12	0·11
Agency { Vizagapatam.	481,266	398	459	0·08	0·10
Agency { Gōdāvari, East	101,738	299	310	0·29	0·30
Total ...	20,870,749	162,906	167,133	0·78	0·80

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

Indian Schools.

(36)—*Public Elementary Schools for Boys according to management.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.				
Government	1,961	76,415	2,223	87,281
Municipal Board	1,168	103,787	1,188	108,381
Local Board	13,160	709,335	13,982	741,076
Under private management.				
Aided	29,949	1,143,355	(a) 30,675	1,199,252
Unaided	2,169	61,246	(b) 2,028	57,855
Total ...	48,407	2,094,138	50,096	2,193,845

N.B.—(a) Of these 7,118 schools with 2,56,247 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) Of these 214 do. 5,681 do. do.

(37)—*Details of Government Elementary Schools for Boys.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Practising sections of the training schools for masters	30	2,892	32	3,047
Hill schools, Agency { Ganjām	129	6,720	127	6,698
Hill schools, Agency { Vizagapatam ...	30	840	30	878
Hill schools, Agency { Gōdāvari, East ...	18	577	18	550
Chenchu schools	19	472	21	520
Other Elementary schools not under departmental management	1,735	64,914	1,995	75,588
Total ...	1,961	76,415	2,223	87,281

(38)—*Public Elementary Night Schools for Boys according to management.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	149	4,521	155	4,631
Board do.	228	6,089	215	5,539
Aided do.	4,374	133,113	5,008	137,004
Unaided do.	536	13,532	497	11,950
Total ...	5,787	157,255	5,875	159,124

(39)—*Male pupils in Public Elementary Schools.*

Districts.	Male population (Census of 1921).	Male pupils in public elementary schools on the 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Malabar	1,510,732	199,262	208,559	13·2	13·8
Madras	276,107	34,313	37,385	12·4	13·2
The Nilgiris	67,018	7,599	7,864	11·3	11·9
Cuddapah	452,181	47,545	49,517	10·1	11·0
South Kanara...	606,280	62,045	65,849	10·2	10·9
Gōdāvari, East	718,924	74,189	77,771	10·3	10·8
Kistna	546,822	57,708	58,547	10·6	10·7
Tinnevelly	929,338	89,637	97,169	9·6	10·5
Guntūr	913,088	91,248	93,081	10·0	10·2
Kurnool	463,255	46,125	46,744	10·0	10·1
Rāmnād	818,619	74,998	80,088	9·2	9·8
North Arcot	1,021,087	89,214	99,174	8·7	9·7
Chingleput	752,542	69,545	72,986	9·2	9·7
Gōdāvari, West	516,864	47,643	47,956	9·2	9·3
South Arcot	1,152,414	99,146	102,534	8·6	8·9
Madura	987,468	78,052	87,556	7·9	8·9
Tanjore	1,116,702	96,113	97,813	8·6	8·8
Anantapur	492,346	39,804	43,413	8·1	8·8
Ganjām	826,644	70,337	71,491	8·5	8·6
Bellary	439,688	37,329	37,713	8·5	8·6
Vizagapatam	1,080,146	86,568	85,357	8·0	7·9
Chittoor	647,625	46,082	48,956	7·1	7·6
Trichinopoly	931,890	65,559	66,888	7·0	7·2
Ganjām, Agency	165,889	11,741	11,341	7·1	6·8
Coimbatore	1,106,171	68,944	74,344	6·2	6·7
Nellore	697,380	42,013	45,375	6·0	6·5
Salem	1,051,025	55,889	59,286	5·3	5·6
Agency { Gōdāvari, East ...	101,738	4,453	4,389	4·4	4·3
Agency { Vizagapatam ...	481,266	10,914	10,356	2·3	2·2
Total ...	20,870,749	1,804,015	1,889,502	8·7	9·6

(40)—*Extension of Elementary Education.*

Districts.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the Educational Survey Register).				Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village being				Percentage of column 6 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 3.	Percentage of column 8 to column 4.	Percentage of column 9 to column 5.	Number of villages with a population of more than 2,000, which are unprovided with schools.
	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Gōdāvari, East	444	262	148	91	444	261	91	9	100	100	61	10	...
Kistna	259	330	444	124	259	306	371	71	100	93	84	57	...
Cuddapah	197	309	481	283	197	288	310	77	100	93	64	27	...
The Nilgiris	15	10	8	4	15	9	4	...	100	90	50	...	...
Ganjām Agency	8	54	2,995	...	8	48	308	...	100	89	10	...	...
Guntūr	394	381	380	148	390	372	295	86	99	98	77	58	...
Tinnevelly	377	405	291	136	374	341	192	48	99	84	66	35	...
Kurnool	195	359	403	525	194	339	241	106	99	94	60	20	1
Tanjore	524	648	342	329	508	572	152	36	97	88	44	11	...
Ganjām	371	721	1,004	1,011	359	629	534	96	97	87	53	9	...
Madura	278	413	640	1,112	271	360	198	54	97	87	31	5	1
Gōdāvari, West	257	238	250	167	249	220	166	46	97	92	66	27	8
North Arcot	372	674	725	822	359	573	369	136	96	85	51	17	...
South Kanara	254	567	898	817	243	502	615	391	96	89	68	48	..
Rāmnād	250	458	435	235	238	346	165	50	95	75	38	21	1
South Arcot	616	736	679	304	579	611	302	17	94	83	44	6	4
Chittoor	291	464	551	477	270	426	226	30	93	92	41	6	...
Anantapur	179	397	637	492	173	351	330	54	91	90	52	11	...
Bellary	121	282	453	345	120	270	275	70	89	96	61	20	...
Nellore	346	470	469	262	305	418	240	48	88	88	51	2	...
Trichinopoly	398	491	616	777	340	423	368	207	85	86	60	27	...
Vizagapatam	651	667	561	326	543	589	297	42	84	88	53	13	2
Coimbatore	385	494	284	151	310	382	152	12	81	77	54	8	8
Chingleput	377	546	583	283	307	429	310	46	81	79	53	16	...
Salem	491	492	794	1,500	381	375	198	38	78	76	25	3	8
Gōdāvāri, East Agency...	14	51	1,038	...	11	39	99	...	78	76	9	...	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	36	178	10,579	...	22	80	221	...	61	46	2	...	...
Total ...	8,100	11,091	26,688	10,721	7,469	9,554	7,029	1,770	92	86	26	17	33

(41)—*Statement showing particulars of Aided Elementary Schools for Boys managed by teacher-managers.*

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with elementary board or aided schools.
Ganjām	1,649	846	588	539	5
Vizagapatam	1,540	741	297	825	10
Gōdāvari, East	562	252	330	136	...
Gōdāvari, West... ...	338	97	168	73	1
Kistna	574	46	220	135	...
Guntūr	1,470	549	522	367	2
Kurnool	537	270	171	80	2
Bellary	709	108	294	162	1
Anantapur	734	157	260	127	6
Cuddapah	1,086	266	352	268	...
Nellore	982	275	278	234	6
Madras	67	141	35	...	...
Chingleput	499	105	136	64	1
North Arcot	604	121	366	89	11
Chittoor	627	217	408	72	6
South Arcot	1,043	172	315	264	24
Tanjore	835	384	414	115	22
Trichinopoly	654	119	504	87	3
Madura	278	94	161	25	7
Rāmnād	554	238	301	70	8
Tinnevelly	609	320	253	106	11
Coimbatore	554	3	186	124	34
Salem	408	102	148	74	49
The Nilgiris	3	...	1	...	...
Malabar	1,465	1,290	909	508	24
South Kanara	173	121	56	6	3
Agency. Ganjām ...	163	38	49	56	...
Agency. Vizagapatam ...	124	35	40	68	...
Agency. Gōdāvari, East ...	18	10	6	4	...
Total 1928-29 ...	18,859	7,287	7,768	4,678	236
Total 1927-28 ...	18,617	6,834	7,664	4,052	361

(42)—*Number of Elementary Schools for Boys.*

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1928.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1929.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no aided or board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided formerly existed.
Government... ...	1,961	63	325	...	2,223	2	...	...	...
Municipal Board ...	1,168	22	42	...	1,188	9	1	...	...
Local Board... ...	13,160	280	1,102	...	13,982	123	...	...	2
Aided	29,949	2,920	3,643	3	30,675	1	...	...	...
Unaided	2,169	1,926	1,785	...	2,028	..	...	...	...
Total ...	48,407	5,211	6,897	3	50,096	135	1	...	2

(43)—*Statement showing the part-time and night schools for boys.*

Districts.	Number of part-time and night schools on the 31st March 1929.	Part-time schools.						Number taught by				Night schools.		
		Under public management.	Aided		Unaided		Total of part-time schools.	Teachers who are also teachers of full-time schools.	Teachers who are also teachers of other part-time schools.	Teachers of night schools.	Others.	Number of schools taught by day school teachers.	Others.	Total night schools.
			Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.								
Ganjām ...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	122	243
Vizagapatam ...	555	1	...	17	...	1	19	5	..	2	12	377	159	536
Gōdāvari, East ...	377	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	224	153	377
Gōdāvari, West.	165		...	.	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	69	96	165
Kistna	395	1	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	187	207	394
Guntūr	401	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	183	215	401
Kurnool	363	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	235	128	363
Bellary	157	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...		127	30	157
Anantapur ...	313	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	257	56	313
Cuddapah ...	538	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...			358	180	538
Nellore	177	...	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	66	111	177
Madras	97	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	83	14	97
Chingleput ...	302	...	64	1	1		66	1	1	...	64	218	18	236
North Arcot ...	201	...	3	.	...	.	3	...	...	.	3	147	51	198
Chittoor ...	169	...	...	.	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	98	70	168
South Arcot ...	235	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	54	181	235
Tanjore	148	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	98	50	148
Trichinopoly ...	183	...	8	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	8	125	50	175
Madura	123	...	1	...	...	.	1	...	...	..	1	95	27	122
Rāmnād... ...	172	...	...	.	...	.	...		...	...	.	143	29	172
Tinnevelly ...	73	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	60	13	73
Coimbatore ...	164	1	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	1	1	149	13	162
Salem	101	...	...	...	...		3	...	...	..	...	34	67	101
The Nilgiris ...	25	1	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	3	19	3	22
Malabar.. ...	229	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...	158	57	215
South Kanara ...	15	...	...	...		..	...	...	...		...	8	7	15
Agency. Ganjām ...	4	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Agency. Vizagapatam.	61	..	...	3	..		3	1	...		2	33	25	58
Agency. Gōdāvari East ...	10	...	...	...	..		...	...			...	9	1	10
Total. 1928-29.	5,996	4	77	23	1	2	107	7	1	3	96	3,740	2,135	5,875
Total. 1927-28.	5,906	3	82	27	3	4	119	46	25	7	41	3,549	2,238	5,787

(44)—*Statement showing the number of elementary school buildings (boys' schools) constructed during the year* 1928–29.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for boys' schools) constructed by							
	Public agencies.			Private agencies.				
				Aided.		Unaided.		
	Government.	Municipal board.	Local board.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Total.
Ganjām	...	...	6	...	33	...	9	48
Vizagapatam	...	...	3	5	54	2	11	72
Gōdāvari, East	1	...	11	4	7	...	...	23
Gōdāvari, West	...	1	8	17	2	1	...	29
Kistna	6	...	7	12	1	...	...	26
Guntūr	4	...	1	16	5	4	...	30
Kurnool	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cuddapah	2	...	...	8	2	...	...	12
Nellore	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	2
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	1	1	3	5	19	...	3	32
North Arcot	8	1	6	7	49	1	6	78
Chittoor	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	12
South Arcot	2	...	2	2	9	...	3	18
Tanjore	23	1	4	...	10	...	4	42
Trichinopoly	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	12
Madura	3	1	20	6	7	...	...	37
Rāmnād	...	...	3	6	5	...	1	15
Tinnevelly	...	...	2	7	14	1	2	26
Coimbatore	...	1	16	7	10	...	...	34
Salem	...	...	1	11	4	1	...	17
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	1	..	...	18	1
Malabar	..	...	3	1	156	...	...	178
South Kanara	...	...	32	...	27	...	...	59
Agency (Ganjām	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	9
Agency (Vizagapatam	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	13
Agency (Gōdāvari, East ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Total. 1928-29 ...	58	6	137	120	438	10	61	830
Total. 1927-28 ...	103	16	123	131	381	13	77	844

(45)—*Statement showing the number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district, the number of pupils per trained teacher and the number of pupils per teacher in elementary schools for boys on the 31st March 1929.*

Districts.	Elementary schools for boys.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām	1,805	4,324	42	78,983	44	18
Vizagapatam	2,150	4,552	47	93,908	44	21
Gōdāvari, East	2,387	3,828	62	97,294	21	25
Gōdāvari, West	1,498	2,579	58	62,470	42	24
Kistna	1,862	3,480	54	76,558	41	22
Guntūr	2,726	5,095	54	114,231	42	22
Kurnool	1,476	2,371	62	53,444	37	23
Bellary	739	1,736	43	40,383	55	23
Anantapur	1,030	2,100	49	47,256	46	23
Cuddapah	1,132	2,631	43	54,686	48	21
Nellore	1,234	2,556	48	53,958	44	21
Madras	1,218	1,756	69	42,143	35	24
Chingleput	1,765	3,138	56	82,765	47	26
North Arcot	1,687	3,720	45	109,926	65	30
Chittoor	1,189	2,307	52	54,835	46	24
South Arcot	1,971	4,214	47	112,446	57	27
Tanjore	2,417	4,660	52	111,098	46	24
Trichinopoly	1,313	2,843	46	72,136	55	25
Madura	1,973	3,422	58	93,986	48	27
Rāmnād	1,519	3,755	40	87,421	58	23
Tinnevelly	2,354	4,826	49	112,517	48	23
Coimbatore	1,509	3,082	49	82,539	55	27
Salem	1,247	2,455	51	64,094	51	26
The Nilgiris	250	384	65	9,230	37	24
Malabar	4,808	11,301	43	274,007	56	24
South Kanara	1,528	3,363	45	82,571	54	25
Agency { Ganjām	338	533	63	12,193	36	23
Agency { Vizagapatam ...	240	492	49	11,177	47	23
Agency { Gōdāvari, East ...	173	259	67	5,590	32	22
Total. { 1928-29 ...	45,538	91,762	50	2,193,845	48	24
Total. { 1927-28 ...	43,002	87,978	49	2,094,138	49	24

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(46)—*Statement showing the number of students studying each subject of the technical, art, industrial and commercial group on 31st March.*

	1928.		1929.	
Art education—				
Drawing	66		308	
Technical Drawing	...		197	
Design	108		460	
Painting	30		611	
Modelling	878		44	
Geometrical Drawing	...		4	
		1,082		1,674
Technical education—				
Civil Engineering	213		101	
Mechanical Engineering	333		433	
Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy	674		217	
		1,220		751
Industrial education—				
Wood Engraving	357		496	
Jewellers' Work	20		17	
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	665		307	
Wood work	15,698		17,724	
Metal work	286		102	
Rattan work	627		414	
Textiles — Cotton-weaving	10,261		10,751	
Textiles — Carpet-weaving	292		362	
Textiles — Lace-making	418		855	
Textiles — White Embroidery	...		...	
Textiles — Tape-making	970		1,347	
Textiles — Hand-knitting	657		49	
Textiles — Embroidery	703		539	
Tailoring and Dress-making	425		240	
Agriculture	1,528		1,321	
		32,907		34,524
Commercial education—				
Book-keeping	305		358	
Commercial Correspondence	158		153	
Banking	112		97	
Commercial Geography	43		33	
Shorthand	680		684	
Typewriting	1,184	2,482	1,180	2,505
Total		37,625		39,454

(47)—TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1929.

(47)—*Training schools for Masters on the 31st March 1929.*

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929.				On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary.					Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
				Higher.	Lower.	Total.								
Ganjām (*Government*).	Berhampur Secondary Training School...	142	43	68	54	164	72	72	3	1	42	77	89	2
	Chicacole Training School	100	...	57	53	110	71	67	...	...	32	51	41	1
	Russellkonda Training School	66	...	...	84	84	148	153	...	...	19	37	23	...
	Total ...	308	42	125	191	358	291	292	3	1	93	165	153	3
Vizagapatam (*Government*).	Vizagapatam Training School	152	...	148	69	217	46	40	...	...	35	17	33	1
	Bimlipatam Training School	105	20	67	71	158	...	...	...	...	26	5	40	...
	Parvatipur (Telugu) Training School ...	35	...	...	72	72	59	...	...	...	2	16	1	...
	Total ...	292	20	215	212	447	105	40	...	...	63	38	74	1
Gōdāvari, East. (*Government*).	Rajahmundry Secondary Training School.	93	103	...	...	103	382	392	26	...	...	...	28	30
	Rajahmundry Higher Elementary Training School	176	...	97	90	187	52	71	...	...	45	...	34	...
	Amalapur Training School	205	...	88	107	195	...	...	...	...	79	...	58	5
(*Aided*) ...	Rajahmundry U.L.C.M. Training School.	88	...	45	47	92	102	93	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Cocanada C.B.M. Training School ...	157	...	83	80	163	84	97	...	...	...	95	60	8
	Secondary Training Class attached to the P.R. College, Cocanada	20	20	...	...	20	1,093	1,063	16	...	...	...	4	13
	Total ...	739	123	313	324	760	1,713	1,716	42	...	124	95	184	56

Gōdāvari, West (*Government*).	Ellore Training School	199	87	96	56	239	54	52	...	...	...	67	80	...
	Narasapur Training School	165	...	97	71	168	80	99	...	...	73	46	8	2
	Total ...	364	87	193	127	407	134	151	...	...	73	113	88	2
Kistna (*Government*).	Masulipatam Training School	185	....	103	82	185	108	83	...	...	...	60	77	...
	Bezwada Training School	...	...	35	49	84	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Secondary Training Class attached to the Noble College, Masulipatam ...	46	41	...	...	41	147	41	39	...	...	...	30	13
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Higher Elementary Training School	171	...	81	76	157	171	157	...	...	...	81	83	...
	Total ...	402	41	219	207	467	426	353	39	...	...	141	190	13
Guntūr (*Government*).	Guntūr Secondary Training School ...	160	102	81	...	183	54	48	31	...	39	...	34	5
	Guntūr Muhammadan Training School ...	82	...	21	68	89	...	...	...	...	41	...	10	11
	Ongole Training School	74	...	58	68	126	76	91	...	...	21	4	11	...
	Narasaraopet Training School	83	...	48	70	118	...	...	...	...	21	22	17	3
(*Aided*) ...	Bāpatla A.B.M. Training School... ...	127	...	73	63	136	176	136	...	...	46	...	36	18
	Guntūr U.L.C.M. Training School ...	94	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	620	102	281	269	652	408	275	31	...	168	26	108	37
Kurnool (*Government*).	Kurnool Training School	97	...	41	70	111	66	68	...	...	33	33	39	...
	Nandyāl S.P.G. Training School	101	...	41	52	93	101	106	...	...	37	23	48	1
(*Aided*) ...	Secondary Training Class attached to the S.P.G. High School, Nandyāl ...	19	25	...	...	25	147	144	13	3	...	...	9	6
	Total ...	217	25	82	122	229	314	318	13	3	70	56	96	7
Bellary (*Government*).	Bellary Secondary Training School ...	174	58	46	67	171	115	58	46	5	27	24	32	27
	Bellary Muhammadan Training School...	53	...	...	52	52	49	64	...	...	29	18	12	10
	Hospet Training School	68	22	12	58	92	135	125	...	...	31	35	15	4
	Total ...	295	80	58	177	315	299	247	46	5	87	77	59	41

(47)—*Training schools for Masters on the 31st March 1929*—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929.				On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary.					Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
				Higher.	Lower.	Total.								
Anantapur (*Government*).	Anantapur Training School	126	28	49	91	168	99	80	...	...	36	37	51	1
(*Aided*) ...	Gooty L.M. Training School	46	...	46	...	46	117	46	...	...	9	3	9	13
	Total ...	172	28	95	91	214	216	126	...	...	45	40	60	14
Cuddapah (*Government*).	Rāyachōti Training School	107	...	40	78	118	75	99	...	...	42	33	38	6
Nellore (*Government*).	Nellore Secondary Training School ...	222	91	79	67	237	67	56	28	7	31	11	30	3
	Kanigiri Training School	90	...	52	49	101	150	...	...	...	22	...	24	2
(*Aided*) ...	Tharlupadu U.L.C.M. Training School ...	...	...	97	...	97	...	89	...	...	28	...	33	...
	Total ...	312	91	228	116	435	217	145	28	7	81	11	87	5
Madras (*Government*).	Madras Muhammadan Training School ...	43	...	26	31	57	109	128	...	...	23	17	...	...
	Madras Higher Elementary Training School ...	240	...	134	139	273	89	99	...	...	33	...	14	41
	Total ...	283	...	160	170	330	198	227	...	...	61	17	14	41
Chingleput (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	64	69	...	...	69	697	659	29	...	...	...	19	13
	Chingleput Training School	163	...	87	83	170	...	...	...	...	68	43	70	8
	Total ...	227	69	87	83	239	697	659	29	...	68	43	89	21

North Arcot (Government).	Ranipet Training School	165	...	92	101	193	139	118	...	...	58	75	56	6
	Arcot Muhammadan Training School ...	53	...	...	52	52	...	59	...	...	16	...	10	8
(Aided) ...	Vellore Union Mission Training School ...	57	...	67	...	67	93	74	...	...	23	73	6	19
	Ambur M.E.L.M. Training School ...	11	4	...	...	4	193	215	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	286	4	159	153	316	425	466	...	...	97	148	72	33
Chittoor (Government).	Chittoor Secondary Training School ...	199	58	77	74	209	106	102	38	27	50	37	49	41
	Tirupati Training School	90	...	61	60	121	...	...	...	...	23	10	20	5
	Total ...	289	58	138	134	330	106	102	38	27	73	47	69	46
South Arcot (Government).	Villupuram Training School	156	...	85	72	157	60	67	...	...	66	...	57	10
	Cuddalore Training School	158	...	83	74	157	134	120	...	...	67	62	53	12
	Tindivanam R.C. Training School ...	123	...	54	78	132	353	361	...	...	...	53	48	53
(Aided) ...	Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Secondary Training School	236	74	75	75	224	...	...	31	...	63	...	...	..
	Total ...	673	74	297	299	670	547	548	31	...	196	115	158	75
Tanjore (Government).	Tanjore Secondary Training School ...	300	152	151	90	393	210	195	58	36	70	57	198	74
	Māyavaram Training School	133	...	95	88	183	...	...	...	...	32	24	35	...
(Aided) ...	Tranquebar E.L.M. Training School ...	77	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	29	6	25	10
	Total ...	510	152	324	178	654	210	195	58	36	131	87	258	84
Trichinopoly (Government).	Trichinopoly Training School	136	...	97	91	182	56	72	...	...	53	30	36	2
	Trichinopoly R.C. Boarding and Training School	131	...	83	62	145	92	107	...	...	48	60	17	34
(Aided) ...	Secondary Training Class attached to the High School, Srirangam	31	40	...		40	322	334	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	298	40	180	153	373	470	513	...	...	101	90	53	36

(47)—*Training schools for Masters on the 31st March 1929*—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929.				On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929.	Secondary.		Elementary.			
			Secondary.	Elementary. Higher.	Elementary. Lower.	Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.	In the district.	Elsewhere.
Madura (*Government*).	Dindigul Training School	178	81	81	73	235	96	115	30	34	30	108	40	8
(*Aided*) ...	Pasumalai A.M. Training School ...	190	70	62	52	184	115	179	27	9	63	36	54	48
	Total ...	368	151	143	125	419	211	294	57	43	93	144	94	56
Rāmnād (*Government*).	Rāmnād Training School	96	...	60	59	119	93	114	...	...	43	23	32	4
	Srīvilliputtūr Training School	79	...	79	69	148	...	...	...	...	5	23	5	...
	Total ...	175	...	139	128	267	93	114	...	...	48	46	37	4
Tinnevelly (*Government*).	Tinnevelly Secondary Training School ...	188	70	77	57	204	80	101	28	39	32	45	63	4
	Kovilpatti Training School	106	...	61	53	114	...	...	...	...	25	...	30	12
(*Aided*) ...	Palamcottah C.M.S. Training School ...	139	46	78	20	144	276	257	15	18	52	28	50	17
	Secondary Training Class attached to the Thirthapathi High School, Ambāsamudram	31	...	...	...	...	230	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	464	116	216	130	462	586	358	43	57	109	73	143	33
Coimbatore (*Government*).	Coimbatore Secondary Training School ...	152	73	86	...	159	173	151	31	28	44	23	64	21
	Erode Training School	130	...	...	128	128	...	...	...	...	84	36	21	15
(*Aided*) ...	Dhārāpuram Wesleyan Mission Training School	36	...	38	...	38	193	119	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Erode London Mission Training School.	34	...	48	...	48	89	197	...	...	10	...	8	1
	Total ...	352	73	172	128	373	455	467	31	28	138	61	93	37

Salem (*Government*).	Salem Training School	197	...	105	108	213	87	93	...	...	99	64	70	14
Malabar (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Brennen College, Tellicherry ...	48	105	...	...	105	201	239	...	35	...	...	31	4
	Calicut Training School	285	89	174	85	348	83	...	...	...	...	...	63	...
	Cannanore Training School	163	...	120	96	216	42	50	...	...	62	...	72	...
	Palghat Training School	156	...	172	...	172	...	...	...	...	73	...	44	...
	Malappuram Training School	109	...	38	127	165	235	245	...	...	46	...	59	2
	Badagara Training School	132	...	128	49	177	...	...	...	...	26	...	35	...
(*Aided*) ...	Nettur M.M. Training School	81	...	89	...	89	50	36	...	...	59	29	59	...
	Total ...	974	194	721	357	1,272	611	570	...	35	266	29	363	6
South Kanara (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Mangalore College, Mangalore ...	40	71	...	...	71	110	115	7	22	...	...	...	...
	Mangalore Training School	205	...	163	78	241	99	102	...	...	83	87	...	...
	Total ...	245	71	163	78	312	209	217	7	22	83	87	...	...
Ganjām Agency (*Government*)	Serango Welchman Training School ...	35	...	...	34	34	41	37	...	...	22	2	...	...
	G.Udayagiri Training School	40	...	...	40	40	...	68	...	...	15	8	6	...
	Total ...	75	...	...	74	74	41	105	...	...	37	10	6	...
Vizagapatam Agency (*Government*).	Jeypore Training School	33	...	...	35	35	150	276	...	...	12	4	14	...
Gōdāvari East Agency (*Government*).	Polavaram Training School	24	...	...	23	23	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24	...	...	23	23	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	9,301	1,641	4,853	4,270	10,764	9,294	9,084	496	263	2,458	1,860	2,670	671
South Arcot (*Aided*).	Training School for Pandits— Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Training College for Pandits	21	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(48)—*Training schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1929.*

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929. Secondary.	On the 31st March 1929. Elementary. Higher.	Lower.	Total.	On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929.	Secondary. Preliminary.	Final.	Elementary. Preliminary.	Final.	In the district.	Elsewhere.
Ganjām (*Government*).	Berhampur Secondary and Training School	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam (*Government*).	Vizagapatam Training School	...	...	...	8	8	...	84	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, East (*Government*).	Rajahmundry Secondary and Training School	59	17	26	20	63	141	133	8	...	12	...	7	13
(*Aided*) ...	Rajahmundry U.L.C.M. Training School.	24	....	22	...	22	127	108	...	...	6	1	2	2
	Cocanada C.B.M. Training School ...	30	...	32	...	32	128	132	...	...	...	17	15	12
	Total ...	113	17	80	20	117	396	373	8	...	18	18	24	27
Kistna (*Aided*) ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Training School ...	50	...	51	...	51	104	98	...	...	27	17	...	...
Guntūr (*Government*).	Guntūr Training School for Muhammadan Women	24	...	...	24	24	101	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Guntūr Stall Training School ...	63	...	76	...	76	219	185	...	...	25	...	12	...
	Ongole A.B.M. Training School	39	...	37	...	37	150	157	...	...	45	...	9	10
	Phirangipuram St. Ann's Training School	32	...	39	...	39	...	138	...	...	14	...	8	2
	Total ...	158	...	152	24	176	470	573	...	...	84	...	29	12

Kurnool (*Government*).	Kurnool Training School for Muhammadan Women	...	...	...	18	18	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary (*Government*).	Bellary Training School	60	...	26	34	60	110	130	...	...	21	12	5	22
	Hospet Training School	12	...	3	4	7	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Bellary Training School for Muhammadan Women	...	...	...	26	26	..	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	72	...	29	64	93	110	163	...	...	25	12	5	22
Anantapur (*Government*).	Anantapur Secondary and Training School	..	...	4	19	23	..	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore (*Govt.*).	Nellore Training School	67	..	41	51	92	107	134	...	...	25	14	3	14
(*Aided*) ..	Nellore A.B.M. Training School	47	...	47	...	47	187	177	...	...	18	...	4	10
	Total ...	114	...	88	51	139	294	311	...	...	43	14	7	24
Madras (*Government*).	Egmore Presidency Training School ...	34	...	32	...	32	415	407	...	...	16	...	14	...
	Royapetta Hobart Muhammadan Secondary and Training School	44	5	15	26	46	271	289	....	...	8	...	11	8
	Lady Willingdon Secondary and Training School	73	44	25	...	69	532	592	23	23	8	10	30	10
(*Aided*) ...	Triplicane Sarada Ladies Union Training School	...	...	12	37	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kilpauk St. Christopher's Secondary Training School	7	50	...	...	50	...	32	...	5	...	...	4	3
	Royapuram U.F.C.M. Training School ...	40	...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	198	99	84	63	246	1,388	1,320	23	28	32	10	59	21
Chingleput (*Govt.*).	Conjeeveram Training School	60	...	32	22	54	234	272	...	...	22	...	17	9
(*Aided*) ..	St. Thomas' Mount Gnanodhaya Training School	35	...	38	...	38	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	...
	Total ...	95	...	70	22	92	249	272	...	...	37	...	32	9
North Arcot (*Government*).	Vellore Secondary and Training School...	9	10	...	...	10	200	232	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Gudiyattam Training School	...	...	3	23	26	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	10	3	23	36	200	450	8	...	...	...	...	...

(48)—*Training schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1929—cont.*

Districts.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.					Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1928.	Secondary.	On the 31st March 1929. Elementary. Higher.	Elementary. Lower.	Total.	On the 31st March 1928.	On the 31st March 1929.	Secondary. Preliminary.	Secondary. Final.	Elementary. Preliminary.	Elementary. Final.	In the district.	Elsewhere.
Chittoor (*Aided*).	Chittoor Beattie Memorial Training School	34	...	44	...	44	70	33	...	...	19	...	2	14
South Arcot (*Government*).	Cuddalore Secondary and Training School.	59	3	30	27	60	149	149	...	...	30	8	16	8
	Vriddachalam Training School	..	...	...	17	17	...	177	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	59	3	30	44	77	149	326	...	...	30	8	16	8
Tanjore (*Govt.*)...	Tanjore Training School	56	...	45	31	76	183	205	...	...	35	...	...	...
Trichinopoly (*Government*).	Trichinopoly Viscountess Goschen Training School for Muhammadan Women ...	26	...	10	15	25	183	187	...	...	...	5	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Trichinopoly Holy Cross Secondary and Training School	42	48	...	...	48	306	325	27	8	...	...	10	12
	Trichinopoly St. Angela's Training School.	108	..	89	22	111	149	197	...	...	45	...	14	29
	Puttūr All Saints S.P.G. Training School.	47	...	49	...	49	132	138	...	...	24	4	9	17
	Total ...	223	48	148	37	233	770	847	27	8	69	9	33	58
Madura (*Government*).	Dindigul Training School	...	...	4	32	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Municipal*).	Madura Training School	21	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1
(*Aided*) ...	Madura Capron Hall Training School ...	113	31	69	...	100	289	281	19	9	51	11	32	30
	Total ...	134	31	73	61	165	289	281	19	9	65	11	32	31

Rāmnād (*Government*).	Rāmnād Training School	42	...	15	25	40	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly (*Aided*).	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training School	81	26	57	10	93	182	187	16	...	20	...	30	8
	Nazareth St. John's Training School ...	34	...	34	...	34	222	188	...	...	17	1	15	3
	Total ...	115	26	91	10	127	404	375	16	...	37	1	45	11
Coimbatore (*Government*).	Coimbatore Training School	37	9	40	...	49	401	481	1	...	12	...	15	...
(*Aided*).	Erode Training School	38	...	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Dhārāpuram Wesleyan Mission Training School	...	...	...	12	12	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	75	9	40	69	118	401	562	1	...	12	...	19	...
Salem (*Aided*) ...	Hasthampatti London Mission Training School	12	...	30	...	30	...	30	66	113	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris (*Aided*).	Ootacamund Bethlehem Training School.	24	...	17	...	17	131	140	...	...	14	...	14	3
Malabar (*Government*).	Calicut Moyan Training School	148	...	157	19	176	340	356	...	...	53	...	6	...
	Tellicherry Training School	67	...	44	27	71	183	227	...	..	...	31	31	...
	Cannanore Training School	34	48	...	...	48	442	548	...	12	...	...	10	1
	Total ...	249	48	201	46	295	965	1,131	...	12	53	31	47	1
South Kanara (*Government*).	Mangalore Training School	55	...	53	17	70	195	195	...	...	22	...	24	....
(*Aided*) ...	Mangalore St. Ann's Training School ...	86	58	19	...	77	424	413	16	9	20	2	19	16
	Total ...	141	58	72	17	147	619	608	16	9	42	2	43	16
	Grand total ..	1,973	349	1,367	658	2,374	7,258	8,370	118	66	642	133	407	257

(49)—*Medical Schools.*

(Under the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.)

Districts.	Names of schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.
Madras	Madras Medical College (School Department).	43	128
	Rayapuram Medical School	395	391
	Lady Willingdon Medical School (Girls) ...	83	85
Tanjore	Tanjore Medical School	182	174
Madura	Madura Medical School...	78	...
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore Medical School	36	72
	Aided.		
North Arcot ...	Vellore Missionary Medical School (Girls) ...	...	73
	Total ...	817	928

(50)—TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS AND CLASSES ON 31ST MARCH 1929.

(50-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools and classes on the*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students							
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other Schools (under the Control of the Director of Industries).*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Nellore Girls' Industrial School	34	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras School of Arts and Crafts (*a*)	466	501	8	...	...	...	41	124	183	18
Madras Trades School and its branches (*b*)	690	841	120	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Leather Trades School ...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras Penitentiary Carpentry Class	38	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
Perambur Industrial School ...	78	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Madras Textile Institute	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Borstal School	245	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...
Madura Industrial Institute ...	83	74	...	...	...	..	...	...	17	50
Total ..	1,693	1,926	128	160	...	...	41	124	408	68
LOCAL BOARD.										
Yemmiganur Ādi-Dravida School.	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.										
Parlakimedi Raja's Industrial School	18	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius Industrial School	30	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius Supplementary Industrial School	30	19	19	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Cocanada C.B.M. Industrial School.	33	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Masulipatam Andhra Jatiya Kalasala	...	50	47	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Gundala St. Joseph's Industrial School	34	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...

(*a*) Teaches also Lacquer work to 118 and

(*b*) Teaches also plumbing and minor sanitary science to 48, Railway apprentices to 200

31*st March* 1929. (*Schools under the control of other departments.*)

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	51	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,694	17,668	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	120
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,384	7,481	...
35	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	96	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,431	27,858	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	75,087	72,582	...
35	...	5	148	2	125	...	20	136	...	7	...	1,45,596	1,25,589	123
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,692	3,307	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9,000	1,200	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200	6,167	...

Goldsmith's work to 17, students.
technical drawing to 102, and preparatory Trades School course to 75, students.

(50-a)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools and classes on the*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929. (3)	Number of students: Mechanical Engineering. (4)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Design. (7)	Painting. (8)	Engraving. (9)	Cabinet-making. (10)	Blacksmith's work. (11)
(a) *Industrial and other Schools (under the Control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Cowtaram Srikrishna Parishad Industrial School	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	..	13	...
Guntûr U.L.C.M. Rural Lace School	29	63	...	...	45	...	...	...	12	...
Guntûr St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole A.B.M. Girls' Industrial School	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool Cole's Memorial Vocational School	56	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School	85	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudur O.E.L.M. Girls' Industrial School	46	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Technical Institute (a)	354	317	122	33	...	..	...	...	24	...
Madras Anjuman Industrial School.	95	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
Madras Orr Assisted Industrial School	41	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mylapore Seva Sadan Industrial School	70	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpauk C.S.M. Girls' Industrial School	75	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mylapore Ramakrishna Students' Home	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20
Madras Sri Ram Motor School ...	72	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saidapet A.A.M. Industrial School.	27	24	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	...
Chingleput U.F.C.M. Lace School.	62	56	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ikkadu Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	97	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katpadi A.A.M. Industrial School.	150	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...
Vellore Anjuman Industrial School.	50	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Melvisharam Anjuman Industrial School (b)	52	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...

(a) Teaches also technical
(b) Teaches also general

31*st March* 1929. (*Schools under the control of other departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in														
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	110	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	928	4
...	...	...	..	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	698	...
...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,115	...
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	12,068	13,427	5
...	...	...	...	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,354	9,434	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	8	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	22	...	40	...	...	...	...	1,578	1,591	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	459	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	10,249	9,256	...
...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,310	24,233	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	7,500	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,875	786	...

drawing to 95 students.
education to 38 students.

(50-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools and classes on the*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students							
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other Schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Tiruppattur Anjuman Industrial School	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Palmaner A.A.M. Industrial School	54	47	22	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Tindivanam St. Joseph's Industrial School	78	76	3	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
Panruti D.M. Industrial School	97	104	do ...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Kilur D.M. Girls' Industrial School.	33	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore D.M. Girls' Industrial School	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School	90	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Kumbakōnam St. Mary's Industrial School	78	65	6	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
Mayavaram Leipzig Mission Women's Industrial School (*a*)	42	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's Industrial School	47	47	22	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Karur Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	58	65	5	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
Puttur All Saints' Industrial School	35	34	3	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
Karur Wesleyan Mission Lace School	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Holy Cross Convent School	55	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasumalai Trades' School	60	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	10
Dindigul C.S.M. Industrial School.	25	33	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	6
Madura St. Joseph's Convent School	123	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth S.P.G. Art Industrial School	90	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	3
Adaikalapuram St. Joseph's Industrial School	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

(*a*) Teaches also mat-making.

31*st March* 1929. (*Schools under the control of other departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	51	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,759	1,759	9
...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,861	6,675	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	5,800	5,697	...
...	..	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,700	13,628	4
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	43,508	44,058	1
...	...	...	35	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,680	4,650	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,131	28,326	1
6	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,288	20,935	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,434	5,921	4
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	700	456	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	42	...	100	...	...	...	...	8,819	6,506	2
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	27,339	27,339	16
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	1,224	...

to 9 students.

(50-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools and classes on the*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929. (3)	Number of students: Mechanical Engineering. (4)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Design. (7)	Painting. (8)	Engraving. (9)	Cabinet-making. (10)	Blacksmith's work. (11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other Schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Palamcottah C.M.S. Industrial School for the Blind (*a*)	73	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idayangudi S.P.G. Lace School ...	16	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam S.P.G. Lace School ...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vadakankulam R.C. Lace School (*b*)	76	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin Holy Cross Industrial School	67	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjengo Sacred Heart Industrial School	23	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam Hindu Girls' Industrial School	33	42	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore St. Joseph's Industrial School	153	157	39	...	...	...	...	...	118	...
Erode L.M. Weaving School ..	92	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erode L.M. Girls' Industrial School (*c*)	50	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Immaculate Conception Girls' School	..	60	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' Industrial School	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ariakode Y.M.C.A. Industrial School	32	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Calicut Commonwealth Embroidery School	51	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Commonwealth Engineering Works classes	18	17	17	...		...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,048	5,575	433	49	45	...	41	124	1,466	124
(*b*) *Schools of Agriculture (under the control of the Director of Agriculture).*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Taliparamba School	41	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	..	...

(*a*) Teaches also mat-making
(*b*) Teaches also sericulture
(*c*) Teaches basket-making

31*st March* 1929. (*Schools under the control of other departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,108	5,931	...
...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	753	9
...	...	...	...	...	31	...	45	...	...	...	...	2,474	676	...
...	...	..	...	...	20	...	17	...	..	...	...	157	195	...
...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	375	...
...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...		...	...	88,000	86,937	...
...	...	...	96	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,958	1,424	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	380	...
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	43	...	...	...	...	3,000	2,672	...
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	...	...	...	4,140	2,730	...
9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	556	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	8,259	7,437	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	15	5	563	17	855	...	459	162	45	161	24	5,68,510	5,10,863	193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

to 30 students.
to 10 students.
to 61 students.

(50-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools and classes on the*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students							
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(b) *Schools of Agriculture (under the control of the Director of Agriculture)*—cont.										
AIDED.										
Melrosapuram U.F.C.M. Agricultural School	43	53	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	89	97	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...
(c) *Reformatory and Certified Schools (under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons).*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Rajahmundry Junior Certified School	64	87	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Chingleput Reformatory and Senior Certified School (*a*) ...	329	392	...	...	54	...	...	...	45	50
Rānipet Junior Certified School ...	99	113	...	...	56	...	...	...	17	...
AIDED.										
Society for the Protection of Children	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...
Total ...	492	690	...	...	110	...	...	...	129	50
(d) *Other Schools (under the control of the Police Department).*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Srivilliputtur Kallar Industrial School	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Grand total ...	5,637	6,370	433	49	252	...	41	124	1,599	174

(*a*) Teaches also band and bugle to 33

31*st March* 1929. (*Schools under the control of other departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in														
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	64	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1,995	1,588	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	31		...	...	...	140	113	...
...	...	...	86	...	...	18	72	...	...	...	...	2,135	1,701	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	15	5	649	17	855	22	531	162	45	161	24	5,70,645	5,12,564	193

and masonry to 35, students.

(50-*b*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929. (3)	Number of students: Civil Engineering. (4)	Mechanical Engineering. (5)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (6)	Drawing. (7)	Design. (8)	Modelling. (9)
(1) *Schools of Engineering.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Vizagapatam Engineering School ...	86	101	101	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Engineering School ...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	199	101	101	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Electrical Engineering.								
UNAIDED.								
Trichinopoly Priestley Railway Institute (*a*)	439	168	...	...	168	...	...	...
Total ...	439	168	...	...	168	...	...	...
(2) *Schools of Art Drawing.*								
MUNICIPAL BOARD.								
Vizianagram Drawing Class	30	29	...	...	...	29	...	...
Kumbakōnam Art Class (*b*)	496	299	...	...	...	44	40	44
Total ...	526	328	...	...	...	73	40	44
(3) *Schools of Commerce.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Vizagapatam School of Commerce ...	77	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Institute of Commerce (*c*) ...	121	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut School of Commerce	164	181	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Pudupet Convent School of Commerce ...	260	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Kalyanam Institute of Commerce	70	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara School of Commerce	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also subjects on railway
(*b*) Teaches also painting to 6,
(*c*) Teaches also auditing

31*st March* 1929. (*Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.*)

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								RS.	RS.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	2
31	13	55	73	22	28	...	...	...	...	...
61	8	30	...	37	30	...	...	...	...	...
47	5	52	46	7	21	...	...	...	...	...
106	...	89	153	7	56	...	...	...	...	...
14	7	23	111	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	14	69	7	7	...	...	...	...	...

transport, freight and working.
engraving to 18 and cabinet-making to 248 students.
to 67 students.

(50)-*b*—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools, or classes on the*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929. (3)	Number of students: Civil Engineering. (4)	Mechanical Engineering. (5)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (6)	Drawing. (7)	Design. (8)	Modelling. (9)
(3) *Schools of Commerce*—cont.								
UNAIDED.								
Narsapur Sarada Phono Typewriting Institute	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency Shorthand-writers' Association	55	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Singh's Institute of Commerce.	24	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Shorthand-writers' Association.	9	11	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tanjore Royal Technical Institute	27	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore T. V. K. Technical Institute	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Krishna Vilas Technical Institute	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Laxmi Vilas Technical Institute	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Sri Rama Vilas Technical Institute	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Sri Ranga Vilas Technical Institute	37	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Pachaiyappa's Street School of Commerce	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Victoria Technical Institute.	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Nataraja's do.	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Saraswati Vilas Technical Institute	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Lakshmi Vasam Typewriting Institute	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Sri Abhayambika Typewriting Institute	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papanasam Commercial Institute	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiyali Tirupurasundari Vilas Technical Institute	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannargudi Institute of Commerce	22	30	..	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Manikka Vilas Technical Institute	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Sri Krishna Technical Institute	27	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvārūr Mettu Street Technical Institute	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvārūr Sri Tyagaraja Technical Institute	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvārūr Sri Raja Rajeswari Technical Institute	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvārūr Durgalaya Remington Institute	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

31*st March* 1929. (*Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction*)—cont.

receiving instruction in										
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								RS.	RS.	
...	...	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	5	15	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	17	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	40	45	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	24	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(50-b)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(3) *Schools of Commerce*—cont.								
UNAIDED—*cont.*								
Trichinopoly Central School of Commerce	24	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Ranga Vilas Technical Institute	53	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Metropolitan School of Commerce	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Sri Krishna Technical Institute	35	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Saraswati School of Commerce	34	32	...	...	...	...	...	..
Lalgudi New Street Saraswati Technical Institute	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulittalai School of Commerce	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Kamala Sloan-Duployan Institute	21	15	...	...	...	...	..	...
Srirangam Sloan-Duployan Institute ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Dubash Kader Commercial School	20	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Minakshi Typewriting Institute	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura College Technical Class ...	35	28	...	...	...	...	..	...
Srivilliputtūr Technical Institute (*a*) ...	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Shorthand Studio	24	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Mahaganapati Technical Institute	80	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erode Sri Ram Technical Institute ...	17	15	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gobichettipalaiyam Commercial Institute.	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem School of Commerce	40	18	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,626	1,682	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) *Schools of Dress-making.*								
AIDED.								
New Town School of Dress-making ...	17	18	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also cotton spinning to 1 and

31*st March* 1929. (*Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction*)—cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								RS.	RS.	
6	...	15	45	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
315	33	628	1,127	88	153	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	2,833	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	2,833	...

tape-making to 2 students.

(50-*b*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the* 31*st March*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(5) *Schools for Defectives.*								
MUNICIPAL BOARD.								
Royapuram Deaf and Dumb School ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Rentachintla U.L.C.M. School for the Blind (*a*)	22	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bapatla Leper School	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mylapore Deaf and Dumb School (*b*) ...	61	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graemes Road—Deaf, Dumb and Blind School	25	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah T.D.T.A. Blind Boys' School	49	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb School (*c*)	78	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah T.D.T.A Blind Girls' School	29	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	269	362	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) *Adult Education Classes.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Rajahmundry Training College Adult Education Class	..	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput, Teachers' College Adult Education Class	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore College Adult Education Class	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat College Adult Education Class.	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Aska Adult Education Class	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeeveram Adult Education Class attached to Youngmen's Brotherhood.	...	27	...	...	...	..	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also rope-making to 6, basket-making to 4, tape-
(*b*) Teaches also rattan-
(*c*) Teaches also carpentry to 9, card-board

1929. *(Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction)*—cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	6	12	69	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	9	...	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,326	5,321	...
38	...	...	...	9	...	43	12	6,471	5,321	...
										(1)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

making to 4, mat-weaving to 6, and hand-knitting to 1, students.
work to 16 students.
modelling to 47, and agriculture to 2, students.

(1)

(50-*b*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the* 31*st March*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(6) *Adult Education Classes*—cont.								
AIDED—*cont.*								
Tiruvannāmalai Adult Education Class.	...	25	...	...	...	...	..	...
Chandragiri Adult Education Class	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajapalaiyam Adult Education Class attached to Dharmaraja School ...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udamalpet Adult Education Class ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Muslim Adult Education Institute	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farengipet Adult Education Class ...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.								
Koyambedu Adult Education Class ...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) *Other Schools.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Madras Domestic Economy Class ...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Singing Class	15	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Mylapore Sri Vidyodaya School ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rachanyapuram Lucy Perry Noble Institute (*a*)	90	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.								
Vizianagram Sri Vijaya Rama Gnana Patasala	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam Sri Andhra Jatiya Khalasala	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	404	153	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also cotton-weaving to 24, mat-making to 4, home-

1929. (*Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction*)—cont.

receiving instruction in										
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	9,737	5,017	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	65	9,737	5,017	3

management nursing and medicine to 15, and basket-making to 88, students.

(50-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the 31st March 1929. (Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and Gardening.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Cabinet making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Government.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chicacole	100	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Berhampur	158	179	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Russellkonda	134	162	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Parvatipuram	35	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Vizagapatam	152	216	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Bimlipatam	105	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	..
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Rajahmundry	176	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Amalapuram	205	195	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ellore.	199	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Narasapur	165	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Masulipatam	185	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Guntur (*a*)	158	182	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Narasaraopet	83	118	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ongole.	106	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Guntur (Muhammadan)	82	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Kurnool	124	142	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Muhammadan High School, Kurnool.	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...

(*a*) Teaches also Mechanical

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education).

receiving instruction in														Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and Mat weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile-printing.	Press Work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium Work.	Metal Work.	Blacksmith's Work.	Clay Modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer work.	Rattan Work.	Basket Work.	Mica Work.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	124	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	63	...
239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	80	...
168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	60	...
...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	325	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	390	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Drawing to 182 students.

(50-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools and classes on the 31st March 1929. (Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and Gardening.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Government—cont.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Bellary.	174	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Hospet.	68	92	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Anantapur	169	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Rayachoti	107	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Nellore (*a*)	222	237	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Madras.	266	294	...	...	...	294	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Madras (Muhammadan)	152	185	...	...	...	185	...	...	...	...
Choolai Central Manual Training School (*b*)	435	498	...	...	...	346	...	...	...	...
Industrial section attached to Government Secondary and Training School, Royapetta	7	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Madras Manual Training Class... ...	164	190	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chingleput	155	164	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...
Saidapet Teachers' College, Manual Training Class	11	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Saidapet Teachers' College Art Masters Class (*c*)	10	16	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ranipet.	207	193	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Arcot (Muhammadan)	76	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chittoor	199	209	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	..
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tirupati	90	121	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Villupuram	156	157	...	...	...	157	...	...	..	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Cuddalore	158	157	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also paper and card-board modelling to 1 student.

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile-printing.	Press Work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium Work.	Metal Work.	Blacksmith's Work.	Clay Modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer Work.	Rattan Work.	Basket Work.	Mica Work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...
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(*b*) Teaches also mechanical drawing to 346, and card-board work to 32, students.
(*c*) Teaches also drawing and design to 14 students.

(50-*c*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1929. (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and Gardening. (5)	Tailoring and Dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton Spinning and Weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Government—cont.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tanjore.	390	418	..	...	...	418	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Trichinopoly	136	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Dindigul (*a*)	178	235	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Srivilliputtur	79	148	...	...	...	...	...	..	148	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tinnevelly	188	204	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Coimbatore College Secondary Training Class	152	159	...	...	...	...	...	..	159	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Secondary School, Erode	130	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Secondary School, Salem	229	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Victoria College, Palghat	170	194	...	...	...	126	...		...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Brennen College, Secondary Training Class, Tellicherry	232	278	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore	163	216	...	...	...	216	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Calicut.	285	348	...	...	...	348	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Govt. Training School, Malappuram...	242	292	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Palghat.	156	172	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Govt. Training School, Badagara ...	132	177	...	..	...	177	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Adi-Dravida Labour Elementary School, Puzhati	101	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Mangalore College Secondary Training Class	40	71	...	44	...	27	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore (*b*)	205	241	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Serango Welchman Training School.	61	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...
Total ..	8,262	9,627	...	44	...	6,952	8	...	1,670	239

(*a*) Teaches also drawing to 235 students.

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in														Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile-printing.	Press Work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium Work.	Metal Work.	Blacksmith's Work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer Work.	Rattan Work.	Basket Work.	Mica Work.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs	Rs.	
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	52	52	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31	49	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	49	224	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...
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681	...	185	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	218	...	...	...	1,328	1,843	...

(b) Teaches also drawing.

(50-*c*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1929. (*Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and Gardening.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Municipal Board.										
Berhampur Municipal Oriya School ..	66	107	...	..	...	...		...	107	...
Anakapalle Sewing Class	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Carpentry Class	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam Municipal High School ...	...	170	...	..	...	...	...	...	149	...
Edapalli Elementary School	31	41	...	...	...	...	..	...	41	...
Nuruddinpetta Elementary School ...	48	47	...	...	...	...	..	...	47	47
Kurnool Municipal High School ...	338	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	...
Nandyal Municipal High School ...	170	164	...	...	...	84	...	...	80	...
Bellary Municipal High School ...	398	414	...	...	...	414		...	...	...
Hindupur Municipal High School ...	85	77	...	...		...	...	...	77	...
Cuddapah Municipal High School ...	355	318		...	...	165	...	...	62	...
Proddatur Municipal High School ...	182	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...
Nellore Municipal Muhammadan Middle School	94	87	...	...	...	...	..	...	50	...
Walajapet Municipal Elementary School for Sourashtras	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Walajapet Municipal High School ...	429	385	...	...	...	385	..	...	..	...
Bandipalaiyam Municipal Elementary School	27	31	...	...	..	...	...	...	31	...
Karur Municipal High School	630	662	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Manual Training Class for Devangas	75	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
Pollachi Municipal High School ...	204	404	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...
Salem College Tailoring Class ..	65	81	...	...	81	..	...	...	...	...
Salem College Manual Training Class	487	575	...	...	...	575	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund Municipal High School (*a*)	267	326	...	321	...	...	..	...	...	...
Cannanore Municipal High School ...	200	200	...	...	...	200	..	...	...	...
Calicut Town Ādi-Dravida Municipal Elementary School	69	77	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry Town Mappilla Municipal Elementary School	131	131	...	...	...	...	..	...	131	...
Koduvalli Municipal Elementary School	28	48	...	...	..	...	...	...	48	...
Total ...	4,627	5,020	...	321	81	2,329	...	...	1,498	47
Local Board.										
Aska Board High School	210	188	...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...
Russellkonda Board High School ...	65	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...
Tanuku Board High School (*b*) ...	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nidamarru Board High School ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nidadavolu Board High School ...	60	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...
Gannavaram Board High School ...	85	72	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Avanigadda Board High School ...	81	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikalur Board Middle School (*c*) ...	77	112	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also shorthand and

(*b*) Teaches practical

(*c*) Teaches card-

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and Mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile-printing.	Press Work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium Work.	Metal Work.	Blacksmith's Work.	Clay Modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer Work.	Rattan Work.	Basket Work.	Mica Work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	150	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	20	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37		50	1,476	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	490	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	175	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	30	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	658	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
...	...	88	...	196		...	...	...	364	91	77	...	37	...	700	3,069	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

typewriting to 25 students.
telegraphy.
board modelling.

(50-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the 31st March 1929. (Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and Gardening. (5)	Tailoring and Dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton Spinning and Weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Local Board—cont.										
Kapileswarapuram Bd. Ely. School ...	51	69	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bapatla Board High School	492	536	...	...	...	350	...	...	120	...
Repalli Board High School	176	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	...
Kollur Board High School	234	252	..	...	...	...	..	...	252	...
Duggirala Board High School	210	240	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Atmakur Board High School	90	81	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...
Atmakur Free Bdg. Adi-Andhra School.	47	33	..	...	.	10	...	...	23	...
Koilkuntla Hindu School	134	123	...	...	..	123		...	...	...
Harpanahalli Board High School ...	279	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...
Kottur Board Middle School	78	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...
Yemmiganur Board Middle School ...	111	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...
Yemmiganur Bd. Ely. School (*a*) ...	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penukonda Board High School ...	68	70	...	...		...	...	...	70	...
Badvel Board School (*b*)	63	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudur Board School	137	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...
Kavali Board High School (*c*)	203	247	...	...	..	135	...	...	95	...
Kandukur Board High School	176	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...
Atmakur Board Middle School	86	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...
Poonamallee Board High School ...	294	313	313	...	...	...	...	...	313	...
Vettavalam Board Higher Elementary School	105	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...
Chengam Board Higher Elementary School	84	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...
Chittoor Board High School	326	322	...	...	...	322	...	...	...	...
Buvanagiri Board Elementary School.	175	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Lalpet Elementary School	49	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...
Thorapadi Board Elementary School ...	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Kodavasal Board High School ...	243	182	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talakkadu Board Elementary School.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Tattayyengarpettai Board Elementary School	59	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
Jayankondan Board Elementary School.	96	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...
Muthunendal Board Elementary School.	...	22	...	22	..	...	...	...	22	...
Ambasamudram Board Senguntbur Elementary School	39	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Srivaikuntam Board Elementary School.	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
Dharapuram Board High School (*d*) ...	389	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...
Bhavani Board High School	283	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	...
Satyamangalam Board Middle School.	98	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...
Perundurai Board Middle School ...	95	101	..	...	...	...	...	...	101	...
Thudupatti Board Elementary School...	10	9	...	..	...	...	..	...	9	...
Uttukuli Board Elementary School ...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Attaiyampatti Board Hindu Elementary School	49	51	...	...	...	...	...	.	51	...
Yedapalli Board Elementary School ...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pentalayani Board Elementary School.	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...

(*a*) Teaches
(*b*) Teaches card-
(*c*) Teaches also shorthand and
(*d*) Teaches also card-board

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															RS.	RS.	
69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	305	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
240	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	27	27	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	.	..
...	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...
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...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
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...	...			.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	53	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	142	142	...
...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	133	...
	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	96	96	...
		..	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	..	...
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	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	191	..
	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	92	...
...	...		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	...	...
		...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	46	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	118	76	...
...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	296	204	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	119	119	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		.	.	..	...	...	...	221	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	98	109	...
...	...		...	...	...		...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	...	...

shoe-making.
board modelling.
typewriting to 17 students.
modelling to 141 students.

(50-c).—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1929. (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and Gardening. (5)	Tailoring and Dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Local Board—cont.										
Mankarai Board Elementary School ...	78	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...
Tanur Board Elementary School ...	49	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Pattambi School	183	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...
Kuttipuram School	205	221	..	...	...	...	...	...	221	...
Kokkalur School	156	159	...	...	...	159	...	...	159	...
Velur School	106	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...
Beypore School	101	113	..	...	...	113	...	...	...	...
Karkal Board High School	144	159	...	...	...	159	..	...	...	...
Bhadrāchalam School	93	88	...	..	...	88		..	...	...
Total ...	6,829	7,221	495	22	...	1,905	...	...	4,375	...
Aided.										
Dharakota Raja's School	49	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
Mandasa Raja's School	89	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam C.B.M. Elementary School	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada McLaurin High School ...	337	230	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...
Do. C.B.M. Training School ...	...	163	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...
Cocanada P.R. College	139	158	..	...	...	...	...	...	158	...
Vuyyur C.B.M. Boys' Boarding Elementary School (a)	97	183	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...
Vuyyur C.B.M. Girls' Boarding Elementary School	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidyanagar C.M.S. Girls' Elementary School	...	177	177	...	...	177	...	...	177	...
Nuzvid R.R. High School	52	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Giddalur S.P.G. Vocational School ...	...	30	...	...	...	19	...	...	11	...
Chirala U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School (b)	128	121	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...
Bellary Wardlaw High School	219	294	...	...	...	294	...	...	...	...
Gooty London Mission High School ...	247	204	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...
Rajampet T.K. Elementary School ...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
Pullavidu S.P.G. Elementary School ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasapad S.P.G. Elementary School...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullampet S.V.B.D. Saba Elementary School	70	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
Kavali A.B.M. Elementary School (c)...	101	202	44	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Mylapore R.R. High School	75	89	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Vepery St. Paul's High School ...	230	205	...	...	..	...	...		...	...
Kilpauk M.E.M. School	65	73	...	..	...	...	...	...	73	...
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar ...	40	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
Kilpauk Civil Orphan Asylums ...	53	58	...	..	...	58	...	...	...	...
Chingleput U.F.C.M. High School ...	124	145	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ikkadu Wesleyan Mission Boarding School	30	34	...	...	...	23	...	...	11	...
Arkonam C.S.M. High School	278	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...

(*a*) Teaches also building work to 100,
(*b*) Teaches also mechanical
(*c*) Teaches also domestic

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	24	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	31	33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,357	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,571	3,924	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	3,021	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	899	...
59	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	187	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	28	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	388	326	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	441	...	...

and needle-work to 83, students.
drawing to 121 students.
economy to 60 students.

(50-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the 31st March 1929. (Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and Gardening.	Tailoring and Dressmaking.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Aided—cont.										
Vellore Sri Mahant's High School ...	87	136	...	...	...	96	...	...	40	...
Natrampatti Panchayat Elementary School	55	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...
Tiruvannāmalai D.M. School	167	512	...	...	..	319	...	...	193	...
Arkonam C.S.M. Elementary School ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruppanangad Adi-Dravida Elementary School (*a*)	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Training School	236	224	...		...	224	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar E.L.M. Training School (*b*).	77	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram National High School (*c*)...	144	157	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tirukkattuppalli High School (*d*) ...	85	97	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...
Poraiyar Nadar's High School (*e*) ...	183	191	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiyali L.M. High School (*f*)	171	198	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...
Tanjore St. Antony's High School (*g*)...	176	141	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Aryan Secondary School.	311	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srirangam High School	179	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...
Pasumalai High and Training School ..	585	667	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...
Paramakudi C.S.M. Elementary School.	16	15	...	...	...	15	..	...	...	...
Tinnevelly Hindu College	20	352	...	..	...	352	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah St. Xavier's College ...	250	268	...	...	...	111	...	...	27	...
Palamcottah C.M.S. Training School ...	183	201	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...
Pattamadai School	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	..	30	...
Megnanapuram C.M.S. High School ...	147	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...
Dharapuram Wesleyan Mission High School	162	183	...	..	...	183	...	...	...	...
Erode London Mission School	34	48	...	. .	...	...	...	48	48	...
Meikapillaiyur London Mission Elementary School	80	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keti Wesleyan Mission High School ...	56	74	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...
Keti Laidlaw Memorial of St. George's Homes	30	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Lovedale Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for boys (*h*)	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ootacamund, Breek's Memorial School.	63	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund C.M.S. Elementary School.	128	131	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund St. Joseph's Elementary School	82	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	.
Coonoor St. Joseph's College (*h*) ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches button-
(*b*) Teaches also painting to 37,
(*c*) Teaches painting to 64, and
(*d*) Teaches also design to 70,
(*e*) Teaches painting to
(*f*) Teaches also painting to 183, and
(*g*) Teaches design to 56,
(*h*) Teaches

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	...
20	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	266	210	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	1,580	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	111	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,520	1,319	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	384	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	268	268	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

making.
shorthand to 14, and book-keeping to 5, students.
design to 93, students.
typewriting to 11, students.
191 students.
design to 183, students.
and painting to 85, students.
telegraphy.

(50-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art schools or classes on the 31st March 1929. (Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1928. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1929. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and Gardening. (5)	Tailoring and Dressmaking. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Aided—cont.										
Cannanore Payyan's School	45	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
Calicut Ganapati High School (*a*) ...	108	102	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...
Palghat Nurani Hindu High School ...	412	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	...
Perungalam Saliya Elementary School.	65	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...
Nettur Basel Mission Training School ..	81	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...
Mathilakam St. Joseph's Elementary School	105	130	...	...	...	..	...	...	130	...
Mangalore Ganapati High School ...	261	264	...	..	...	189	...	...	75	...
Nileshwar Raja's High School	76	131	68	...	...	..	...	...	63	...
Mangalore Court-Hill Adi-Dravida Elementary School	34	47	...	...	...	44	..	...	...	...
Total ...	7,654	8,840	572	100	...	4,682	...	48	2,467	59
Unaided.										
Tenali U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School	138	164	...	...	12	59	...	..	55	...
Ongole A.S.M. Higher Elementary School (*b*)	...	42	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	...
Ittamoli A.V. Joseph's High School ...	...	143	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	...
Total ...	133	349	...	...	12	202	...	...	67	...
Grand total ...	27,505	31,057	1,067	487	93	15,868	8	48	10,077	345

(*a*) Teaches also free-hand drawing to 67, outline drawing to 35,
(*b*) Teaches also leather

or Vocational training classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realised from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and Lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	623	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	67	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	60	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	583	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	316	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	204	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	...	...	...	111		...	80	...	47	89	28	169	...	...	11,865	7,162	...
...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	.		...	...	...	...	305	179	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	177	...
...	58	...	..	...	...	...	4	..		...	...	...	...	...	330	356	...
1,341	58	273	...	307	...	...	102	.	411	180	323	169	37	...	17,794	16,354	...

painting to 4, design to 4, and Geometrical drawing to 4, students.
work to 6 students.

(51)—*Sessional Schools at work during* 1928-29.

Districts.	Number of sessional schools at work during the year.	Number of teachers admitted.	Number who completed the course.
Guntūr	2	38	38
Bellary	1	22	22
Anantapur	1	20	20
Cuddapah	1	27	27
Chingleput	1	25	25
South Arcot	1	37	37
Rāmnād	1	24	20
Ganjām Agency	1	15	5
Vizagapatam Agency...	2	16	16
Total ... 1928-29 ...	11	224	210
1927-28 ...	11	228	197

(52)—*Oriental Title Examinations.*

		Males.		Females.	
		Number of Examinees.	Number passed.	Number of Examinees.	Number passed.
Title examinations conducted by University or taken by students from Institutions of Collegiate Grade.	Master of Oriental learning	1	1	...	...
	Bachelor of Oriental learning ...	...	..	...	...
	Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental learning...	17	10	...	.
	Vidya Praveena	39	29	...	...
	Vidvan examinations. Siromani	41	27	...	...
	Sanskrit and Tamil ...	5	3	...	...
	„ Telugu ...	61	43	...	...
	„ Malayalam ...	6	1	...	...
	„ Kanarese	2	...	...	...
	„ Oriya...	9	5	...	...
	Tamil and Sanskrit ...	37	24	1	1
	Telugu „ ...	...	...	...	..
	Kanarese „ ...	3	3	...	...
	Malayalam „ ...	2	1	...	...
	Kanarese and Tamil ...	...	...	...	...
	Telugu and Kanarese ...	1	1	...	...
	Afzul-ul-ulama	...	...	...	...
	Munshi-i-Fazil	2	2	...	...
	Munshi-i-kamil	12	12	...	...

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(53)—*Number and Strength of Indian Girls' Schools (both public and private) on the 31st March.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Institutions.				
Government	76	8,325	93	9,622
Municipal Board	405	40,734	436	45,303
Local Board	2,171	117,944	2,662	136,775
Aided	1,429	106,731	1,598	118,348
Unaided	103	3,991	86	3,659
Total, Public Institutions ...	4,184	277,725	4,875	313,707
Private Institutions ...	89	2,475	63	1,994
Total, Private Institutions ...	89	2,475	63	1,994
Grand total ...	4,273	280,200	4,938	315,701

NOTE.—(1) Including girls reading in Indian boys' schools and excluding boys reading in Indian girls' schools, there were on the 31st March 1929, 635,207 girls under instruction in both public (Indian) and private schools against 585,339 on the 31st March 1928.

(2) The number of girls reading in Indian boys' schools (public and private) alone was 333,816 on the 31st March 1929 against 317,620 on the 31st March 1928.

(54)—*Scholars (girls) in Indian Schools (public and private) under instruction and girls in Indian public elementary schools.*

Districts.	Female population, census of 1921.	Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) on 31st March		Girls in public elementary schools on 31st March		Percentage of scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) to female population.		Percentage of girls in public elementary schools to female population.	
		1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Ganjām ...	1,008,918	12,461	13,322	12,213	13,075	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·2
Vizagapatam.	1,151,728	18,223	18,192	17,996	17,982	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6
Gōdāvari, East.	751,939	33,412	35,698	32,421	34,561	4·5	4·8	4·3	4·6
Gōdāvari, West.	534,578	26,085	26,385	25,402	25,662	4·9	4·9	4·8	4·8
Kistna ...	535,550	29,764	30,324	29,067	29,809	5·6	5·7	5·4	5·6
Guntūr ...	896,486	38,628	41,632	37,094	40,113	4·3	4·6	4·1	4·5
Kurnool ...	451,635	11,801	12,269	11,370	11,846	2·6	2·7	2·5	2·6
Bellary ..	422,682	6,946	7,309	6,848	7,001	1·6	1·7	1·6	1·7
Anantapur ...	463,571	8,882	9,828	8,700	9,618	1·9	2·1	1·9	2·1
Cuddapah ...	435,748	8,456	9,356	8,223	9,134	1·9	2·1	1·9	2·9
Nellore ...	688,173	15,952	17,795	14,417	16,746	2·3	2·6	2·1	2·4
Madras ...	250,804	25,027	28,627	20,538	23,978	9·9	11·4	8·2	9·6
Chingleput ..	740,516	18,541	19,894	17,903	19,310	2·5	2·7	2·4	2·6
North Arcot...	1,034,507	21,071	24,339	20,520	23,525	2·0	2·4	2·0	2·3
Chittoor ...	621,532	11,137	12,001	10,466	11,293	1·8	1·9	1·7	1·8
South Arcot ...	1,167,671	20,234	20,800	19,880	20,376	1·7	1·8	1·7	1·7
Tanjore ..	1,209,563	28,917	29,750	26,751	28,008	2·4	2·5	2·2	2·3
Trichinopoly...	970,948	15,156	16,954	13,935	15,662	1·6	1·7	1·4	1·6
Madura ...	1,019,614	19,538	22,226	18,461	21,089	1·9	2·2	1·8	2·1
Rāmnād .	903,218	16,342	18,250	15,992	17,901	1·8	2·0	1·8	2·0
Tinnevelly ...	977,976	31,982	35,031	29,422	32,310	3·3	3·6	3·0	3·3
Coimbatore ...	1,113,677	18,665	20,716	17,591	19,429	1·7	1·9	1·6	1·7
Salem ...	1,061,009	12,654	14,089	12,396	13,768	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·3
The Nilgiris ...	59,501	2,675	2,899	2,508	2,736	4·5	4·9	4·2	4·6
Malabar ...	1,588,139	101,644	113,970	93,742	105,077	6·4	7·2	5·9	6·6
South Kanara.	641,088	27,313	29,362	22,929	25,010	4·3	4·6	3·6	3·9
Agency. Ganjām ...	167,009	850	1,063	829	948	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·6
Agency. Vizagapatam...	479,089	1,290	1,504	1,288	1,465	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
Agency. Gōdāvari, East ...	101,367	1,693	1,622	1,611	1,589	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·6
Total ...	21,448,236	535,839	635,207	550,513	599,021	2·7	3·0	2·6	2·8

(55)—*Number and Strength of Arts Colleges for Indian Women.*

—	1927-28.	1928-29.
The Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras	186	161
Women's Christian College, Madras	130	126
Holy Cross College for Women, Teppakulam	16	13
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College	26	21
Mangalore St. Ann's College for Women	63	55
Total ...	421	376

NOTE.—There were besides the above, 112 women students studying in Indian Colleges intended for men—46 in the Presidency College, Madras, 8 each in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Madanapalle Theosophical College, 7 each in the Pithapuram Raja's College, Cocanada, and the Christian College, Calicut, 5 in the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram, 4 each in the Victoria College, Palghat, and the Venkatagiri Rajah's College, Nellore, 3 each in the Noble College, Masulipatam, Andhra Christian College, Guntūr, Brennen College, Tellicherry, and the Mangalore College, 2 each in the Arts College, Rajahmundry, the National College, Adyar, and St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, and one each in the Government College, Kumbakōnam, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, Hindu College, Tinnevelly, and the Voorhees College, Vellore.

(56)—*Number of girls in Indian Secondary Schools on the 31st March 1929.*

Districts.	Girls.	Districts.	Girls.
Ganjām	119	Rāmnād	85
Vizagapatam	157	Tinnevelly	1,459
Gōdāvari, East	304	Coimbatore	855
Gōdāvari, West	68	Salem	279
Kistna	207	The Nilgiris	125
Guntūr	333	Malabar	3,088
Kurnool	171	South Kanara	2,485
Bellary	191	Agency. Ganjām	25
Anantapur	145	Vizagapatam	1
Cuddapah	136	Gōdāvari, East	3
Nellore	459		
Madras	3,352	Total ...	17,267
Chingleput	206		
North Arcot	325		
Chittoor	387		
South Arcot	222		
Tanjore	682		
Trichinopoly	843		
Madura	555		

(57)—*Public Elementary Schools for Girls.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	33	2,637	41	3,180
Municipal Board	402	40,381	433	44,890
Local Board	2,169	117,659	2,660	136,443
Aided	1,337	95,722	(*a*) 1,503	106,557
Unaided	103	3,991	(*b*) 85	3,608
Total ...	4,044	260,390	4,722	294,678

(*a*) Of these, 601 schools with 56,339 pupils were under Mission management.
(*b*) Do. 10 do. 28 do. do.

(58)—*Number of Elementary Schools for Girls.*

Managing agencies.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1928.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1929.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no board or aided schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description whether board, aided or unaided schools formerly existed.
Government	38	2	10	...	41	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ..	402	6	37	...	433	1	...	...	...
Local Board	2,169	42	533	...	2,660	8	...	...	...
Aided	1,837	50	216	...	1,503	...	...	...	...
Unaided	103	82	64	...	85	...	...	.	. .
Total ...	4,044	182	860	...	4,722	9	...	...	...

(58-*a*) *Public Elementary Night Schools for Girls according to management.*

Management.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Schools	...	...	...	...
Board Schools	...	...	5	207
Aided Schools	...	...	32	963
Unaided Schools...		...	9	185
Total ...	...	...	46	1,355

(59)—*Home Education Classes under Zenana Agencies.*

Name of institution.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	Total.
Secondary Schools.												
Madras United Free Church Home Education Classes ...	...	...	2	...	5	5	6	7	5	10	...	40

(60)—*Statement showing particulars of Aided Elementary Schools for Girls managed by Teacher-managers.*

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary board or aided school.
Ganjām	33	11	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	37	18	...	...	522
Gōdāvari, East	38	19	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, West	11	2	7	...	20
Kistna	18	6	4	2	205
Guntūr	102	79	51	10	355
Kurnool	14	2	4	...	267
Bellary	8	2	2	3	183
Anantapur	11	1	5	2	290
Cuddapah	14	1	10	4	256
Nellore	85	38	11	30	295
Madras	3	13	2	1	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...
Arcot, North	5	...	5	...	74
Chittoor	11	5	7	...	...
Arcot, South	3	4	...	...	...
Tanjore	7	8	5	1	520
Trichinopoly	2	2	1	1	344
Madura	3	3	2	...	...
Rāmnād	3	3	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	9	6	7	...	...
Coimbatore	2	1	2	...	...
Salem	8	...	2	...	343
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	179	255	75	17	254
Kanara, South	5	5	5	...	393
Ganjām Agency ...	1	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	2	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, East Agency.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1928-29 ..	614	481	207	71	4,326
Total ... 1927-28 ...	496	414	205	76	4,735

(61)—*Statement showing the number of Elementary School Buildings (Girls' schools) constructed during the year* 1928–29.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for girls' schools) constructed by							Total.
	Public agencies.			Private agencies.				
				Aided		Unaided		
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	
Kurnool	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bellary	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	2
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
South Arcot ...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	2
Madura	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Rāmnād	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
The Nilgiris ...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Malabar	...	...	...	...	16	...	1	17
South Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Total ... 1928-29 ..	1	1	8	7	24	...	1	42
Total ... 1927-28 ..	1	1	4	5	19	.	5	35

(62)—*Statement showing the Part-time and Night Schools for Girls.*

Districts.	Number of part-time and night schools on the 31st March 1929.	Part-time schools.						Number taught by				Night schools.		
		Under public management.	Aided		Unaided		Total of part-time schools.	Teachers who are also teachers of full-time schools.	Teachers who are also teachers of other part-time schools.	Teachers of night schools.	Others.	Number of schools taught by day school teachers.	Others.	Total, night schools.
			Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.								
Ganjām	1	...	..	...			...	...	...	...		...	1	1
Vizagapatam ...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..			1	1
Guntūr	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	4	6
Bellary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	1
Anantapur ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	5	6
Cuddapah	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	2
Nellore ..	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		..	...	1	1
Chittoor ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1
Trichinopoly ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	1	1
Madura ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
Rāmnād	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	2	4
Tinnevelly	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	8	10
Ganjām Agency ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		1	1
Total ... 1928-29 ..	46	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	29	46
Total ... 1927-28 ..	36	...			1	...	1	...	1	..	...	14	21	35

(63)—*Statement showing the number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district, the number of pupils per trained teacher and the number of pupils per teacher in elementary schools for girls on the 31st March 1929.*

Districts.	Elementary schools for girls.					
	Number of teachers		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1929.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām	208	283	73	5,583	27	20
Vizagapatam	300	442	68	9,431	31	21
Gōdāvari, East...	439	593	74	15,038	34	25
Gōdāvari, West	394	462	85	11,148	28	24
Kistna	360	513	70	11,798	33	23
Guntūr	598	763	78	18,963	32	25
Kurnool	129	210	61	5,146	40	25
Bellary	143	179	80	4,331	30	24
Anantapur	145	239	61	5,775	40	24
Cuddapah	89	158	56	3,965	45	25
Nellore	265	362	73	8,163	31	23
Madras	641	788	81	19,220	30	24
Chingleput	249	364	68	9,531	38	26
North Arcot	297	428	69	12,773	83	30
Chittoor	168	222	76	5,414	32	24
South Arcot	345	424	81	10,464	30	25
Tanjore	431	533	81	14,723	34	26
Trichinopoly	329	403	82	10,414	22	26
Madura	426	582	73	14,659	34	35
Rāmnād	306	417	73	10,568	35	25
Tinnevelly	583	766	76	16,982	29	22
Coimbatore	302	386	78	11,234	37	29
Salem	208	316	66	8,960	43	28
The Nilgiris	51	63	81	1,370	27	22
Malabar	958	1,726	56	39,629	41	23
South Kanara	265	328	81	8,288	31	25
Agency ... Ganjām ...	3	5	60	96	32	19
Agency ... Vizagapatam ...	17	29	59	644	38	22
Agency ... Gōdāvari, East.	13	17	76	388	30	23
Total 1928–29 ...	8,662	12,001	72	294,678	34	25
Total 1927–28 ...	7,852	10,626	74	260,390	33	25

(64)—*Expenditure on Indian Schools for Girls (Secondary and Elementary).*
(*Direct expenditure only.*)

Institutions managed by	Average number on rolls on 31st March 1929.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	7,901	3,31,945	...	...	42,708	1,060	3,75,713
Local Board ..	131,670	9,38,241	5,21,145	...	8,295	5,763	14,73,444
Municipal Board ...	42,346	2,71,699	971	4,07,136	3,350	125	6,83,281
Aided	111,349	8,40,580	414	30,154	1,29,844	7,20,348	17,21,340
Unaided	3,318	...	...	...	549	28,881	29,430
Total, 1928-29 ...	296,584	23,82,465	5,22,530	4,37,290	1,84,746	7,56,177	42,83,208

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(65)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Europeans.*

		1927-28.		1928-29.	
		Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Secondary schools for boys...	High schools	14	2,597	13	2,595
	Middle schools	10	1,386	10	1,395
Do. for girls	High schools	19	2,792	19	2,812
	Middle schools	17	1,866	17	1,988
Primary schools for boys		15	1,191	12	1,116
Do. for girls		6	389	9	500
Training schools for mistresses		2	40	2	40
Special schools for girls		2	102	2	90
	Total ...	85	10,363	84	10,536

(66)—*Railway Schools.*

	Number on rolls on 31st March	
	1928.	1929.
Boys' schools—		
Perambūr	78	77
Jālārpet	67	70
Rajahmundry (*a*)	59	73
Guntakal (*a*)	53	38
Arkōnam (*a*)	23	17
Tanjore (*a*)	21	33
Madura (*a*)	116	141
Pōdanūr (*a*)	115	107
Total of boys' schools	532	556
Girls' schools—		
Bitragunta	92	97
Haffieldpet	79	86
Gooty (*a*)	43	42
Pākāla (*a*)	18	14
Villupuram (*a*)	96	93
Golden Rock (*a*)	...	100
Erode (*a*)	9	11
Sūramangalam (*a*)	40	56
Negapatam (*a*)	59	...
Total of girls' schools	436	499

(*a*) Primary Schools.

(67)—*European Scholars in Public Schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men (Indians)	42	4	46	2
Do. for women (do.)	...	45	...	29
Professional colleges (do.)	11	14	8	21
Secondary schools for boys (Indians)	220	...	249	3
Do. for girls (do.)	8	77	8	102
Elementary schools for boys (do.)	266	60	177	13
Do. for girls (do.)	8	46	29	91
High schools for boys for Europeans	2,135	134	2,155	112
Do. for girls do.	372	2,063	351	2,047
Middle schools for boys do.	782	441	763	401
Do. for girls do.	392	1,174	395	1,280
Primary schools for boys do.	579	492	573	465
Do. for girls do.	146	234	195	286
Training schools for masters	1	...	2	...
Do. for mistresses — Indians	...	36	...	33
Do. for mistresses — Europeans	...	40	...	40
Other special schools — Indians	176	128	146	111
Other special schools — Europeans	...	80	...	75
Total	5,188	5,068	5,097	5,111

(68)—*Qualifications of Teachers employed in European Schools for general education on the 31st March.*

			Number of teachers.			
			1927–28.		1928–29.	
Teachers—						
Trained ...	Holding a degree ...		53		71	
	Secondary grade		267		274	
	Elementary higher grade.		151		143	
	Do. lower grade ...		31		24	
	Others		30		42	
				532		554
Untrained ... (a) Certificated ...	Holding a degree ...		10		11	
	Secondary grade		29		29	
	Elementary higher grade.		20		16	
	Do. lower grade...		5		3	
				64		59
(b) Uncertificated ...	Holding a degree ...		15		15	
	Secondary grade		29		28	
	Elementary higher grade...		23		22	
	Do. lower grade ...		12		8	
	Others		59		60	
				138		133
		Total ...		734		746

(a) Teachers of proved ability and approved service.
(b) Holding general education certificates only.

(69)—*Expenditure on European Schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure during		Percentage to total expenditure in	
	1927–28.	1928–29.	1927–28.	1928–29.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public funds	8,85,358	8,85,182	35·45	34·87
Fees	6,38,348	6,68,487	25·56	26·33
Other sources	9,73,750	9,84,924	38·99	38·80
Total ...	24,97,456	25,38,593	100·00	100·00

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

(70)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans.*

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.												Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																
Arts colleges for men	1	96	...	...	...	...	2	71	...	...	3	167	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	6	1,266	3	239	...	...	7	1,334	1	302	17	3,141	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	1	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	289	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys ...	13	1,122	219	16,294	1,329	74,039	1,529	93,26	86	4,222	3,176	188,940	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	4	414	99	7,321	227	10,209	137	5,402	13	556	480	23,902	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ...	5	415	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	6	435	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses ...	5	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	139	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	249	...	...	4	249	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	3,741	321	23,854	1,557	84,268	1,679	100,319	100	5,080	3,692	217,262	...	...	3,692	217,262
Private schools.																
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	8,652	...	...
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	19,317	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	27,969	650	27,969
Grand total, 1928–29 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,342	245,231
Grand total, 1927–28 ...	30	3,264	309	22,175	1,433	79,103	1,573	92,291	119	5,394	3,464	202,227	664	28,299	4,128	230,526

(71)—*Distribution of Muhammadan Pupils (public and private) in all schools by districts.*

Districts.	Muhammadan population (census of 1921).			Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1929.			Percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1929 to the Muhammadan population (census of 1921).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ganjām	2,640	2,531	5,171	596	227	823	22·6	9·0	15·9
Vizagapatam	9,381	10,279	19,660	2,224	844	3,068	23·7	8·2	15·6
Gōdāvari, East	11,515	11,798	23,313	2,409	1,031	3,440	20·9	8·7	14·8
Gōdāvari, West	10,890	10,844	21,734	1,477	720	2,197	13·6	6·6	10·1
Kistna	27,087	25,932	53,019	4,011	1,575	5,586	14·8	6·1	10·5
Guntūr	66,411	64,307	130,718	9,539	3,093	12,632	14·4	4·8	9·7
Kurnool	62,793	59,747	122,540	8,644	2,233	10,877	13·8	3·8	8·9
Bellary	45,493	41,906	87,399	5,444	1,114	6,558	12·0	2·7	7·5
Anantapur	43,726	41,281	85,007	7,270	2,505	9,775	16·6	6·1	11·5
Cuddapah	54,795	51,630	106,425	9,437	2,192	11,629	17·2	4·2	10·9
Nellore	45,386	43,796	89,182	5,743	1,627	7,370	12·7	3·7	8·3
Madras	29,081	24,082	53,163	5,010	2,531	7,541	17·2	10·5	14·2
Chingleput	17,377	16,079	33,456	2,457	726	3,183	14·1	4·5	9·5
North Arcot	58,362	59,983	118,345	9,743	3,037	12,780	16·9	5·1	10·8
Chittoor	33,927	30,949	64,876	5,655	1,497	7,152	16·7	4·5	11·0
South Arcot	33,838	33,223	67,061	4,937	1,610	6,547	14·6	4·8	9·8
Tanjore	57,522	73,131	130,653	11,949	1,983	13,932	20·8	2·7	10·7
Trichinopoly	31,198	32,733	63,931	4,825	1,036	5,861	15·5	3·2	9·2
Madura	39,608	39,314	78,922	6,310	971	7,281	15·9	2·5	9·2
Rāmnād	47,504	68,652	116,156	7,138	2,082	9,220	15·0	3·0	7·9
Tinnevelly	48,710	60,570	109,280	8,534	1,944	10,478	17·5	3·2	9·6
Coimbatore	24,054	21,980	46,034	4,083	1,148	5,231	17·0	5·2	11·4
Salem	24,590	22,585	47,175	4,133	1,300	5,433	16·8	5·8	11·5
The Nilgiris	4,153	2,611	6,764	577	193	770	13·9	7·4	11·4
Malabar	496,553	507,774	1,004,327	85,052	36,055	121,107	17·3	7·1	12·1
South Kanara	75,207	76,549	151,756	10,901	4,127	15,028	14·5	5·4	9·9
Agency. Ganjām ...	28	15	43	17	14	31	60·7	93·3	72·1
Agency. Vizagapatam ...	882	897	1,779	99	36	135	11·2	4·0	7·6
Agency. Gōdāvari, East.	1,289	1,310	2,599	221	62	283	17·1	4·7	10·9
Total 1928–29 ...	1,404,000	1,436,488	2,840,488	228,435	77,513	305,948	16·3	5·4	10·8
Total 1927–28 ...	...	...	...	219,683	68,834	288,517	15·6	4·8	10·2

(72)—*Institutions intended for Mappillas.*

	1927-28.				1928-29.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.								
Government	10	767	..	...	11	958	...	...
Local and Municipal Board ...	425	30,944	31	1,810	449	33,426	65	2,984
Aided	842	59,755	12	666	872	62,027	21	1,288
Unaided	44	2,792	1	60	50	2,923	1	43
Total ...	1,321	94,258	44	2,536	1,382	99,334	87	4,315
Private institutions ...	175	9,662	...	...	219	11,440	...	...
Grand total ...	1,496	103,920	44	2,536	1,601	110,774	87	4,315

(73)—*Muhammadan Scholars in Public Schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men for Indians	391	...	422	...
Do. for women...	...	5	...	9
Oriental colleges	27	...	42	...
Professional colleges	78	...	66	...
Secondary schools for boys for Indians ...	9,797	5	10,329	9
Do. for girls do. ...	5	351	8	364
Elementary schools for boys do. ...	185,925	40,264	193,311	43,579
Do. for girls do. ...	621	19,649	961	24,630
High schools for boys for Europeans	16	...	21	...
Do. for girls do.	6	5	6	11
Middle schools for boys do.	15	...	12	1
Do. for girls do.	14	10	15	7
Primary schools for boys do.	3	1	4	1
Do. for girls do.	...	1	...	2
Training schools for masters	601	...	714	...
Do. for mistresses	...	104	...	147
Other special schools	478	8	587	3
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized	5	1	33	5
Total ...	197,982	60,404	206,531	68,768

(74)—*Statement showing the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the* 31*st March* 1929 *to the total number of scholars in each of the secondary stages of school-education* (*vide G.O. Mis. No.* 976, *Educational, dated 7th September* 1915).

Secondary schools.	(*a*) High stage.	(*b*) Middle stage.
5	5	5

(*a*) Represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1929 in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls, and in the eighth and ninth standards of European high schools for boys and girls.

(*b*) Represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1929 in the first, second and third forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls, and in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards of European high and middle schools for boys and girls.

(75)—*Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in 1927-28.	Expenditure in 1928-29.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public funds	15,81,349	16,34,444
Fees	47,468	49,168
Other sources	3,65,463	4,14,955
Total ...	19,94,280	20,98,567

ĀDI-DRĀVIDA *CUM* ĀDI-ĀNDHRA EDUCATION.

(76)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas* cum *Ādi-Āndhras.*

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.												Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal board.		Local board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total of public institutions.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	1,389	46,817	168	9,874	887	30,486	7,791	203,976	429	10,325	10,664	304,478	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls.	6	233	7	318	27	899	167	6,516	2	61	209	8,022	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys.	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Public institutions ...	1,395	47,050	175	10,187	915	31,400	7,958	213,492	431	10,386	10,874	312,515	...	...	10,874	312,515
Private institutions.																
Advanced schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	7,906	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	...
Total, Private institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	7,945	358	7,945
Grand total, 1928-29 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,232	320,460
Grand total, 1927-28 ...	1,184	40,484	178	9,980	934	32,539	7,738	209,996	395	9,865	10,429	302,804	453	9,954	10,882	312,758

(77)—*Ādi-Drāvida* cum *Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men	57	...	62	...
Do. for women	...	1	...	1
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys	2,584	35	3,020	49
Do. for girls	3	335	6	228
Elementary schools for boys	194,348	35,395	218,359	41,030
Do. for girls	839	6,808	1,221	9,898
High schools for Europeans for boys	...	...	7	...
Do. for girls	...	2	...	1
Middle schools for Europeans for boys ...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	533	1	616	1
Do. for mistresses	...	42	...	57
Other special schools	466	101	571	37
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized	129	3	93	9
Total ...	198,959	42,723	223,955	51,311

(78)—*Expenditure on Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in	
	1927-28.	1928-29.
	RS.	RS.
Public funds	15,44,939	17,64,991
Fees	26,310	22,010
Other sources	7,68,019	6,41,523
Total ...	23,39,268	24,28,524

EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL, HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(79)—*Number and strength of schools for general education in the Presidency (elementary schools for boys only).*

	Aboriginal and hill tribes.						Criminal tribes.	
	In the agency tracts.		In other than agency tracts.		Total.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	86	3,554	36	941	122	4,495	333	15,415
Municipal Board ...	...	...	2	39	2	39	...	...
Local Board	51	1,269	57	1,261	108	2,530	18	634
Aided	189	4,561	114	2,618	303	7,179	44	1,202
Unaided	6	141	15	359	21	500	7	278
Total, 1928–29 ...	332	9,525	224	5,218	556	14,743	402	17,529
„ 1927–28 ...	339	9,519	207	4,990	546	14,509	388	15,325

NOTE.—The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions (both public and private) in the Presidency was 21,767.

(80)—*Expenditure on Schools for Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure during		Percentage to total Expenditure.	
	1927–28.	1928–29.	1927–28.	1928–29.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public funds	2,06,216	2,11,684	90·24	93·34
Fees	696	842	0·31	0·38
Other sources	21,595	14,242	9·45	6·28
Total ...	2,28,507	2,26,768	100·00	100·00

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

(81)—*Statement showing particulars of maktabs, mulla schools, tols, patasalas and kyaung schools during the official year* 1928-29 (vide *G.O. No.* 501, *Educational, dated 9th May* 1916, *communicating Government of India's letter No.* 346, *dated* 14*th April* 1916).

Particulars.	Classed in general table II and II-A as "Primary schools."	Classed in general table II and II-A as "Other schools."	Classed in general table II and II-A as "Private institutions."	Total.
Maktabs.				
1. Institutions ... ... For boys ..	23	...	433	456
For girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ... For boys ...	1,499	...	19,317	20,816
For girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ..	843	...	...	843
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees	25	...	7,207	7,232
7. Other sources	13,796	...	9,339	23,135
8. Total expenditure	14,664	..	16,546	31,210
Mulla schools.				
1. Institutions ... ... For boys ...	...	...	217	217
For girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ... For boys ...	...	...	8,652	8,652
For girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ..	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees	...	...	1,107	1,107
7. Other sources	...	...	61,310	61,310
8. Total expenditure	...	...	62,417	62,417
Tols.				
1. Institutions ... ... For boys ...	...	129	129	258
For girls ..	...	12	...	12
2. Pupils ... ... For boys ...	.	5,119	1,854	6,973
For girls .	...	574	...	574
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ..	...	29,854	...	29,854
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	...	2,673	...	2,673
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ..	...	50	240	290
6. Fees	...	1,903	703	1,973
7. Other sources	...	139,033	173,105	312,138
8. Total expenditure	...	173,513	173,415	346,928
Patasalas.				
1. Institutions ... ... For boys ...	686	2	1,248	1,936
For girls ...	17	...	51	68
2. Pupils ... ... For boys ...	27,167	31	32,276	59,474
For girls ...	482	...	1,420	1,902
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	25,462	206	...	25,668
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees	6,292	...	19,439	25,731
7. Other sources	24,450	2,172	70,220	96,842
8. Total expenditure	56,204	2,378	89,659	148,241

(82)—*Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions on the 31st March 1929 which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized.*

Districts.	Schools.							Pupils.						
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.		Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.	
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Total.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Total.
Ganjām ...	...	2	...	...	11	...	13	...	108	...	...	245	...	353
Vizagapatam ...	...	4	...	...	6	..	10	...	103	...	...	106	...	209
Gōdāvari, East.	...	3	...	...	13	2	18	...	97	...	...	252	84	433
Gōdāvari, West.	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Kistna ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	34	...	...	59	...	93
Guntūr ...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	79	..	..	17	...	96
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	..	...	61	...	61
Anantapur ...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	29		29
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Nellore ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	51	...	...	17	...	68
Madras ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	30	...	...	116	...	146
Chingleput ...	..	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	51	...	...	30	...	81
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Chittoor ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	120	...	...	...	...	120
South Arcot ...	..	.	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	31	...	70	...	101
Tanjore ...	...	2	..	...	8	...	10	...	152	...	...	179	...	331
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
Madura ...	..	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	23	...	...	...	23	46
Rāmnād ...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	3	...	1	2	5	11	...	97	...	115	98	117	427
Coimbatore ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Salem	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Malabar ...	...	8	..	1	13	1	23	...	641	...	166	719	48	1,574
South Kanara	...	6	...	...	19	1	26	...	545	...	...	923	21	1,489
Total, 1928-29 ..	...	38	2	2	91	10	143	...	2,131	31	281	2,988	293	5,724
Total, 1927-28...	.	39	1	3	95	10	148	...	2,157	25	325	3,067	362	5,936

(83)—*Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions on the 31st*

Districts.	Schools.														Total.
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	3	99	...	...	...	..	...	102
Vizagapatam ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	..	...	...	...	14
Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	13	...	...	14	...	87
Gōdāvari, West ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	43	44		...	...	3	93
Kistna	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	18	40	...	...	...	...	59
Guntūr	...	...	1	.	...	...	1	...	110	32	...	...	9	...	153
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	..	...	...	10	...	84
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27
Cuddapah... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	46		...	...	...	46
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	23	21	...	...	...	8	52
Madras	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	24
Chingleput ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	.	...	68
North Arcot ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	17	35	...	...	2	...	66
Chittoor... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	5	44
South Arcot		8	4	...	...	...	...	..	21	26	...	...	...	...	59
Tanjore	18	32	3	...	..	..	48	...	28	2	...	.	.	...	131
Trichinopoly ...	...	15	. .	...	...	..	5	..	39	25	...	.	...	...	84
Madura	3	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	39
Rāmnād	3	32	2	..	...	...	7	...	...	50	..	...	...	...	96
Tinnevelly ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	27	4	64	...	...	...	...	...	103
Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	31	25		...	...	...	63
Salem	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
The Nilgiris ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	169	...	...	. .	...	...	225	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	394
South Kanara ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	134
Agency: Ganjām ...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50
Agency: Vizagapatam.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	23	...	...	...	. .	...	23
Agency: Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total, 1928-29 ...	217	120	16	...	...	..	433	9	732	500	...	...	35	16	2,078
	353			...			1,674				51				
Total, 1927-28 ...	326			...			2,241				76				2,643

March 1929 *which are not recognized and teach no part of the secondary or elementary course.*

Pupils.														
Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				Total.
Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	2,396	...	...	...	...	...	2,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	255	46	...	...	...	...	301
...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1,635	350	...	...	370	...	2,355
...	61	93	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	1,273	.	...	...	140	2,670
...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	349	882	...	...	..	...	1,270
...	...	58	...	...	...	43	..	2,761	773	...	...	230	...	3,865
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	...	...	186	...	834
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	...	...	...	...	464
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	915	...	...	...	...	915
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	465	...	...	...	205	1,129
85	...	162	...	...	...	...	..	..	761	...	...	...	...	1,008
...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,491	...	...	..	...	1,569
118	94	...	...	...	...	332	...	455	930	...	...	151	...	2,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,145	...	...	...	...	138	1,283
...	175	49	...	...	...	...	...	648	716	...	...	...	...	1,588
1,009	392	28	...	...	...	2,342	...	853	41	...	...	...	...	4,665
...	196	...	...	...	...	139	...	897	728	...	...	...	...	1,960
162	126	...	...	...	...	114	...	108	410	...	...	...	...	920
123	342	48	...	...	...	168	...	...	1,228	...	...	...	...	1,909
...	121	...	...	...	...	846	76	2,516	...	...	...	...	...	3,559
...	6	...	...	...	...	166	110	678	582	...	...	...	...	1,542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,544	...	...	...	...	...	11,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,329
611	...	...	...	...	...	3,382	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	4,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329	...	...	...	...	...	1,329
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	..	...	...	473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	218
8,652	1,591	477	...	...	...	19,317	263	19,464	12,335	.	...	957	483	63,519
10,720			...			51,379				1,420				...
9,928			...			62,412				1,788				74,128

MISCELLANEOUS.

(84)—*Number of scholars (public and private) in the different stages of instruction.*

Stages of instruction.	1928-29.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Indians—		
Arts colleges	12,832	488
Oriental colleges	493	2
Professional colleges	2,250	130
Secondary schools	167,133	17,267
Elementary schools	1,889,502	599,021
Technical and Industrial schools	7,568	1,705
Medical schools	762	161
Engineering schools	269	...
Training do.	11,009	2,385
Private do.	55,195	14,048
Total of Indian schools ...	2,147,013	635,207
Europeans—		
High stage	341	287
Middle do.	1,199	1,154
Primary do.	3,658	3,767
Training schools for mistresses	...	40
Technical and Industrial stage	..	90
Total of European schools ...	5,198	5,338
Grand total, 1928-29 ...	2,152,211	640,545
Grand total, 1927-28 ...	2,070,109	590,563

(85)—*Physical education.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per educational rules.	Number of institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is not taught.
Arts colleges	45	...	...	45
Oriental colleges	20	...	.	20
Professional colleges	11	8	.	3
Indian secondary schools for boys	528	522	5	1
Indian secondary schools for girls	67	61	3	3
Indian elementary schools for boys	50,096	33,925	9,867	6,304
Indian elementary schools for girls	4,722	3,344	1,126	252
European secondary schools for boys	23	23	...	...
European secondary schools for girls	36	36	...	...
European primary schools for boys	12	11	...	1
European primary schools for girls	9	6	...	3
Training schools for ... Indians	142	135	2	5
Training schools for ... Europeans ...	2	1	...	1
Other special schools for ... Indians	155	15	1	139
Other special schools for ... Europeans ...	2	...	...	2
Total, 1928-29 ...	55,870	38,087	11,004	6,779
Total, 1927-28 ...	53,477	36,987	10,074	6,416

(86)—*School accommodation.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadis, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
Indian schools.					
Arts colleges—					
Government	10	10	...	...	...
Municipal Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	34	32	2	...	...
Total, Arts colleges ...	45	43	2	...	...
Oriental colleges—					
Local Board	1	1	..	...	...
Aided	17	14	3	...	...
Unaided	2	1	1	...	...
Total, Oriental colleges ...	20	16	4	...	...
Professional colleges—					
Government	10	10	...	...	...
Aided	1	...	1	...	...
Total, Professional colleges ...	11	10	1	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Government	15	11	4	...	...
Municipal Board	50	40	10	...	...
Local Board	188	125	56	7	...
Aided	268	231	33	3	1
Unaided	7	4	2	...	1
Total, Secondary schools for boys.	528	411	105	10	2
Secondary schools for girls—					
Government	20	14	6	...	...
Municipal Board	2	2	...	...	...
Local Board	2	1	1	...	...
Aided	42	39	2	...	...
Unaided	1	1	...	...	...
Total, Secondary schools for girls.	67	57	9	...	...
Elementary schools for boys—					
Government	2,222	1,102	811	305	5
Municipal Board	1,188	496	661	31	...
Local Board	13,982	3,682	8,263	1,996	41
Aided	30,675	14,551	8,143	5,835	2,146
Unaided	2,028	611	614	642	161
Total, Elementary schools for boys.	50,096	20,442	18,492	8,809	2,353
Elementary schools for girls—					
Government	41	27	14	...	...
Municipal Board	433	108	320	5	...
Local Board	2,660	295	2,233	127	5
Aided	1,503	873	422	48	160
Unaided	85	32	37	8	8
Total, Elementary schools for girls.	4,722	1,335	3,026	188	173

(86)—*School accommodation*—cont.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadis, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
Indian schools—cont.					
Training schools for masters—					
Government	61	38	23	...	...
Local Board	8	1	7	...	..
Aided	23	20	3	...	...
Ootal, Training schools for masters.	92	59	33	...	...
Training schools for mistresses—					
Government	28	17	11	...	...
Municipal Board	1	...	1	...	...
Aided	21	18	3	...	...
Total, Training schools for mistresses.	50	35	15	...	...
Other special schools—					
Government	29	26	3	.	...
Municipal Board	3	2	1	...	...
Local Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	81	69	12	...	...
Unaided	41	8	33	...	..
Total, Other special schools ...	155	106	49	...	...
Total, Indian schools ...	55,786	22,514	21,736	9,007	2,528
European institutions.					
High schools for boys—					
Aided	13	13	...	...	...
High schools for girls—					
Aided	19	19	...	...	...
Middle schools for boys—					
Aided	10	10	..	...	...
Middle schools for girls—					
Aided	17	17	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys—					
Aided	12	12	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls—					
Aided	8	8	...	...	..
Unaided	1	1	...	...	...
Total, Primary schools for girls ...	9	9	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses—					
Aided	2	2	...	...	...
Other special schools—					
Aided	2	2	...	...	...
Total, European schools ...	84	84	...	...	...
Grand total, 1928-29 ...	55,870(a)	22,598	...	...	...
Grand total, 1927-28 ...	53,477	22,148	20,422	8,517	2,389

(a) Excludes one home education class.

(87)—*Libraries.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Total number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges	45	45	362,235
Oriental colleges	20	20	26,556
Professional colleges	11	11	61,229
Indian secondary schools for boys	528	523	1,077,034
Indian secondary schools for girls	67	67	100,340
European secondary schools for boys	23	23	21,695
European secondary schools for girls	36	36	34,123
Indian elementary schools for boys	50,096	17,014	924,599
Indian elementary schools for girls	4,722	1,962	177,586
European primary schools for boys	12	12	4,677
European primary schools for girls	9	8	2,149
Training schools for ... ... Indians ...	142	135	139,525
Training schools for ... ... Europeans ...	2	2	2,627
Other special schools for ... Indians ...	155	63	30,723
Other special schools for ... Europeans ...	2	1	497
Total, 1928–29 ...	55,870	19,922	2,665,595
Total, 1927–28 ...	53,477	19,596	2,717,918

(88)—*Hostels or boarding-houses.*

Hostels intended for	Number of hostels for		Total
	Boys.	Girls.	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	19	31	50
Indian Christians	205	171	376
Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras and kindred classes.	12	5	17
Hindus	242	27	269
Muhammadans	19	3	22
Total, 1928–29 ...	497	237	734
Total, 1927–28 ...	509	204	713

(89)—*Number of boarders according to the classes of community.*

Classes of community.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	1,760	1,860	1,847	1,791
Indian Christians	12,179	13,001	8,833	8,825
Brahmans	4,929	4,765	165	395
Non-Brahmans	3,545	4,317	495	817
Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and kindred classes	1,309	1,430	425	555
Aborigines	115	112	47	22
Criminal tribes	749	556	36	50
Muhammadans	832	958	18	44
Buddhists	1	...	...	...
Jains	...	...	...	...
Parsis	1	...	19	...
Others	63	86	4	26
Total ...	25,483	27,085	11,889	12,525

(90)—*Expenditure on hostels (boarding-houses) for the year* 1928-29.

(*Boarding charges only.*)

Heads of management.	In schools for boys.					In schools for girls.				
	Expenditure from					Expenditure from				
	Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
For Indians.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	40,436	...	2,16,990	36,575	2,94,001	26,400	...	54,330	32,404	1,13,134
Local and Municipal Boards ...	8,129	4,581	78,257	27,495	1,18,462	...	...	...	2,106	2,106
Aided	86,417	2,576	8,76,708	6,53,140	16,18,841	30,907	3,020	3,01,625	4,54,231	7,89,783
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total Indians ...	1,34,982	7,157	11,71,955	7,17,210	20,31,304	57,307	3,020	3,55,955	4,88,741	9,05,023
For Europeans.										
Aided	1,24,925	...	1,54,170	1,93,441	4,72,536	1,08,737	...	2,08,770	1,75,503	4,93,010
Total Europeans.	1,24,925	...	1,54,170	1,93,441	4,72,536	1,08,737	...	2,08,770	1,75,503	4,93,010
Grand total, 1928-29 ...	2,59,907	7,157	13,26,125	9,10,651	25,03,840	1,66,044	3,020	5,64,725	6,64,244	13,98,033
Grand total, 1927-28 ...	1,88,159	13,963	11,88,793	11,31,315	25,22,230	1,42,936	2,073	4,55,986	5,85,697	11,86,692

(91)—*Expenditure on hostels and boarding-houses.*

(*Capital expenditure only.*)

		Expenditure from				
		Government funds.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	Males	13,944	...	...	...	13,944
	Females	7,112	...	...	...	7,112
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards.	Males	10,125	12,448	...	224	22,797
	Females	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, Municipal or Local Boards.	Males	69,406	...	...	1,01,322	1,70,728
	Females	11,033	...	...	7,656	18,689
Unaided	Males	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Males	93,475	12,448	...	1,01,546	2,07,469
	Females	18,145	...	...	7,656	25,801
Grand total, 1928-29 ...		1,11,620	12,448	...	1,09,202	2,33,270

(92)—*Statement showing the details of Government scholarships awarded in* 1928-29.

Number.	Particulars of scholarships.	Number allotted.	Number awarded.	Men.				Women.			
				Oriyas.	Backward classes.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.
1	Scholarships in Colleges	56	53	2	9	8	28	1	...	5	...
2	Post-graduate scholarships	4	4	...	1	1	2	...	..	...	...
3	In the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras (ordinary) ...	32	32	...	...	...	..	24	1	7	...
4	Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras (widows)	16	16	...	...	...	...	10	2	4	...
5	Secondary Schools for boys—General	289	286	5	91	47	143	...	...	...	...
6	Scholarships to children of Carnatic Stipendiaries, Madras	25	25	...	...	25	...	...	...		...
7	Scholarships in the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	..	...
8	Secondary Schools for boys—Special for Muhammadans	108	106	...	...	106	...	...	..	...	...
9	Secondary Schools for boys—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, etc. ...	16	16	...	16	..	...	...	...	...	...
10	Secondary Schools for girls—General	36	36	...	...	...	...	15	3	18	...
11	Secondary Schools for girls (widow scholarships), Queen Mary's High School, Vizagapatam	21	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
12	Widow scholarships in the Ice House Hostel, Triplicane	63	63	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
13	Scholarships for Hindu Unmarried Non-Brahmans in the Lady Willingdon Training School, Madras	27	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
14	Scholarships intended for Muhammadan and Hindu widows	63	63	...	...	...	...	51	12	...	...
15	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for boys—General	26	26	1	8	5	12	...	...	...	...
16	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for girls—General	50	50		...	...	...	36	3	11	...
17	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools—Special for Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, etc.	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...

(92)—*Statement showing the details of Government scholarships awarded in* 1928-29—cont.

Number.	Particulars of scholarships.	Number allotted.	Number awarded.	Men.				Women.			
				Oriyas.	Backward classes.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.
18	Scholarships—Special for girls in Higher Elementary Schools and Incomplete Secondary Schools ...	306	302	...	...	...	...	173	14	115	...
19	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for boys—Special for Mappillas	220	220	...	...	220	...	...	..	...	...
20	Scholarships—Special for Valayar, Koravar and Criminal Tribes in the Coimbatore District ...	25	25	...	25	...	..	...	...	...	...
21	Scholarships—Special for Kondhs, Savaras and Jatapus, Porajas, in Elementary Schools in the Agency Tracts	178	178	...	178	...	..	...	.	....	...
22	Scholarships—Special for Mappilla girls	50	49	...	..	...	...	...	49	...	...
23	Scholarships—Special for Mappilla boys in the School of Commerce, Calicut	20	20	...	..	20	..	.		..	...
24	Scholarships in Secondary Schools—Ordinary for girls in the Queen Mary's High School, Vizagapatam.	14	13	...	..	...	..	13	..	.	...
25	Scholarships in Sanskrit Schools and Colleges	104	104	5	4	...	84	11	..	...	...
26	Scholarships—Special in the Government Training School for Women, Calicut	22	...	...	...	..	..	15	4	3	...
27	Scholarships for Agency boys in Secondary Schools in the Agency tracts	6	6		6	...	.		...	...	...
28	Scholarships—Special in the Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Trichinopoly ...	5	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(93)—*Qualifications of teachers in public schools for general education for Indians.*

	Number of teachers on the 31st March 1929.															
	Trained teachers with the following qualifications.					Untrained teachers.										
						Certificated.				Uncertificated.						
	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle School (Higher Elementary trained).	Passed Primary School (Lower Elementary trained).	Others (Lower qualifications).	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Others.	Total of trained teachers.	Total of untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
Arts colleges for men ...	325	5	...	4	10	167	5	1	...	173	14	1	1	64	344	426	770
Do. women ...	34	2	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	8	37	26	63
Secondary schools for boys ...	2,061	3,562	443	141	1,011	90	94	18	9	296	277	48	7	929	7,218	1,768	8,986
Do. girls ...	142	469	134	19	38	23	12	7	2	9	9	6	2	49	802	119	921
Elementary schools for boys ..	35	2,890	15,558	26,690	365	11	525	1,342	4,648	41	2,135	6,501	22,903	8,118	45,538	46,224	91,762
Do. girls ..	16	469	4,518	3,611	48	3	32	184	278	4	129	598	1,772	339	8,662	3,339	12,001
Training schools for masters ..	211	199	21	7	114	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	19	552	28	580
Do. mistresses.	68	151	43	10	25	...	2	3	...	4	...	...	4	16	297	29	326
Total .	2,892	7,747	20,717	30,482	1,612	305	671	1,555	4,937	539	2,565	7,154	24,691	9,542	63,450	51,959	115,409

(94)—*Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.*

Districts.	Teachers' Associations.			Reading-rooms and Literary Societies.					
				Registered.			Not registered.		
	Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Males.	Females.
Ganjām	85	5,042	4	2	109	30	59	2,962	82
Vizagapatam ...	169	5,959	7	9	1,771	30	41	4,192	115
Gōdāvari, East ...	101	8,281	57	9	41,794	102	45	5,229	165
Gōdāvari, West ...	60	3,163	6	8	573	20	33	2,452	474
Kistna	76	3,758	18	7	9,971	347	40	6,359	64
Guntūr	146	4,916	345	12	5,588	40	40	11,883	103
Kurnool	64	2,776	54	6	265	...	16	1,679	2
Bellary	79	1,882	4	4	271	8	16	1,642	40
Anantapur	72	2,110	16	7	5,484	28	26	3,418	58
Cuddapah	58	2,559	22	1	1,329	15	16	1,187	18
Nellore	126	2,693	211	4	8,671	...	41	5,672	260
Madras	13	1,809	643	1	55	..	24	6,566	54
Chingleput ...	63	9,084	22	...	...	...	25	12,460	2
North Arcot ...	88	3,882	103	3	77	6	69	19,534	9
Chittoor	88	2,791	168	2	81	...	34	28,124	137
South Arcot ...	86	4,588	33	7	240	..	31	2,589	2
Tanjore	92	5,594	6	12	4,150	69	82	10,663	168
Trichinopoly ...	69	3,331	1	2	181	...	47	21,517	127
Madura	103	3,260	80	14	36,699	104	36	6,211	364
Rāmnād	98	3,653	7	...	...	...	70	12,111	11
Tinnevelly	151	4,731	114	3	95	..	30	5,983	144
Coimbatore ...	89	3,419	...	3	8,077	30	52	13,182	41
Salem	95	2,567	7	2	242	...	19	1,405	...
The Nilgiris ...	11	299	21	3	305	220	5	1,672	51
Malabar	146	11,312	78	3	337	61	59	2,630	173
South Kanara ...	61	3,734	236	2	118	1	26	1,324	106
Total, 1928-29 ...	2,289	1,07,193	2,263	126	1,26,433	1,111	982	1,92,646	2,770
Total, 1927-28 ...	2,154	97,535	2,096	111	91,216	922	845	1,88,909	1,752

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1929-30, VOLUME I.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 13th October 1930.

C. No. 103-F./30.

From

R. G. GRIEVE, ESQ., M.A., C.I.E.,
OFFICIATING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1929-30.

2. *Events of the year.*—The events of the year that deserve special mention are given hereunder.

The Bill to amend the Madras University Act, referred to in last year's report, was passed, the main change introduced being the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

The Āndhra University Amendment Act of 1930 was passed (1) instituting a Statutory Finance Committee of the Syndicate, (2) including the Finance Secretary to Government in the Syndicate and (3) providing for the payment of a statutory non-recurring grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, an annual block grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs for building and equipment.

Another Āndhra University Amendment Act was passed requiring the Āndhra University to conduct examinations for a period of five years from 2nd July 1929 for the benefit of students of the colleges at Anantapur and Madanapalle.

The Annamalai University commenced its work during the year.

The revised courses and syllabuses in respect of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme were approved and came into force in Form IV on the 1st June 1929. The attendance in the higher forms required to secure a completed certificate has been raised from 60 to 75 per cent.

Poor girls reading in classes up to Form III in Indian schools and up to standard VII in European schools have been exempted from payment of fees and necessary alterations made in the Madras Educational Rules and the Code of Regulations for European schools.

With a view to ensuring security of tenure of teachers in aided secondary schools orders were issued to the effect that managements and teachers should enter into an agreement as regards the terms of service.

A report on the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools was prepared by the Deputy Director (Temporary). Sanction was accorded for the opening of 447 Board elementary schools for girls with the aid of provincial subsidy. Rules for regulating recognition and aid of elementary schools in the Agency tracts were issued.

A college of Indian Music named the "Raja Annamalai Music College" was opened at Chidambaram for imparting instruction in vocal and instrumental music; this is the first institution of its kind in this Presidency. Classes in co-operation and auditing were opened in the Institute of Commerce, Madras, for training Inspectors of Co-operative Credit Societies.

Government considered the position of Sanskrit schools and colleges in the educational system of the Presidency and revised the system of aid to this class of institution.

The post of the Agency Educational Officer having been abolished, his work was distributed among various officers. Elementary education was entrusted to the Special Assistant Agents while the duties of the District Educational Officers of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari districts were limited to the technical and periodical examination of secondary and training schools in that area.

Seven posts of headmasters of Government training schools were created in the Madras Educational Service. Additional staff was provided for the Presidency College, Madras, and Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

A temporary post of Deputy Director with necessary establishment was sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1929. Consequently the designation "Additional Deputy Director" borne by one of the two existing Deputies was dropped.

Government also passed orders regarding the recruitment of candidates to the Madras Educational Service with a view to giving equal opportunity to all communities to serve the Government in the Education Department.

The two cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants were amalgamated into a single combined cadre on a scale of Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 with a selection grade on Rs. 150—10—250 limited to 25 per cent of the total strength. The pay of the attenders in the offices of Deputy Inspectors was revised on a scale of Rs. 23—1—35 in the city and on Rs. 20—1—35 in the mufassal.

Medical inspection was ordered to be compulsory in night schools also in compulsory areas.

As a result of the Beasley Committee Report, physical training and games were made compulsory in all secondary schools. The committees appointed to consider physical education in boys' elementary schools and in girls' schools submitted their reports during the year.

The All-India Teachers' Federation held its annual session at Madras during the year. Several departmental officers took part in the proceedings of the Federation. An All-India Educational Exhibition was also held at Madras.

The pile foundation of the new building for my office was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,45,000.

Government have promised to consider the payment of a grant equivalent to one-half of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 16·38 lakhs towards the erection of buildings for the residential college at Tambaram for the Madras Christian College.

3. *Legislative Council and Education.*—The members of Council evinced as usual a keen interest in educational affairs. A large number of interpellations was put at every session of the Council and general discussions occurred during the budget session and at the time of introducing Bills relating to education. Two Bills were introduced in connection with the Andhra University, the first an Amendment Bill authorizing Government to contribute a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs to the University for an endowment fund and the other granting certain concessions to students who commenced the Andhra University course in Ceded Districts Colleges before these districts were moved from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. Both these Bills were passed, and during the period under review the transfer of the University headquarters from Bezwada to Vizagapatam was also a subject of discussion.

As regards Primary Education, Government were urged by members to spread primary education throughout the Presidency and to introduce compulsion generally. The Hon'ble the Minister dealt with the financial aspect of the demand and informed the House that the revision of the Madras Elementary Education Act was under consideration. Muslim representatives pressed for a more rapid advance in the education of their community, particularly of the Mappillas. They also urged that all Muslim girls should be provided with conveyances at State cost irrespective of their age in all Muhammadan girls' schools under Government management. Government were unable to accept this demand, but promised to provide conveyances to all Muslim girls above the 5th class and to all girls above 10 years of age in other classes. There was also some discussion in the Council as regards European education and that of the depressed classes. As regards the latter, the Hon'ble the Minister informed the members that orders had been issued to the effect that grants would be withheld from institutions which refused admission to depressed class pupils and that schools from which caste pupils withdrew on account of admission of depressed class pupils had been ordered to be continued with the depressed class pupils alone.

4. *General statistics—(a) Numerical.*—The number of public institutions rose from 56,013 to 56,957, i.e., by 944, and their strength from 2,729,237 to 2,824,946, i.e., by 95,709, the increase representing 1·7 per cent in the number of schools and 3·5 per cent in their strength. Private schools continued to decrease both in number and strength, the figures dropping from 2,078 schools with 63,519 pupils to 1,818 schools with 54,841 pupils.

The total number of institutions (public and private) increased by 684, i.e., by 1·2 per cent, and their strength by 87,031 or by 3·1 per cent.

There was a steady progress in the number of pupils under instruction, the percentage of those under instruction to the total population being 6·8 (10·6 in the case of boys and 3·1 in the case of girls) as against 6·6 (10·3 in the case of boys and 3·0 in the case of girls) in the preceding year.

The number of institutions in municipal areas increased from 4,314 to 4,387 and their strength from 483,269 to 504,217. This increase is partly due to the educational facilities afforded in towns and partly to the introduction of compulsory education in twenty-five municipalities. In rural areas also the number of schools and their strength increased;

this is due to the opening of several board elementary schools with the aid of provincial subsidies and to the efforts of the Panchayats and Labour departments. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in the municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 7·46 and 17·51 respectively as against 7·4 and 17·3 respectively in the previous year.

(*b*) *Financial.*—The total expenditure on education decreased from Rs. 545·75 lakhs to Rs. 541 07 lakhs, the proportion which public and private funds bore to total expenditure being 65 and 35 respectively as against 63 and 37 per cent respectively in the previous year. The fall was due to the decrease in the indirect expenditure as explained below.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 396·86 to Rs. 411·67 lakhs. The increase was shared by public as well as by private funds, the total increase being Rs. 14·80 lakhs, of which a little over 80 per cent was met by public funds. The direct expenditure on institutions managed by local and municipal boards increased by Rs. 7·16 lakhs.

There was a decrease in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 148·88 lakhs, to Rs. 129·35 lakhs but the indirect expenditure for the year was much greater than that for 1927–28 which was only Rs. 116·06 lakhs. The rise in the indirect expenditure during 1928–29 was mainly due to the large grants paid to the Annamalai University.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 269·38 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 267·75 lakhs. The actuals for the year including the expenditure of Rs. 2·26 lakhs incurred in England was Rs. 264·26 lakhs.

The provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on Government buildings and on schools and colleges under other departments amounted to Rs. 11·12 lakhs and Rs. 295·62 lakhs, respectively, as against Rs. 8·61 lakhs and Rs. 294·44 lakhs in the previous year. The increase under receipts was due to the increase under miscellaneous receipts and refunds and the fees collected in non-departmental institutions. The small increase under charges was on account of increased grants to institutions under private managements and to local bodies. There was also a slight increase in the charges under "Direction and Inspection" and on Government buildings.

The provincial subsidy to local bodies inclusive of the amounts placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and the Registrar-General of Panchayats for elementary education rose from Rs. 137·97 to Rs. 148·28 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel—(a) Direction.*—I was in charge of the department for the major portion of the year, but went on leave from 27th January 1930, handing over charge to Mr. W. Erlam Smith.

I toured in Coimbatore, Anantapur, Kurnool and Nellore districts in July, and visited Vizagapatam in August, also Palghat, where I went in connexion with a fire which had occurred in the Government Victoria College. In November 1929 I toured again in Anantapur. Mr. Smith undertook an inspection tour in Malabar in February 1930 and in Kistna District in March.

Mr. Champion, the temporary Deputy Director of Public Instruction, toured extensively in the districts of Coimbatore, North Arcot, Madura, Rāmnād and Chingleput in connexion with the consolidation of elementary education.

Miss Lowe, the permanent Deputy Directress, went on leave from April 1929 and Miss Prager was officiating in her place till November when Miss Lowe returned to duty. Miss Prager toured in the Northen Circars in August and in the Ceded Districts in October and November 1929, while Miss Lowe visited Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor in February and Nellore District in March 1930 on inspection duty.

(*b*) *Higher Educational Service—Men's Branch.*—During the year under review, the Superior Educational services were reorganized on a provincial basis in accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission.

Under the reorganization scheme the Superior services are divided into two classes: Class I corresponding to the existing Indian Educational Service and Class II corresponding to the existing Madras Educational Service.

(1) *Indian Educational Service.*—The officers who now hold permanent posts in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service will form a separate service on the existing scale of pay and with the existing number of selection grade posts. As vacancies occur among them the posts will be relegated to the new superior services Class I.

The posts of Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore, and of Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara, have been removed from the Madras cadre of the Indian Educational Service.

The following posts for which special recruitment on special rates of pay has been or is to be made have been removed from the regular cadre.

(i) Additional Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.

(ii) Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.

(iii) Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.

(iv) Professor of Technical Chemistry, College of Engineering, Guindy.

The post of Superintendent, School of Arts, has also been removed from the cadre.

The following posts in the Indian Educational Service have been relegated to Class II:—

(i) Principal, Government College, Coimbatore.
(ii) Do. do. Mangalore.
(iii) Do. do. Tellicherry.
(iv) Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
(v) Junior Professor of Education, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
(vi) Junior Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.

There are now 12 posts of District Educational Officers in the Indian Educational Service and 14 posts in the Madras Educational Service. Under the reorganized cadres there will be 14 District Educational Officers in the higher cadre and 12 in the lower cadre.

(2) *New classes.*—The pay of the new class I is fixed at Rs. 400—40—600—600 (efficiency bar) 50—1,200 with a selection grade at Rs. 1,250—50—1,500 (15 per cent of the cadre). The pay of the lower class will be the pay of the Madras Educational Service, namely, Rs. 250—25—500 (efficiency bar) 50—800.

Pending the framing of statutory rules regarding recruitment and conditions of service no appointments were made to the reorganized higher cadre.

On 8th March 1930 the date on which the reorganization was sanctioned by Government there were 29 posts in the Indian Educational Service, 13 posts in the Madras Educational Service Class I, and 47 posts in Madras Educational Service Class II.

From 1st July 1929 the posts of Headmasters of Secondary Training Schools at Guntūr, Bellary, Nellore, Chittoor, Tanjore, Dindigul and Tinnevelly, which were in the Subordinate Educational Service, were formed into a separate cadre

known as "the Madras Educational Service, Junior scale" with a scale of Rs. 250—25—500. It has also been ordered that the posts of Headmasters of the Model schools attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Training College, Rajahmundry, and the posts of Headmasters of Secondary and Training departments of the Government College, at Coimbatore, Mangalore and Tellicherry should be relegated to the junior scale when vacated by their permanent incumbents.

(*c*) During the year under review, Messrs. J. A. Yates (Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore) and Rao Bahadur M. C. S. Anandapadmanabha Rao Avargal (Principal, Government College, Kumbakōnam) retired from the Indian Educational Service. In the Madras Educational Service Messrs. K. Natesa Ayyar, V. S. Vasudeva Sastri, P. Parthasarathi Nayakar and Ch. Suryaprakasa Rao retired from service.

During the year the following officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service :—

M.R.Ry. B. Somasundara Rao Avargal.
„ L. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu.
„ R. Gopala Ayyar Avargal.
„ S. Kameswara Rao Garu.
„ M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal.
„ H. Perayya Sastri Garu (provisionally substantive).
Ghulam Dastagir Sahib Bahadur.

(*d*) *Indian Educational Service—Women's Branch.*— There were 13 posts in the Indian Educational Service as in the previous year. Mrs. A. Henderson, permanent Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, who had been on long leave from 21st March 1928 was invalided from service with effect from 11th July 1929. Consequently one of the Indian Educational Service posts fell permanently vacant. Miss Lowe, permanent Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, was granted leave out of India for seven months from 3rd April 1929 as already stated, and Miss Prager was appointed in her place. On Miss Lowe's return to duty, Miss Prager was transferred as Inspectress of Girls' Schools, IV Circle, Madras. Miss Myers, Professor of English, Queen Mary's College, Madras, was granted five months' leave in continuation of the summer vacation of 1929. The Indian Educational Service post held by her was kept in abeyance during

her leave period and a temporary post in the Madras Educational Service was created in its place. Miss I.Gunther continued to officiate in the Indian Educational Service throughout the year. There were six posts in the Indian Educational Service permanently vacant at the end of the year. The reorganization of the Superior Educational Service for the Women's Branch did not come into force during the year under review.

(*e*) *Madras Educational Service—Women's Branch.*—With effect from 1st April 1929 the two additional posts of Inspectresses in the Madras Educational Service were sanctioned, one with headquarters at Nellore and the other having Calicut as its headquarters. Mrs. S. Jesudasan and Mrs. Gauri Sankunni were posted as Inspectresses of the second and fifth circles, respectively. Two additional posts of Lecturers in the Madras Educational Service, one for the Physics department and the other for the Chemistry department, were sanctioned for Queen Mary's College with effect from 1st July 1929. As no suitable women graduates were available these two posts were kept in abeyance. Instead two temporary posts, one in the Madras Educational Service (M.B.) and the other in the Subordinate Educational Service, were created and men officers were appointed to officiate in these posts. The lien of Miss M. Tomlinson was transferred from the Collegiate branch to the Inspectorate and in that vacancy Miss M. Lakshmi Ammal was confirmed as Assistant Professor of English in Queen Mary's College. Miss C. D'Souza was confirmed in the Madras Educational Service in one of the newly created posts of Inspectresses.

The posts of Headmistress in the Government Secondary School for Girls, Salem, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Vellore, and Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Bellary, were converted into gazetted appointments with effect from 1st July 1929, and the pay of these posts was fixed at Rs. 200—20—440. Miss Blake, Miss Amirthammal and Miss C. M. Cavanagh were appointed permanently to these posts without prejudice to their officiating appointments.

6. *University and Collegiate Education—(A) The Madras University.*—(i) His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst continued to be the Chancellor of the Madras University till the 25th July 1929, when he assumed office as the Viceroy of India. From 26th July to 11th November 1929 His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir N. E. Marjoribanks officiated as the Chancellor, and he was succeeded by His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel the Right

Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley. The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Education, continued to be the Pro-Chancellor of the University. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon Avargal and Mr. William McLean continued to be the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, respectively. Mr. McLean was. however, on leave for nearly eight months, at the end of which he returned to duty in November 1929.

(ii) The Madras University Amendment Act, 1929, came into force on the 29th October 1929. The principal changes introduced by the Act were the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and of the Library Committee and the extension of the powers of the Syndicate. On the new Academic Council, Headmasters of Secondary schools have been given representation. There is also provision in the Amended Act for a Publication Bureau, an Employment Bureau, University Extension Boards and University Athletic Clubs.

(iii) Government passed orders on the General Inspection Commission Report agreeing with the Commission's recommendation that it is not desirable at present to establish any additional universities in the Presidency.

(iv) A regulation was passed prescribing as one of the conditions of admission to the L.T., B.L., M.L., and B.S.Sc. examinations that candidates for these examinations should have taken the degree of the preceding qualifying examination.

(v) *Course of studies.*—Hitherto the Boards of Studies were appointed by the Academic Council. Now these Boards are appointed by the Syndicate.

The rules of eligibility laid down in connexion with the public S.S.L.C. examinations were modified and the percentage of marks required in English and the Second language was raised from 35 to 40.

Physical Training was made compulsory in the Intermediate course and steps were taken in the year under review with a view to appointing Physical Instructors on the staff of all colleges.

The courses for the Honours Degrees are under revision. It is proposed to institute Honours courses in Dravidian languages. The rules for the award of the M.Sc., Ph.D., and D.Sc. Degrees are also under revision. Geography has been included as an optional subject for the B A. Degree as Group VII of the course. Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering have also been included among optional subjects subsidiary to Physics for the B.A. Degree examination. Indian Music was made an optional subject

under Part III of the B.A. course. The Diploma course in Economics was made open to graduates only. It will be of one year's duration for full-time students and of two years' duration for part-time students.

(vi) *Research departments.*—On the retirement of Rao Bahadur S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.R.Ry. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., was appointed as the University Professor of Indian History. The Oriental Research Institute with Sanskrit, Dravidian and Islamic sections was reorganized and made permanent. The department of Geography is the latest addition to the research departments. A School of Geography will in due course be instituted to offer instruction for the new Diploma in Geography. A Lecturer in Statistics has been appointed in the Department of Economics.

(vii) *Library.*—Mr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to be the Librarian. The total number of volumes is 62,857. The number of periodicals current is 863, of which 839 are kept in the main library and the remaining 24 are kept in the Economics branch. The Library Committee arranged to keep the library open on all days of the year from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. during summer and 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. in winter. This resulted in the better use of the library. Further the location of the library in the Senate House made it more accessible to the reading public. The issue method was modernized, and a safeguarded, open-access-card-charging-system was introduced during the year under review.

(viii) *Tamil Lexicon.*—Part V of Volume III and Part I of Volume IV have been published. The total expenditure for the Committee up to 31st March 1929 is reported to have amounted to Rs. 2,47,000. The Committee has been at work for more than 17 years.

(ix) Consequent on the retransfer of the Ceded Districts and Chittoor to the jurisdiction of the Madras University under the Andhra University Amendment Act, the Syndicate granted the re-affiliation to the Madras University of the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur and the Theosophical College, Madanapalle. Recognition and affiliation were granted to the undermentioned Colleges in the courses noted against each :—

RECOGNITION.

1.	Presidency College ...	B.Sc. (Pass and Hons.) courses.
2.	Queen Mary's College.	Group VI—Indian Music in the B.A. Course.

3.	Women's Christian College.	Physics and Physiology in the B.A. Course.
4.	St. Christopher's Training College.	Domestic Science in L.T. Course.

AFFILIATION.

1.	Malabar Christian College, Calicut.	German under Part II of the Intermediate Course.
2.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	Botany as subsidiary subject under Part III of B.A. course and B.Sc. courses (Pass and Honours).
3.	St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah.	IV-B Economics and History in B.A. course.
4.	American College, Madura.	I-A. Mathematics in B.A. course.

(x) *University Training Corps.*—No difficulty was experienced in maintaining the full strength of the corps although approximately 360 recruits were required. These were enrolled in July and August. The annual camp was held in Bangalore from 14th to 29th September 1929 and the attendance was 8 officers and 560 other ranks, which was the highest figure reached since the formation of the corps. The programme of training was similar to previous years and the extra training given to non-commissioned officers in the previous year resulted in a better standard of efficiency and discipline and an improvement in the work of training. The camp was fully under canvas and in spite of inclement weather was successful. The usual inter-college competitions and sports were held in camp and the Willingdon Shield for all-round efficiency was won by the Christian College contingent for the second year in succession This college created a record by also winning the Company Drill, Guard, Athletic and Attendance cups. Loyola College which had just been given a contingent attended camp for the first time. The corps was inspected in camp by Major-General A. L. Tarver, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., who expressed himself as pleased with all he saw. The corps also furnished a guard-of-honour at the Annual Convocation and was complimented on its turn-out.

On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Madras, the corps supplied 550 volunteers to line the route during his State entry. A similar party was furnished on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor. Consequent on the issue of new regulations

for the Indian Territorial Force, all officers of the University Training corps will now become senior commissioned officers and not hold honorary ranks as previously.

(*B*) *Andhra University.*—In G.O. No. P. 1300, Law (Education), dated 25th June 1929, the Madras Government intimated that the Government of India, in pursuance of section 35 of the Andhra University Act, had declared that the provisions of the Provident Fund Act of 1925 shall apply to the Provident Fund constituted by the Andhra University for its employees, as if it were a Government Provident Fund. Under the Andhra University Amendment Act of 1930 a Statutory Finance Committee was created and the Finance Secretary to the local Government included in the Syndicate as a member. Provision was made in the Act for the payment of a non-recurring endowment grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, an annual block grant of not less than Rs. 1½ lakhs for the general expenditure of the University and a non-recurring grant of not less than 7½ lakhs of rupees for building and equipment of the University.

Another amendment to the Andhra University Act made it obligatory on the part of the University to conduct examinations for a period of five years from 2nd July 1929 for the benefit of the students in the colleges at Madanapalle and Anantapur which have been retransferred to the jurisdiction of the Madras University.

A compulsory physical education scheme was approved to be introduced in the colleges under the jurisdiction of this University on the lines similar to those of the Madras University.

Migration fees in respect of students migrating to other universities to take up courses not provided for in the Andhra University were abolished.

The University decided to take out of the B.A. course all the science subjects except mathematics and to include them in the B.Sc. course from 1930-31.

Affiliation was granted to the P. R. College, Cocanada, in Philosophy for the B.A. course and to the Medical College, Vizagapatam, in Physiology in the B.Sc. course.

September examinations in the B.Ed. and B.Sc. courses were to be held in addition to the April examinations.

(*C*) *Annamalai University.*—The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor on 15th April 1929. He was called away to Kenya and M.R.Ry. (now Rao Bahadur) S. E. Ranganathan was appointed to succeed him from 12th May 1929. The first

appointments of Registrar and teachers were made by a committee nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor, consisting of the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Messrs. M. Ratnaswami and Ferrand E. Corley.

The University work commenced with three colleges at Chidambaram, one Arts College and two Oriental Colleges, from July 1929.

The course of study and syllabuses for the several examinations of this University are for the present largely based on those of the Madras University.

Under the Annamalai University Act, residence in a hostel or lodgings maintained or recognized by the University is compulsory on all its students. The resident tutors attached to the hostel regulate attendance and exercise disciplinary control and supervision over the students. An important feature of the working of the hostel is the close association of students in the management of the affairs of each section.

Physical training is compulsory on all students. Weekly lectures on physiology, health and hygiene are delivered during regular hours for the benefit of the students.

The University issued its first publication " Factory Labour in India " by Dr. A. Mukhtar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Economics.

The Senate was inaugurated by His Excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley, the Chancellor, on 24th March 1930.

(*D*) *Statistics.*—The number of first-grade colleges for men was the same as in last year, but their strength slightly decreased from 10,995 to 10,639. Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, severed its connexion with the Madras University and became the chief college of the Annamalai University. The number of students in Honours classes increased from 680 to 724, of which 256 were in the first year, 208 in the second year and 210 in the final year class. The number of post-graduate students also increased from 118 to 131, 105 students receiving instruction in Madras colleges, 24 in Trichinopoly colleges and 2 in the Annamalai University.

There was also a fall in the strength of the second-grade colleges from 1,949 to 1,799. The total strength of all Arts colleges for men stood at 12,438 as against 12,944 in 1928–29.

Of the Oriental colleges, two became component parts of the Annamalai University, and the Navalar College, Chidambaram, founded by the late Sri Arumuga Navalar Avargal of Jaffna—a veteran Tamil scholar and Siddhanta Philosopher—was closed down for good. Thus there was a decrease in the number of Oriental colleges by one. However, there was an appreciable increase in their strength which rose from 495 to 547. There were three women reading in the Sanskrit College at Pattambi.

The professional colleges also witnessed a fall in their strength, having decreased from 2,324 to 2,048 although the number of such colleges remained unchanged. The largest decrease is noted in the Law College, the strength being 642 as against 781 in last year. In the case of the Government College of Engineering, the Lower Subordinate, Upper Subordinate and Draftsmen classes were separated from the Engineering classes and the statistics relating to these classes are shown along with technical schools. The apparent fall in strength of the Engineering College is due to this separation of classes. The total strength of professional colleges maintained by other departments rose from 882 to 911 and the increase was mainly contributed by the Madras Medical College. The Forest College, however, saw a further fall in strength from 41 to 31.

7. *Secondary education*—(*a*) *Statistical.*—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys decreased from 528 to 526. Seven secondary schools were opened, while seven schools were closed for good and two reduced to the elementary grade. Eleven schools opened forms above the third—Local Board three, and Aided eight. The number of pupils rose from 169,844 to 175,493, an increase of 3·33 per cent. The number of girls reading in Indian secondary schools for boys was 3,56 as against 3,113 in the previous year.

(*b*) *S.S.L.C.*—The revised course and syllabuses in respect of the S S L.C. scheme were approved in G.O. No. 1636, Law (Education), dated 3rd August 1929, and came into force in Form IV from June 1929. The attendance required in the S.S.L.C. classes was raised, and a notification issued to the effect that no pupil should be admitted to the S.S.L C. examination who had not attended each of the IV and V Forms either for not less than 75 per cent of the working days in each term and for not less than 135 days in each school-year or for not less than 150 days in each school-year and had not also attended the VI Form either for not

less than 75 per cent of the working days in each term or for not less than 135 working days in the school year.

The strength of the S.S.L.C. Board was increased from 14 to 15 and the Annamalai University was given representation on the Board.

(*c*) *S.S.L.C. examination.*—During the year 377 institutions presented pupils for the S.S.L.C. examination. The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 17,548 to 18,540 which includes 3,258 private candidates. The certificates of 18,344 (17,832 boys and 512 girls) were completed during the year. 116 pupils belonging to the depressed classes and 24 who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. 186 Ādi-Dravidas and Ādi-Āndhras completed their certificates during the year.

The most popular subjects in the S.S.L.C. examination of the year were the same as in the previous year. Sixty schools used vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in non-language subjects in the higher forms. Some of the private candidates also adopted the vernacular as the medium of examination in non-language subjects. I am glad to be able to record an absence of leakage and a decrease in the number of cases of malpractices.

(*d*) *Grants-in-aid.*—In their Order Ms. No. 321, Law (Education), dated 22nd February 1930, Government introduced alterations to several rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, chiefly with reference to the power of sanction of grants and the purpose for which aid may be given. The purchase of land for purposes of playground has been included among the objects towards which grant may be sanctioned. Since the District Educational Officers have no powers to sanction grants at present, relevant portions in the Code have been omitted. In G.O. Ms. No. 2622, Law (Education), dated 17th December 1929, rule 60 was amended to the effect that if an institution which has received aid under Chapter IX of the Grant-in-Aid Code is diverted to other than educational purposes approved by Government, Government have a right to purchase the articles at a valuation to be made by an officer to be deputed by Government for the purpose.

Boarding grants to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children.—The scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1542, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925, for the award of boarding grants to Indian Orphanages and Board-

ing homes for destitute Indian children was revised in G.O. Ms. No. 639, dated 5th April 1929, fixing a grant of Rs. 3 a month per pupil in aid of boarding charges to Indian orphanages and boarding homes for destitute children. The number of institutions that participated in the grant during 1929–30 was 122, the number of destitute children on whose behalf grants were given being 5,428. The total amount of grants thus disbursed was Rs. 1,78,570.

(*e*) *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on secondary schools increased from Rs. 79·22 lakhs to Rs. 81·54 lakhs. To the total expenditure public funds contributed 32·47 per cent, fees 51·89 per cent, and other sources 15·64 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 31·90, 51·66 and 16·44, respectively.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 45–4–0 as against Rs. 45–6–0 in 1928–29 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23–7–0. Fees met 45·7 per cent of the total cost in the municipal and local board schools and 58 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 46 and 57.

Security of tenure of teachers' appointments.—One of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Re-organization Committee was that the appointments of teachers in aided schools should be made secure. To this end Government issued orders during the year that managements and teachers should at the time of appointment enter into agreements as to terms and conditions of service and tenure.

8. *Elementary Education—Statistics.*—There was an increase in the number of public elementary schools for boys from 50,096 to 50,453, i.e., 0·7 per cent, while their strength rose from 2,193,845 to 2,257,377 or by 2·9 per cent. The increase was shared by all agencies except those classified as "unaided," as in the previous year. The number of part-time and night schools showed a decrease from 5,996 to 5,749. The percentage of male pupils to the total male population for the Presidency was 9·3 as against 9·1 in the previous year, the percentage varying from 14·3 in Malabar to 4·6 in Gōdāvari East Agency and 2·4 in Vizagapatam Agency.

There were in the Presidency 412 higher elementary schools for boys with standard six, 218 with standard seven and 645 with standard eight as the highest. Local boards maintained 50 per cent of these schools.

The total number of teachers employed in public schools rose from 91,762 to 94,412, or by 2·9 per cent. There were in all 18,808 schools managed by teacher-managers employing 7,559 trained teachers as against 18,859 schools with 7,287 trained teachers in 1928–29.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools was 852, of which 196 were for schools under public management.

In the report for 1928–29 it was mentioned that efforts were being made to bring home to local bodies the need for a smaller number of large schools in the place of a large number of small schools, as tending both to economy and efficiency. With this object in view, a report on the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools was submitted to Government. In this report proposals were made which, if given effect to, should lead eventually to the disappearance of small multiple class and inevitably inefficient schools, and of segregate schools for girls, Muhammadans and depressed classes, and their replacement by central schools admitting both sexes and all communities of children. What are in the report called junior schools are intended to serve the needs of young children unable to walk the distance to the central school. The central school with its surrounding junior schools will form the unit of the distribution and expansion of schools. The Government have generally approved the proposals made in the report. It remains now to implement these proposals and to devise measures which will enable a start to be made on the concentration of schools.

Compulsion.—Compulsory education has been working in twenty-five municipalities, in certain rural areas, and in the larger area of the Saidapet Taluk. Particulars of local authorities which have introduced compulsion are shown in Appendix (*b*). No new scheme of compulsion was introduced during the year. The experimental scheme of compulsion approved by Government has worked for a full year in the Saidapet Taluk excluding the Sembiam Union. It is reported that the introduction of compulsion in the Saidapet Taluk "has resulted in the rapid opening of a large number of schools in localities where schools would not have been opened perhaps for a long time. It has thus helped in bringing to school children who would in any case have attended a school had they been provided with facilities for education. Hence thus far there has been no compulsion at all and special persuasion and threats of

prosecution have only resulted in the nominal enrolment of pupils who do not mean to attend school." The real difficulty to be faced in regard to compulsory education in rural areas is the problem relating to the admission of the children of Ādi-Drāvidas—a problem keenly felt in the Saidapet Taluk.

In scrutinizing the reports submitted by inspecting officers on the condition of compulsion in local areas, I have had occasion to note that, if we accept the suggestion of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and refrain from "straining after the last truant," the progress made in bringing children to school has been generally satisfactory: the large majority of children of school-age are reported to be attending school. Compulsion, however, is a two-sided process involving not only the enrolment of children at school but also their retention throughout the duration of school-age or from standards 1 to 5 inclusive. As is remarked in the Ninth Quinquennial Review on the Progress of Education in India (1922—27): "It is generally accepted that a child can never become permanently literate unless he reads at least up to a standard which is obtained by means of instruction given for four consecutive years. This corresponds to a pupil reading for four years, when one year is spent in each of the four primary standards." It is in the retention of children at school that compulsion in practice is defective. In the Presidency as a whole, and including both non-compulsory and compulsory areas, of every 100 children admitted to standard 1 in 1925–26, in 1928–29, 22·7 pupils attending boys' schools, and 16·5 pupils attending girls' schools passed through standard 4. Corresponding figures were compiled for eleven municipalities in which compulsion had been in force at least four years; these showed that out of every 100 boys admitted to standard 1 28·5 reached standard 4. If these figures can be relied upon, they indicate that compulsion in practice has done little to lengthen the duration of school-life or to spread literacy of an effective enduring kind: while compulsion has been effective in bringing children to school it has been ineffective in keeping them there. In other words, compulsion has been ineffective in reducing the wastage of pupils that is a fundamental defect in the expansion of elementary education. Whether it is possible to devise measures directly calculated to prevent or reduce this wastage remains to be considered. Meanwhile, in reviewing the reports of inspecting officers, I have suggested to local bodies the institution of more

rigorous punitive measures against parents who withdraw their children prematurely from school, and the formation of associations of parents pledged to retain their children at school until they have passed through at least standard 4.

Premature withdrawals are due in appreciable measure to the stagnation of pupils in the same standard for more than one year. More regular attendance should reduce the extent of stagnation, and the attention of attendance committees has been drawn to the necessity of securing more regular attendance. It has also been suggested to local authorities that suitable action should be taken in the case of teachers who through neglect allow their pupils to stagnate. Much might be done to reduce stagnation and to enhance the general efficiency of the schools by distributing schools in such a manner as to put an end to plural-class schools and to secure that one teacher shall engage not more than one standard at a time. To this end local authorities have been advised to prepare schemes for the concentration of schools and the establishment of central schools.

Expansion.—During the year sanction was accorded for the opening of 107 new elementary schools for Muhammadan boys with the aid of Provincial funds in Taluk Board areas, the annual recurring cost being Rs. 30,276. Sanction was also accorded for the employment of 484 additional teachers in schools opened with the aid of Provincial funds sanctioned since 1924–25, the annual recurring cost being Rs. 1,04,976. A list of local bodies which do not levy education cess is given in Appendix (*a*).

Grants.—Provincial grants to the extent of Rs. 1,15,552, being one-half of the amount required for the construction of elementary school buildings under local bodies, were also promised for payment on the post-payment system. The grant paid from Provincial funds in 1929–30 towards the construction of elementary school buildings was Rs. 1,10,707 as against Rs. 83,700 in 1928–29 and Rs. 72,600 in 1927–28.

Panchayat schools.—The number of panchayat schools at the end of the year was 1,286 as against 1,190 in the previous year, the largest number of schools being in North Arcot District (449). The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year in panchayat schools was 44,887, the average attendance being 42,408. Out of the total number of pupils 4,767 were girls and 4,112 were Ādi-Drāvidas. The total actual expenditure on teaching grants for the year was

Rs. 2,57,276 and on equipment grants Rs. 19,539–4–0. Eighty-two school buildings were specially erected during the year by panchayats. The minimum standard of teachers' qualifications considerably improved during the year, and the Registrar-General of Panchayats states that "consequent upon the enforcing of the prescribed minimum qualifications for teachers on pain of withdrawal of grants many schools have replaced the unqualified teachers by qualified men." It was also decided during the year that grants for panchayat schools should be sanctioned on receipt of a certificate from the panchayat that the school had been recognized (if more than one year old), a teacher of the prescribed qualification had been employed, the approval of the District Educational Officer to his appointment obtained, that the building was suitable and open to all classes and the school sufficiently equipped.

Agency schools.—Subsidy was sanctioned to the Agency local boards towards the cost of opening 33 new elementary schools for boys at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 9,499, towards the cost of maintenance of 12 elementary schools opened by the Agency Taluk Board, Koraput, in 1928–29, the annual subsidy being Rs. 2,736, towards the cost of entertainment of an additional teacher at an annual cost of Rs. 228, and towards the cost of opening and maintenance of standard 8 in an elementary school at an annual cost of Rs. 840. During the year all Agency schools were transferred to the control of Special Assistant Agents.

9. *Special Education*—(*a*) *Training schools.*—The total number of Government training schools for masters including the three Agency sessional schools under Government management was 61 as in the previous year, but there was an increase in the number of students undergoing training from 8,757 to 8,874. Of these 1,304 were of the secondary grade, 3,895 of the higher elementary and 3,675 of the lower elementary grades as against 1,321, 3,715 and 3,701, respectively, in the previous year. These figures and the figures relating to aided training schools below, show a slight increase in the number of teachers of the higher elementary grade and a slight reduction in the number of teachers of the lower elementary grade, undergoing training. This is the result of the present policy which has for its object the gradual elimination of teachers of the lower elementary grade and their replacement by teachers of the higher elementary grade.

The Government Training schools at Narasaraopet, Kanigiri, Tirupati, Mayavaram, Srivilliputtur and Badagara, hitherto temporary, were placed on a permanent footing. Certain Government training schools which had no drawing-masters were provided with drawing-masters.

The number of aided training schools also remained stationary, the actual number being 23 as in 1928–29. There was a fall in the number of students under training in these schools from 2,090 to 2,050. The number of students in each of the secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary grades was 325, 1,208 and 517 as against 347, 1,138 and 605 in the previous year.

The two Board sessional schools at Guntūr were closed down. Consequently there were only six Board sessional schools during the year as against eight in the previous year, and there were 143 students undergoing training in them as against 203 in 1928–29. The policy of Government being the gradual elimination of teachers of the lower elementary grade and the recruitment in larger numbers of teachers of the higher elementary grade, sessional schools, which exist for the purpose of giving to working and intending teachers an education corresponding to the course followed in standard 5 of the elementary schools, would appear to be an anachronism at the present day. It has to be remembered, however, that the average separate elementary school for depressed classes does not teach up to standard 5. It is therefore impossible for the intending depressed class teacher—at least the non-Christian depressed class teacher—to qualify himself in the elementary school for admission to training in the lower elementary grade. Hence it is necessary to continue a limited number of sessional schools.

Training School-Leaving Certificate examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination was 10,223, of whom 8,400 were men and 1,823 were women. The number of candidates that passed the examination was 6,406, of whom 5,340 were men and 1,066 were women. The numbers examined for the secondary, higher, and lower elementary grades were 1,402, 4,642 and 4,189, respectively, and the numbers that passed the examination in those three grades were 993, 2,909 and 2,504, respectively.

The revision of the courses of study for elementary training schools was undertaken by sub-committees appointed for the purpose, and the revised courses as prepared by these committees were passed by the Training School-Leaving

Certificate Board and approved finally with slight modifications. It was decided to introduce the revised scheme with effect from 1930–31. This new scheme aims at giving teachers of the higher elementary and lower elementary grades a wider general education, and at the same time a professional training more practical and real with reference to the work they will be called upon to do in elementary schools. Admission fees for the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination were raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

(*b*) *Commercial schools.*—While there was a decrease in the number of students reading in the technical classes of the Government Schools of Commerce at Calicut, Vizagapatam and the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, from 412 to 393, the strength of the audit classes of the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, increased from 47 to 83. A noteworthy feature was the opening of a class in co-operation in the Government Institute of Commerce during the year, with 40 students to start with. The number of aided commercial schools was three as in the previous year, while their strength decreased from 417 to 357. There were, besides, 33 unrecognized commercial schools with 863 pupils receiving instruction in the commercial subjects included in the Government Scheme of Technical Examinations.

(*c*) *Agricultural schools.*—An agricultural school intended primarily for the benefit of the Kallars was opened at Usilampatti, under the management of the District Board, Madura. The school had a strength of 14 boys during the year. The Government Agricultural Middle School, Taliparamba, worked during the year under review with a smaller number of pupils on the rolls. Regarding this institution the Director of Agriculture remarks after an experience of eight years that the type of agricultural education imparted in the school does not appeal to the cultivators. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Melrosapuram continued to work with a strength of 64.

At Anakapalle provision is made in the Research station for the training in practical agriculture of a limited number of agriculturists.

(*d Engineering schools.*—The strength of the Government School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, rose from 101 in 1928–29 to 104 in 1929–30.

(*e*) *Industrial and Technical schools.*—There were 5,608 students under instruction as against 5,636 in the

previous year in the Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries.

The following information is taken from the Report of the Director of Industries on industrial education in the Presidency.

Industrial education is encouraged mainly by means of scholarships to deserving students, tenable in various industrial institutions both in and outside India. During the year under report four State Technical Scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom for two years were granted. Eleven scholars were undergoing training in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with the aid of Government scholarships. Scholarships were also given to two students for the study of Electrical Engineering in the Benares Hindu University. Besides these, 5 new scholarships tenable at the Institute of Science, Bangalore, and a scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 per mensem, tenable at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, were awarded during the year under review.

The Government School of Arts and Crafts was reorganized during the year. The average strength of the school was 409 as against 516 in the previous year, the decrease being due to stoppage of admission in the latter part of the year, removal of pupils who had been in the school for over five years, and the abolition of part-time classes. Fine Arts classes in Painting and Modelling were started in the institution for the first time under Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhury, the Joint Superintendent of the School.

The total number of aided industrial schools was 67 with 5,541 pupils receiving instruction in them. A sum of Rs. 1,42,571 was granted to these schools as aid.

(*f*) *Art schools.*—The Municipal Drawing Class, Vizianagram, was closed during the year. The Municipal Art Class, Kumbakonam, continued to work with 333 students on its rolls. The Raja Annamalai Music College, Chidambaram, was newly opened during the year with 14 scholars on its rolls to begin with.

(g) Manual training.—There were 267 manual training classes with an approximate strength of 36,458 at work at the end of the year under review as against 253 classes with a strength of 32,404 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Twenty-one classes were newly opened during the year, while seven were closed down.

Besides the above classes, 41 manual training classes were attached to the Madras Corporation Elementary

Schools. The pupils under instruction in these classes numbered 2,166.

Manual training was made a compulsory subject under Group B of the revised S.S.L.C. scheme. It was also made a compulsory subject in the higher and lower elementary training schools.

At the Art Masters' class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, 17 students were under training against 16 in the previous year.

The revised system of training Manual Training Instructors sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1024, dated 5th May 1928, and referred to in the last year's report was given effect to in the year under report.

Government have been addressed for the opening of a weaving class in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and also for the permanent retention of certain weaving teachers' classes attached to Government Training schools.

(*h*) *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates registered for the two grades was 10,248, of whom 2,080 were for the Higher and 8,168 for the Lower. The number examined was 9,511, of whom 3,711 were successful. One hundred and eleven candidates for the Higher and 386 candidates for the Lower were women, of whom 65 and 217, respectively, were successful. The majority of those for the Lower took up, as usual, Free-hand Outline and Model Drawing. Twenty-three Diplomas and 87 Group Certificates were issued during the year.

There were on 31st March 1930, 46,862 students receiving instruction of a technical character as compared with 39,454 in the previous year. Of the former 2,513 were receiving art education, 1,756 technical education in engineering subjects and telegraphy, and 40,321 industrial education including agriculture and 2,272 commercial education.

(*i*) *Sanskrit education.*—The number of Sanskrit colleges remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 18; but the number of students reading in them increased from 403 to 447. There was a decrease in the number of Sanskrit schools (advanced and elementary) from 141 to 134 and their strength also declined from 5,693 to 5,429, as seven schools were closed for good during the year.

The number of candidates who sat for the Public examination at the end of the advanced course of study in Sanskrit schools was 400, including 4 women, of whom 236 were declared eligible for admission to University courses

of study; 41 for the Siromani Title or Vidya Praveena course; 109 for Vidwan or Ubhaya Bhasha Praveena and 86 for either of the courses.

(*j*) *Arabic education.*—There were two Arabic colleges, one in Vellore and the other in Kurnool, both sending up students for the University Oriental Title Examinations, the former preparing students for the Afzul-ul-Ulama and the Munshi-i-Fazil Title Examinations of the Madras University, and the latter for the Munshi-i-Kamil Title of the Andhra University. There were 196 students receiving instruction in them. The Arabic Advanced School—the Madrasathul Asaria, Angadimogru (South Kanara District), was temporarily recognized as a special school under Chapter IV of the Madras Educational Rules.

It may be mentioned here that for some time I have had under consideration the question of the classification of Arabic institutions in the Presidency, of prescribing courses of studies and fixing the qualification of teachers required for the different grades of these institutions. A committee was accordingly appointed to examine and report on the classification of these institutions and other allied questions. The committee held six meetings between July and December 1929 and its final report was submitted in January 1930. Apart from the main terms of reference made to it, the committee recommended the attaching of sessional schools to one or more of the Government Training Schools in Malabar District for the benefit of Musaliars (Mullahs).

10. *Women's education*—(*a*) *General statistics.*—The number of institutions solely intended for Indian girls rose from 4,938 to 5,509 and their strength from 315,701 to 340,942. During the year under report there were 667,332 girls attending all grades of institutions against 635,207 on 31st March 1929.

(*b*) *Collegiate.*—There were 5 Arts colleges for women as in the previous year and the number of girls receiving instruction in them rose from 376 to 404. In addition, 139 girls were reading in Arts colleges for men as against 112 in 1928–29. There were 64 women students in the Government Medical Colleges. The two training colleges for women at Madras had a strength of 54.

(*c*) *Secondary.*—The Municipal Hindu Girls' Elementary School, Ellore, was taken back under departmental control and converted into a middle school. The development of the Government Middle School for Girls, Bellary,

into a complete high school was initiated by opening Form IV. Government have also approved the opening of the V and VI Forms in the years 1931 and 1932, respectively. There were 42 high and 28 middle schools and the total strength of these schools rose from 14,556 to 15,784. Exclusive of the boys reading in girls' schools and inclusive of girls reading in boys' schools 18,837 girls were receiving secondary education against 17,267 girls in the previous year. Poor girls reading in classes up to and inclusive of Form III were exempted from payment of fees and the necessary amendment was made in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.

(*d*) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 4,722 to 5,298 and their strength from 294,678 to 318,791. The number of schools closed during the year was 178 and the number opened 753. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 318,156 to 328,043.

The system of subsidizing local bodies to enable them to open new elementary schools for girls in centres with a total population of 2,000 or above and special elementary schools for Muslim girls in centres in which there are 1,000 or more Muslim inhabitants continued. Sanction was accorded for the opening of 477 new schools for girls with the aid of provincial funds, involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,72,476. Of these, 61 schools were for Muhammadan girls. Sanction was also accorded to the employment of 240 additional teachers with the aid of provincial funds sanctioned since 1927–28. The annual extra cost is Rs. 57,600.

The number of teachers employed in elementary girls' schools increased from 12,001 to 13,273, of whom 9,781 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 33 as against 34 in the previous year. Sixty-nine new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools, out of which eleven were for schools under public management.

(*e*) *Special education.*—This year also there was an increase in the number of Government training schools for women teachers from 28 to 37 as new higher elementary training schools were opened for them at Ellore, Masulipatam, Nandyal, Madanapalle, Karur, Tinnevelly, Palghat and Udipi and a lower elementary training school for Muhammadan women at Tanjore.

The number of aided training schools was reduced from 21 to 20, as the U.L.C.M. Training School for Women,

Rajahmundry, was abolished during the year. The total number of training schools for women under all managements increased from 50 to 58 and the number of women undergoing training in them increased from 2,379 to 2,694, of which 354 were of the secondary grade and 1,582 of higher elementary and 758 of the lower elementary grade. The Women's Committee for the revision of the syllabuses of work in training schools submitted their report and the new syllabus has been accepted with effect from July 1930.

There were two medical schools for women, namely, the Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, and the Missionary Medical School, Vellore, with a strength of 160 girls. In addition, 22 girls received instruction in the School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

(*f*) The total direct expenditure on Arts colleges for women was Rs. 2,06,317 and the average cost per student was Rs. 506. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls rose from Rs. 42·83 to Rs. 47·31 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 79·62 per cent, fees 4·06 per cent and other sources 16·32 per cent as against 78, 4, 18, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 57–2–0 and that in an elementary school Rs. 12–5–3.

11. *European Education.*—There was a decrease in the number of European High Schools by one, consequent on the conversion of St. George's Home, Keti, into a middle school, the actual number being 31 as against 32 in the previous year. The strength in these schools also showed a fall from 5,407 to 5,372.

There were 27 middle schools in 1928–29. Two of these —St. John's Church School, Vizagapatam, and the Wesleyan Mission School at St. Thomas' Mount—were reduced to the primary grade during the year under review. With the addition of the middle school at Keti there were 26 middle schools at the end of 1929–30 and the strength of these schools showed a rise from 3,383 to 3,575.

The number of primary schools increased from 21 to 23 and the number of pupils receiving instruction in them showed a corresponding increase from 1,616 to 1,721. The increase in the number of these schools was due to the conversion of two middle schools already referred to.

The total number of European schools—High, Middle and Primary schools together—remained unaltered, i.e., 80 as in 1928-29. There was, however, accretion to the total

strength of pupils. Their number increased from 10,406 to 10,668.

There were two training schools for European Mistresses, namely, Doveton Training School, Vepery, and the Church Park Training School for Mistresses, Teynampet. Their strength increased from 40 to 45. The Doveton Training School which was opened at Madras on 1st January 1929 did good work in spite of difficulties inherent in its transfer from Lovedale. There were seven students undergoing training during the year.

There were two technical schools for Europeans, one of them being under the control of the Director of Industries. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools increased from 90 to 111.

The number of European students studying in Arts and Professional colleges during the year was 118 as against 106 in the previous year.

Unlike last year there has been a slight fall in the number of teachers employed in European schools, 735 being the total for the year under review as against 746 in 1928–29. Of these, 540 were trained, 67 certificated but untrained and 128 uncertificated and untrained, the corresponding figures for the preceding year having been 554, 59 and 133, respectively. The fall in the number of teachers was due partly to the reduction of the grade of three schools already referred to. As usual two teachers were deputed for training in the Chelmsford Training Class for Masters at Ghora Gali and the stipends paid to them amounted to Rs. 1,539.

One hundred and eighty candidates appeared for the European High School examination and 334 for the Middle School examination and out of them 128 and 169 came out successful. In the High School examination 52 of the successful candidates were women, and in the Middle School examination 92 women were successful.

It was decided to exempt poor girls studying in standards up to and inclusive of the seventh standard from the payment of school fees and the necessary amendments to the Code of Regulations for European Schools were made.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School continued to do excellent work.

The Lecturer in Domestic Science returned to duty in September 1929 after having taken a course of training in Household and Social Science at King's College, University of London. The classes held at the special subjects centre

were very popular and there was a rush of applications for admission to the Training class in Domestic Science and Needle work.

The building for Stanes High School, Coimbatore, referred to in the last year's report, was completed during the year. A hostel for St. Bede's, San Thomé, and a school building and boarding home for St. John's Vestry, Trichinopoly, were under construction.

The total expenditure on European education, direct and indirect, increased from Rs. 25·38 lakhs to Rs. 25·76 lakhs. This sum includes Rs. 1,539 spent at Ghora Gali in connexion with the training of European teachers and excludes Rs. 5,635 spent on scholarships to European students studying in Indian Arts colleges. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 33·1 per cent, fees 26·6 per cent and other sources 40·3 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year having been 34·9, 26·3 and 38·8. From this it may be seen that the burden on public funds has been distinctly less during the year.

12. *Muhammadan education.*—(*a*) *General statistics.*—The number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans rose from 3,692 to 3,902 and the number of pupils reading in them showed an increase from 217,262 to 226,449. The number of private institutions decreased from 650 to 572 and their strength from 27,969 to 25,261.

(*b*) *Collegiate.*—There was a decrease in the number of students reading in Arts colleges from 431 to 406. Of these 75 were reading in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 26 in the Islamiah College, Vāniyambādi. Besides, there were 196 students reading in the two Arabic colleges at Vellore and Kurnool.

The number of Muhammadan students reading in professional colleges increased from 66 to 67.

(*c*) *Secondary.*—There were seventeen secondary schools for Muhammadan boys and one for girls with a total strength of 3,768. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians increased from 10,710 to 11,376. The percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars in the secondary stage of school education was five. The Government Muhammadan High School, Georgetown, and the Islamiah High School, Trichinopoly, were placed on a permanent footing.

(*d*) *Mappilla education.*—On the abolition of the Special Assistant for Mappillas, the District Educational Officers

of South and North Malabar were in charge of Mappilla education also. There were six Senior Deputy Inspectors and four Junior Deputy Inspectors for Mappilla schools. Three Senior and three Junior Deputy Inspectors were engaged in the Ernad and Ponnāni taluks as in the previous year.

The two secondary schools for Mappillas continued during the year, but their strength decreased from 161 to 120. The total number, however, of Mappilla students in secondary schools in Malabar District rose from 910 to 967.

There was a rise in the number of public Mappilla elementary schools for boys from 1,382 to 1,423 with a corresponding increase in the strength from 99,934 to 101,069. There was also an appreciable increase in the number of Mappillas studying in higher standards, the actual number being 1,103.

The number of girls' schools for Mappillas in Malabar District increased from 87 to 123 and their strength from 4,315 to 5,800. Twenty-one new board girls' schools were opened out of provincial subsidy. In South Kanara there were 91 boys' schools for Mappillas with 5,432 on rolls as against 89 with 5,465 pupils in the previous year, and 12 girls' schools as against 9 in 1928-29.

Private schools in Malabar District underwent a further reduction in their number during the year from 219 to 163 with a corresponding fall in their strength from 11,440 to 8,150. There was only one private school for Mappillas in South Kanara. It declined in strength from 97 to 50.

Elementary education was made compulsory in three amsams of Ponnāni Taluk, ten amsams in Ernad Taluk and in the Mannarghat area of the Walluvanad Taluk—all Mappilla centres—and as a consequence a large number of pupils of this community attended school. There were also a large number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools.

Special educational facilities continued to be provided by means of scholarships and fee concessions. Thirty scholarships tenable in higher elementary classes throughout Malabar District and 160 scholarships for standard 4 and 60 for standard 5, special for pupils of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks were awarded during the year. There were also twenty scholarships tenable in the vernacular class of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut. Thirteen special scholarships were granted to Mappillas in secondary schools during the year to enable them to continue their study. Fifty special scholarships for Mappilla girls were also awarded in elementary schools.

Qualified Mappilla teachers were mostly employed in schools under public management. There were 2,061 untrained teachers of the Lower Elementary Grade in Malabar District, most of them being Moulvis and Musaliars—teaching the Quran. As regards girls' schools especially is felt the difficulty of securing trained Mappilla woman-teachers; in fact two schools that were sanctioned by Government for Ernad Taluk in 1929–30 could not be opened as teachers for work in the interior part of that taluk were not forthcoming. Six Mappilla girls were admitted to the Higher Elementary Grade during the year in Malabar.

(*e*) *Education in the Laccadives.*—The four schools at Agathi, Kamarathi, Kalpeni and Androth, all under Government management, continued to work. Government approved during the year the proposals of the Collector of Malabar for improving the staff employed in these schools. A secondary-grade teacher for Androth school, a higher elementary teacher for each of the other schools and an additional teacher for Kamarathi were sanctioned with a view to replacing the teachers with lower qualifications now employed. The change desired, however, has not yet been effected for want of suitable candidates.

(*f*) The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education rose from Rs. 20·98 lakhs to Rs. 22·97 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 76·66 per cent, fees 2·25 per cent, other sources 21·09 per cent, the corresponding percentage for the previous year being 78·36, 2·34 and 19·30.

13. *Education of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes.*—The number of public institutions mainly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose from 10,874 to 11,114 and their strength from 312,512 to 347,408.

There was a decrease in the number and strength of private schools for these classes, there being 307 schools with 6,865 pupils as against 358 schools with 7,945 pupils in the previous year.

The total number of Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools rose from 275,266 (223,955 boys and 51,311 girls) to 297,304 (242,963 boys and 5,434 girls) showing an increase of 8·0 per cent over that of the previous year.

There were 186 from these classes who completed their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates during the year, while 168 were successful in the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination, of whom 6 were women.

The number of pupils belonging to depressed classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them during 1929–30 excluding the Agency increased by 6,461. In the Agency tracts the number of these pupils decreased by 30.

There was a notable increase in the districts of Madras, Rāmnād, Trichinopoly, Guntūr, the Nilgiris, Malabar and Kurnool.

During the year under report 133 schools held in agraharams, chavadies, etc., from which the depressed classes children were excluded were removed to places accessible to them as against 122 in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-five schools located in private rented buildings were removed to suitable ones and 81 schools were constructed during the year in places accessible to depressed classes. Of 17,766 schools under public management in the plains 16,258 are accessible to the children of depressed classes and in 6,565 the children of the depressed classes are admitted freely.

During the year Government have informed the local boards that the need for the establishment of separate schools is disappearing and the question of the general abolition of these schools deserves consideration at the hands of local boards.

All the 32 scholarships and 32 fee concessions allocated for award to Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and pupils of the Aboriginal and Criminal classes studying in Secondary schools were awarded during the year. The 27 scholarships sanctioned for award to pupils of the above communities in the sixth standard of Higher Elementary schools were also awarded.

The progress of the education of the depressed classes in schools under the Labour Department has been reported on as follows:—

(i) *Opening of schools.*—The policy of opening schools only in school-less centres and in places where the existing schools are inaccessible to the depressed classes was adhered to. The District Educational Officers are invariably consulted before such labour schools are started. At the end of the official year 1929–30, there were 1,583 labour schools with 56,627 pupils distributed among 19 districts in which the special staff of the Labour Department is at work. The number of schools directly maintained by the Labour Department during the year increased by 2 on account of opening 2 new schools for Koravars in Salem District.

(ii) Medical inspection was introduced in Labour schools situated in compulsory education areas in respect of boys.

(iii) *Special concessions.*—

(*a*) *Free supply of clothes.*—To enable very poor parents to keep their children at school, Government sanctioned as an experimental measure the free supply of clothes to deserving pupils in Labour schools in 2 districts, viz., Tanjore and East Gōdāvari. An expenditure of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the purpose during 1929–30.

(*b*) *Scholarships.*—Scholarships were as usual awarded to deserving depressed class pupils receiving general education or undergoing special courses of study. Details of these scholarships and the expenditure incurred on them during the year are given below:—

(1) Residential scholarships were awarded to selected pupils reading in the higher classes in secondary schools and to certain students studying in colleges. Fifty-two such scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 9,045 were granted during the year. The amount of these scholarships in the case of pupils reading in colleges is Rs. 25 per mensem and in the case of pupils in secondary schools it is Rs. 18 per mensem.

(2) Ordinary scholarships at rates ranging from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 7 per mensem were awarded to pupils reading in classes from standard 4 to Form VI, and 1,451 such scholarships including 413 renewals were sanctioned during the year involving an expenditure of Rs. 61,380.

(3) Collegiate scholarships at the rate of Rs. 9 per mensem were granted during the year to 5 students, 2 being renewals.

(4) Industrial scholarships for depressed class pupils learning carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, fitting and drawing and lace-making were also granted during the year. The rates of these scholarships varied from Rs. 3–8–0 to Rs. 7 per mensem. The number of scholarships so awarded was 170. Eight industrial scholarship holders who satisfactorily completed their courses were each given a bonus amounting in all to a total sum of Rs. 350.

(5) Ten commercial scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem each were granted to deserving depressed class pupils during the year.

(*c*) *Stipends* for teachers' training were sanctioned during the year in 26 new cases and 23 such stipends were also

granted to teachers in schools for children of the Fishermen community.

(*d*) *Examination fees.*—Exemption from payment of examination fees was granted during the year to 10 students appearing for University examinations, to 116 pupils appearing for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination, to 39 taking the Training School-Leaving Certificate examination and to 14 for the Technical examinations.

(*e*) *Boarding grants.*—During the year 185 boarding grants at rates varying from Rs. 3–8–0 to Rs. 15 per mensem were sanctioned to depressed class pupils by the Commissioner of Labour.

(iv) *Grants to private bodies.*—Subsidies were as usually granted to philanthropic bodies to enable them to maintain the educational institutions and hostels run by them for the benefit of the depressed classes. Financial aid to the extent of Rs. 19,500 was granted to 13 such bodies during the year.

(v) *Hostels.*—The Paddison Hostel at Royapettah, Madras, the Slater Hostel, Perambur, Madras, the Government depressed classes hostel, Masulipatam, and that at Calicut continued to be maintained during the year.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal tribes*—(i) *Aboriginal and Hill tribes.*—The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 20,074 (18,491 boys and 1,583 girls) as against 21,767 (19,813 boys and 1,954 girls) in the previous year.

The number of elementary schools specially intended for hill and aboriginal tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 332 to 370 and their strength from 9,525 to 10,333.

As regards the Chenchu schools, their number remains the same, viz., 19, but the strength increased from 473 to 562. Apparently the provision of a midday meal costing one anna for each of these pupils greatly stimulated attendance. There are three boys studying in secondary schools with the help of Government scholarships. There are also three industrial schools for this tribe wherein instruction is given in carpentry and basket and fan-making. In one girls' school needle-work is taught. It is difficult to run these schools efficiently, particularly as they are necessarily situated in malarial tracts. A sum of Rs. 13,941 was spent on the schools.

The aboriginal and hill tribes belonging to Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore are mainly the Malayalis. The strength in the six schools intended for them in Trichinopoly District decreased from 154 to 121, whereas the strength in such schools in Salem District showed an increase from 588 to 624. In the latter district the number of girls under instruction increased appreciably on account of the appointment of two women teachers on the staff of these schools. The special schools for Irulas and Malasas in Coimbatore District increased from 8 to 9 with a corresponding increase in strength but the instruction given in these schools is reported to have produced no lasting effect.

There were 76 schools for hill and aboriginal tribes (Kurumbas, Todas, Irulas, etc.), including the Badagas in the Nilgiris District as against 73 in the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes in all elementary schools in the district increased from 3,951 to 4,006. There were also 182 pupils reading in secondary schools in the same district. The scheme for supplying midday meals to the Pannaiars and Sholanayakars introduced by the District Board, the Nilgiris, was given up as it failed to attract more children to school than were attending already. The District Board supplied books and slates free to hill children and granted scholarships ranging from eight annas to Rs. 2-8-0 to Toda and Kurumba pupils in order to attract them to school. A sum of Rs. 2,783 was spent on the education of these hill pupils by the District Board during the year.

(ii) *Criminal tribes.*—The number of special schools for the pupils belonging to criminal tribes was 411 and the number of pupils under instruction was 17,225 as compared with 17,529 in the previous year.

Some small increase in the number of schools for criminal tribes has been reported, but, in general, progress is exceedingly slow as such tribes show little interest in the education of their children.

(iii) *Education of the Kallars.*—Schools and hostels for the Kallars continued to be maintained by the Labour Department during the year under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Kallar Reclamation, Madura. There were 363 schools with a strength of 14,726 pupils in the Madura and Rāmnād districts. In Tanjore District there were 134 such schools with a strength of 5,205 pupils. These schools were under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore. The Kallar hostel at Tanjore continued to function with a strength of

120 boarders. Nine hundred and eighty-two boarding grants for Kallar pupils in Rāmnād and Madura districts and 120 boarding grants for the Kallar pupils in Tanjore District were sanctioned during the year.

(iv) *Criminal Settlement Schools.*—The schools in the Criminal tribes settlements at Aziznagar, Pallavaram, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Kavali and Siddhapuram and the Industrial school for girls at Nellore continued to function during the year.

15. *Education of the Blind, the Deaf Mutes and other defectives.*—There were 35 boys and 27 girls during the year under review in the School for the Blind, Palamcottah, as against 43 boys and 32 girls in 1928–29. Thirteen teachers were employed in the boys' and girls' sections, the comparatively large staff being necessitated by the special character of the institution and the consequent need for individual attention to pupils. Two of the teachers are totally blind. The management are of opinion that even where rigid economy calls for reduction, no teacher should have charge of more than 10 pupils. The curriculum is, as far as possible, parallel to that in use in sighted elementary schools with obvious modifications. For the teaching of reading and writing, the Braille System has been adapted to the vernacular, and for Arithmetic the Taylor frame is in use. The school continues to be in a very satisfactory condition.

The U.L.C.M. Blind School at Rentachintala had a strength of 31 (16 boys and 15 girls) in 1929–30 as against 27 in the previous year. The staff consists of five teachers. The handicrafts, referred to in last year's report, continued to be taught.

The school for the blind and the deaf mutes at Rayapuram under the Corporation of Madras was 52 strong in the year under review as against 30 in the previous year (15 boys and 4 girls in the blind section and 10 boys and 3 girls in the deaf mute section). All the pupils with the exception of three day scholars were provided with boarding, lodging, clothing and medical attendance free of cost. Instruction in cotton-weaving has been introduced. The teaching staff consists of three men and two women, one of the men being a weaving instructor.

The strength of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute at Graeme's Road, Madras, increased from 34 to 46. The staff also was strengthened by the addition of two teachers. The majority of deaf mutes receive instruction through the

medium of Tamil, children from English-speaking families being taught in English. The blind pupils receive instruction in general subjects, Tamil, English and rattan work. No fees are charged, and the pupils are given boarding and lodging free of cost. The school is conducted in a rented building.

The School for the Deaf and Dumb at Mylapore had 40 boys and 32 girls on its rolls as against 33 boys and 34 girls in 1928–29. The manual training class in wood work, started last year, has initiated a useful and interesting line of activity for the boys. The girls are taught embroidery, knitting and sewing. "Scouting" and "Guiding" continue to receive considerable attention in the school. The institution is doing good work.

The Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah had a strength of 133 as against 79 in the previous year. The school has three sections—Tamil, Malayalam, and Industrial—and the pupils receive instruction in all the sections in their own mother-tongue. The pupils are from all castes and communities. The boys are taught some form of hand-work, and the girls plain and fancy needle-work and cooking in the Industrial section. Nearly all the pupils, being poor, receive boarding, clothing, and education free of charge. The school has also Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations. A nursery for small children has also been opened recently.

There was a decrease in the number of pupils in the Leper School, Bapatla, there being only seven boys and two girls in 1929-30. The school has a hostel attached to it.

The scholarships granted to four pupils for reading in the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore, were continued during the year under reference.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of private (unrecognized) institutions decreased further during the year from 2,078 to 1,818. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that a number of schools qualified for departmental recognition. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils to 54,841 from 63,519 in the previous year. The total amount spent on these schools from private funds during the year came to Rs. 2·93 lakhs. Malabar still has the largest number of unrecognized elementary schools, chiefly Mappilla schools teaching the Quran.

17 (i) *Connemara Public Library.*—(1) The number of additions to the books in the library has been unusually large this year including 677 standard works, probably the largest number on record.

(2) Not only was a special grant of Rs. 1,500 added to the annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for standard works but also special grants were made available for the purchase of costly books dealing with art and archæology and for completing imperfect series of back numbers of periodicals. The number of journals received in exchange for the bulletin issued from the library is 185.

(3) The work of classifying all the books in the library and rearranging them by subjects instead of on an author basis commenced in the previous year and was continued throughout the year under review.

The card catalogue with which it had been decided in the previous year to replace the bound catalogue for public reference in the library was completed during the year. As this relates to authors only and not to subjects, the preparation of a subject catalogue has been undertaken from 1930.

(4) The number of readers was 20,142 compared with 27,619 in the previous year, the number of volumes consulted being 41,200 as compared with 39,650. Lending to residents in the City and its vicinity was commenced from 1st January 1930, and 1,321 volumes were lent till the 31st of March, by which date 87 persons had enrolled themselves as depositors.

(5) Arrangements have also been made for lending to suitable libraries throughout the Presidency and seven such were approved by Government for this purpose shortly before the close of the year.

The most important event this year has been the appointment in the Connemara Library of a specially trained Librarian in place of the Sub-Librarian, the increase of the staff to allow of loan as well as consultation of books and the consequent complete separation of the Library administration from that of the Museum except that the Superintendent of the Museum remains as the Principal Librarian of the Library; and the Museum and the Library continue to form a single financial unit.

(*ii*) *Tanjore Palace Library.*—Government have sanctioned the continuance of the grant-in-aid for the preparation and printing of catalogues of Sanskrit manuscripts and books in the Library for another three years from 1st April 1930. Copies of the first six volumes were supplied to persons and institutions interested in Sanskrit learning in and out of India and they are also placed on sale to the public.

(*iii*) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—There were 4,520 visitors consulting 8,509 manuscripts and books in the library as against 4,197 visitors who consulted 7,203 manuscripts and books in the previous year. In addition to the consultation of these in situ 102 manuscripts and 140 printed books were issued on loan to 55 persons and institutions.

The number of manuscripts added to the library during the year was 62. The preparation and printing of the descriptive and triennial catalogues went on as usual.

The printing of the commentary on the Brahmasiddhi is completed and the text of it with the indexes and introduction is expected to be issued soon.

The advisory committee of the library was reconstituted during the year under review.

The value of the Library is evidenced by the larger use that is being made of it by the public by way of loan as well as consultation of manuscripts and books.

(*iv*) *Text Book Committee.*—Two meetings of the Text Book Committee one in October and the other in March were held. 1,570 books were considered, of which 1,298 were approved—877 for school use, 300 for libraries, 50 for teachers, 27 for school use and libraries, 5 for school use and teachers, 39 for teachers and libraries.

The term of office of the elected members having expired on 1st April 1929, the reconstituted District Secondary Education Boards elected their representatives to the Text Book Committee during the year under review. The members nominated in G.O. Mis. No. 1441, Education, dated 6th July 1928, continued to hold office.

(*v*) *Registration of Books.*—The total number of publications registered during the year under review was 4,653 as against 4,778 of the previous year. There has been a slight fall in the total number of books as against a slight increase in journalistic literature alone. 34 per cent and 23 per cent of the total number of publications were respectively in Tamil and Telugu and 25 per cent in English, the remaining 18 per cent being in other languages. "Religion" kept the first place in the field with about one-third of the total number. Nearly 32 per cent of the books were designed for educational purposes. The style and character of the publications were on progressive lines and their general tone unobjectionable.

18. (*a*) *Adult education.*—The adult education class at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued on generally the

same lines as in the previous year. The strength of the class declined from 81 to 66 owing to the withdrawal of the Muslim section, for whom a separate night school was opened in the locality. The library increased from 80 to 900 books, presented by publishers and sympathizers. During the year a catalogue of Tamil books found attractive to adults was published and distributed to District Educational Officers in Tamil districts, and it is reported that there is a demand for this catalogue. Out of a strength of 66 students, 29 are persons who have passed through class 5 of elementary schools, and to that extent the class serves the purpose of a continuation school. The adult classes attached to the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, the Teachers' College, Rajahmundry, and the Government Training School, Palghat, continued to work satisfactorily.

In the report for 1928–29 it was stated that adult education classes run by non-official and honorary workers worked at nine centres throughout the year; of these one was closed, and in 1929–30 classes worked in eight centres. In addition to these, sanction was accorded by Government for the opening of new classes at eight additional centres in the Presidency. Of these, the classes at two centres did not work. At the end of the year, adult education classes run by non-official and honorary workers were working in fourteen centres, and it is reported that satisfactory and useful work was done in eight centres. Of the classes sanctioned in 1929–30 a few were opened only towards the close of the year and the value of their work could not be gauged. Activities in these centres include the imparting of instruction in the 3 *R's*, the reading of vernacular newspapers and library books, lectures delivered by departmental officers and other visitors on health, sanitation, co-operation, stories from Indian history, geography and civics, scouting, bhajanas and lantern lectures. In the adult education class at Udankudi, Tiruchendur Taluk, Tinnevelly District, a women's section is also working. In 1929–30 a recurring grant of Rs. 2,126 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 680 was sanctioned from provincial funds towards the maintenance of these classes. During the year the general subject of adult education came under consideration with a view to enabling Government to formulate a policy in regard to future developments. A question that arose at an early stage was to what extent adult education should be carried on in existing night schools and in separate classes similar to those discussed above. To examine this question it was necessary to ascertain how far

night schools are attended by adults. With the approval of Government, therefore, a new table—table (43) has been introduced in volume II of this report giving the necessary particulars of part-time and night schools. This table shows that of 157,866 persons attending night schools 143,498 were above eleven years of age, of these 64,274 were above eighteen years of age. The first conclusion to be drawn is that the large majority of night-school pupils are persons beyond school age and that the majority—62 per cent—of persons attending night schools are illiterate. Secondly, the fact that 64,274 adults were attending night schools shows that adult education has been going on to a far larger extent than has hitherto been realized. It now remains to consider, among other things, what place existing night schools should occupy in adult education.

To promote the education of adults, during the year optical lanterns and slides were supplied to District Educational Officers. As the lanterns and slides were purchased only towards the close of the year 1929–30 many District Educational Officers were not able to make any systematic use of them. In all 287 lantern lectures were delivered, the largest number being in the districts of Trichinopoly, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Malabar South; the attendances varied from 24 to 200. It is reported that generally the slides on agriculture, hygiene, cholera, Haridasi, smallpox and malaria and their prevention, temperance, astronomy, Indian scenes, Indian historical and epic stories make most appeal to villagers. The expenditure incurred in 1929–30 on the purchase of new lanterns, repairs to old laterns, and the purchase of slides was Rs. 11,675.

The recommendation of the Indian Cinematograph Committee for the use of the cinema in adult education was considered during the year. While recognizing the important part which might be played by the cinema in adult education, Government decided that they did not consider that time had yet come for incurring the considerable expenditure involved in giving effect to the recommendation, in view of the fact that almost all films now available are of non-Indian origin and are unsuited to the purpose of educating the rural population. The question would be reconsidered if a Central Cinema Bureau were constituted by the Government of India as recommended by the Cinematograph Committee, and films of educational value suited to the Indian people became available in considerable quantities.

During the year a provincial grant of Rs. 20,000 was paid to public libraries through the agency of local bodies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. A provincial grant of Rs. 24,940 was also paid to village panchayats for the maintenance of public libraries through the District Collectors. An important feature connected with public libraries was the publication by the Madras Library Association, a non-official body, of lists of vernacular books suitable to village libraries. Mention has been made above of a similar list published by the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

In 1929–30 schemes for rural reconstruction were being worked in the districts of South Kanara (Puttur Taluk), Salem (Rasipuram), Coimbatore (by the Young Men's Christian Association Rural Reconstruction Centre, Ramanathapuram, and the Civic and Social Workers' Association, Coimbatore), Nellore (by the Young Men's Christian Association Centre, Indukurpet), Anantapur (Hindupur Taluk), West Gōdāvari (the District Board and the Taluk Board, Tadepalligudem), Malabar (the Devadar Malabar Reconstruction Trust), East Gōdāvari (Alamaru Local Co-operative Union), and the Chingleput District Board. Activities include the promotion of co-operation, sanitation, agriculture, temperance, education, public health, and the provision of water supply and communications.

(*b*) *Boy Scouts*—(i) *General.*—The Provincial Secretary has reported that during the year under report, the scouts of all ranks increased from 13,000 to 13,517.

(ii) *Propaganda.*—Training camps were conducted at various places in the Presidency and about 400 scout-masters were trained in them. The Organizing Secretary and the Honorary Provincial Secretary delivered several lectures on the scout movement. District Rallies and Scouters' Conference were held in a number of districts—the Nilgiris, Chittoor, Vizagapatam, Madras, Madura, Tinnevelly and Chingleput.

Practically every troop celebrated its anniversary by inviting parents and well-wishers of the troops to the function. The "South Indian Boy Scout Magazine" has become a recognized medium of propaganda in scouting, and several thousands of boys as well as their parents are its regular readers.

(iii) *Scout groups.*—In conformity with the new rule of the Indian Headquarters, registration has been effected only by groups, each group consisting of Scout Troop, Rover Crew, and a Cub Pack or any one or more of these

different units. The number of groups registered and re-registered at the time of the annual census was 456 of which only 14 are complete groups. The new arrangement of working in a group is of great value in that the three units of the movement are in charge of a single individual as a group master, who is thus able to take charge of the boy at his earliest cub-age and retain him in the movement and in his charge even after he passes to the stage of Rover.

(iv) *Village scouting.*—Scouting is fast spreading into the villages and there are several village troops in South Kanara, Malabar, the Nilgiris, North Arcot and Salem. With the publication of the hand book "Scouting for Boys in India" in Malayalam it is hoped that the movement will spread very rapidly in the villages in Malabar.

(v) *The International Jamboree.*—The most important scouting event of the year was the great International Jamboree which was held at Birkenhead in August 1929. An All-India contingent was raised, to which Madras contributed 14 scouts and scouters. The Organizing Secretaries who were in charge of the Madras Provincial Contingent, were able to gather a good deal of scouting experience in England. They also attended the training classes at Gilwell Park.

The Madras contingent and the huts in which it was housed attracted a good deal of attention among the various scout representatives in the Jamboree camp and the members of the public who visited it.

The usual annual grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial funds was paid to the Association during the year.

(*c*) *Girl guides.*—The Provincial Secretary of the Girl Guides Association has kindly supplied the following account of the progress of the girl guides movement during 1929-30.

There was a great increase in numbers during the year as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Companies	74	107
Blue Bird Flocks	40	73
Guiders	147	245
Guides	1,534	2,085
Blue birds	954	1,391

Sixteen Blue-bird Flocks were formed in the Corporation schools and one Company of Muhammadan guides in the

Hobart Training School Royapetta. The latter is the only Muhammadan Company in the Presidency.

The Provincial Guide Week was held in Madras in February 1929 with the object of raising a fund and stimulating interest in the movement on the part of the general public by bringing the various activities to their notice. A sum of Rs. 1,412 was raised by the entertainments held during the week.

The programme of training has been progressing steadily under Miss Hillbrook who visited several districts in this connexion. In addition, she has conducted camps in various districts and was one of the trainers at the All-India Camp, Poona, in November 1929, and at the Summer School run by the Y.W.C.A. at Ootacamund. Of the 75 guiders from the Presidency and Travancore who attended the Guiders' Conferences at this school, 58 received financial aid. Of the total 90 per cent were Indians, of whom six were Muhammadans.

The Association received the usual grant of Rs. 4,000 from Government. It received another Rs. 4,000 from Lady Goschen out of the Raja Sir Annamalai Chetti's gift.

(*d*) *Medical inspection.*—Medical inspection received a larger measure of attention during the year 1929–30 and was conducted in 517 secondary schools for boys, 40 secondary schools for girls and in most, if not all, of the elementary schools for boys in 29 areas where compulsory elementary education had been introduced. The staff employed consisted in all of 635 medical men and 91 medical women, most of them being registered private medical practitioners. The scheme, however, yet falls short of a complete School Medical Service in some respects. The need for a central organization to co-ordinate, direct, and supervise the work of the medical inspectors who are of varying qualifications and training is greatly felt. The inadequacy of facilities for treatment of ailments detected in the course of inspection and the lack of intelligent and ready response on the part of parents and managements to the findings of the school medical officers detract to some extent from the efficiency of the scheme.

(*e*) *Physical education.*—The year 1929–30 witnessed further progress in the promotion of physical education in the Presidency. In their Order No. 2156, dated 22nd October 1929, Government accepted the recommendation of the

Beasley Committee that formal physical training and games should be made compulsory for all pupils in secondary schools for boys except for such as are declared medically unfit by the medical inspector of the school, and requested the Director to issue instructions to heads of institutions embodying the proposals of the committee as regards the manner in which physical training should be conducted. The Madras Educational Rules were accordingly amended, making the provision of adequate physical training a preliminary condition of recognition of secondary schools. Further, in their Order No. 1513, dated 19th July 1929, Government made the levy of games fees from pupils compulsory in all recognized secondary schools. The committees appointed by Government in their Orders No. 1992, Education, dated 10th October 1928, and in No. 2419, Education, dated 18th December 1928, to enquire into and report on the condition of physical training in elementary schools for boys, and in girls' elementary and secondary schools, respectively, have completed their investigation and submitted their reports to Government.

The Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education continued to play an important part in bringing about a better understanding of, and a growing interest in physical education on correct lines. Eighteen Physical Directors completed their training in the school for physical education work in colleges with reference to the recommendations of the University of Madras, which made the appointment of properly qualified Physical Directors obligatory on all colleges.

The Adviser to Government on physical education and his staff continue to serve on a temporary basis. The post of the Assistant Physical Director has been made permanent with effect from 1st July 1929.

The Syllabus of Physical Activities for secondary schools for boys, as revised by Mr. H. C. Buck, was published in the year under review. The same year also witnessed the birth of a new journal called " Vyayam ", published by the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education for the education of the public in the aims and ideals of physical training, and for the exchange of experience and ideas of physical directors, and others interested in physical training, throughout the country.

(*f*) *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Madras

Presidency increased from 738 to 747 out of whom 739 were local board teachers and eight were Government teachers. The Postmaster-General has reported that 26·9 per cent of the extra-departmental branch offices in his circle were held by schoolmasters.

(*g*) *General.*—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. G. GRIEVE,
Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(a) *Names of local bodies that do not levy education-cess.*

TALUK BOARDS.

1. Bellary.
2. Harpanahalli.
3. Hospet.
4. Tadepalligudem.
5. Nellore.
6. Kanigiri.
7. Venkatagiri.
8. Kandukur.
9. Kavali.
10. Atmakur.
11. Gudur.
12. Kumbakōnam.
13. Mayavaram.
14. Sermadevi.

MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Gudiyattam.
2. Tiruppattur.
3. Tiruvannamalai.
4. Walajapet.
5. Chidambaram.
6. Cuddalore.
7. Villupuram.
8. Adōni.
9. Bellary.
10. Tirupati.
11. Coimbatore.
12. Dharapuram.
13. Udamalpet.
14. Pollachi.
15. Cuddapah.
16. Berhampur.
17. Chicacole.
18. Parlakimedi.
19. Cocanada.
20. Chirala.
21. Guntūr.
22. Narasaraopet.
23. Ongole.
24. Mangalore.
25. Bezwada.
26. Palacole.
27. Kurnool.
28. Nandyal.
29. Bodinayakkanur.
30. Palni.
31. Periyakulam.
32. Cannanore.
33. Palghat.
34. Coonoor.
35. Ootacamund.
36. Srivilliputtur.
37. Sivakasi.
38. Karaikudi.
39. Mannargudi.
40. Mayavaram.
41. Tiruvarur.
42. Palamcottah.
43. Tuticorin.
44. Srirangam.
45. Karur.
46. Trichinopoly.
47. Anakapalle.
48. Bimlipatam.
49. Vizianagram.
50. Vaniyambadi.

(b) *Names of local authorities that have introduced compulsion.*

MUNICIPALITIES.

1. Vellore.
2. Kumbakōnam.
3. Negapatam.
4. Conjeeveram.
5. Tellicherry.
6. Tiruppur.
7. Tinnevelly.
8. Chingleput.
9. Erode.
10. Masulipatam.
11. Cochin.
12. Mayavaram.
13. Madura.
14. Hindupur.
15. Proddatur.
16. Dindigul.
17. Calicut.
18. Parlakimedi.
19. Hospet.
20. Virudhunagar.
21. Ellore.
22. Rajahmundry.
23. Madras Corporation.
24. Anantapur.
25. Nellore.

TALUK BOARDS.

1. Taluk Board, Walluvanad—Mannarghat Village Panchayat.
2. Ponnani—Three select amsoms.
3. Ernād—Select amsoms in East and West Ernād.
4. Tiruppattur—Natrampalli and Agraharam Panchayats.
5. Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram.
6. Saidapet Taluk (Chingleput District).
7. Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore District).

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
Area in square miles.	142,260	——	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.
Population—						
Males	20,870,749	Males	10·4	10·1	10·6	10·3
Females	21,448,236	Females ...	3·1	2·9	3·1	3·0
Total ...	42,318,985	Total ...	6·7	6·4	6·8	6·6

——	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1930. (1)	1929. (2)	Increase or decrease. (3)	1930. (4)	1929. (5)	Increase or decrease. (6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	...	619†	...	+ 619	(a) 340 (b) 279
For Males.							
Arts Colleges	58	60	− 2	12,514	13,439	− 925	(a) 5,091 (b) 7,423
Professional Colleges ...	9	9	...	1,994	2,324	− 330	(a) 1,994
High Schools	363	354	+ 9	152,374	145,987	+ 6,387	(c) 113,737 (d) 38,637
Middle Schools	184	197	− 13	27,107	27,847	− 740	(c) 13,519 (d) 13,588
Primary Schools	50,464	50,108	+ 356	2,258,369	2,194,961	+ 63,408	(d) 2,258,369*
Special Schools	354	348	+ 6	26,183	24,895	+ 1,288	
Totals ...	51,432	51,076	+ 356	2,478,541	2,409,453	+ 69,088	
For Females.							
Arts Colleges	5	5	...	404	376	+ 28	(a) 126 (b) 278
Professional Colleges ...	2	2	...	54	56	− 2	(a) 54
High Schools	61	59	+ 2	14,396	13,521	+ 875	(c) 5,809 (d) 8,587
Middle Schools	45	44	+ 1	6,347	5,835	+ 512	(c) 1,408 (d) 4,939
Primary Schools	5,310	4,731	+ 579	319,520	295,178	+ 24,342	(d) 319,520*
Special Schools	101	96	+ 5	5,065	4,818	+ 247	...
Totals ...	5,524	4,937	+ 587	345,786	319,784	+ 26,002	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	1,781	2,027	− 246	53,841	62,099	− 8,258	
For Females	37	51	− 14	1,000	1,420	− 420	
Totals ...	1,818	2,078	− 260	54,841	63,519	− 8,678	
Grand totals ...	58,777	58,094	+ 683	2,879,787	2,792,756	+ 87,031	

(*a*) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (*c*) In Secondary stage.

(*b*) In Intermediate classes. (*d*) In Primary stage.

* Includes scholars reading in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.

† Scholars reading in the Annamalai Residential University only.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1930.	1929.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Direction and Inspection ...	19,80,302	18,56,926	+ 1,23,376	100·00	...	..	...	0·71	...	...	...	0·71
Universities	8,05,776	34,91,047	−26,85,271	84·51		13·53	1·96	44·05	...	7·05	1·02	52·12
Miscellaneous	98,55,318	91,98,686	+ 6,56,632	42·32	12·85	18·75	26·08	1·51	0·46	0·67	0·92	3·56
Totals ...	1,26,41,396	1,45,46,659	−19,05,263	54·04	10·02	15·48	20·46	2·46	0·46	0·71	0·93	4·56
Institutions for Males.												
Arts Colleges	26,65,871	26,76,712	− 10,841	31·40	0·51	45·16	22·93	64·41	1·05	92·63	47·04	205·13
Professional Colleges	11,38,057	11,09,492	+ 28,565	75·72	0·18	21·93	2·17	430·68	1·01	124·72	12·33	568·74
High Schools	76,17,521	73,00,243	+ 3,17,278	20·36	11·08	52·56	16·00	9·88	5·38	25·50	7·77	48·53
Middle Schools	11,19,728	11,49,519	− 29,791	31·48	10·52	32·73	25·27	12·87	4·30	13·38	10·34	40·89
Primary Schools	1,77,13,545	1,71,35,936	+ 5,77.609	54·47	29·18	3 80	12·55	4·36	2·34	0·30	1·00	8·00
Special Schools	42,52,907	42,24,076	+ 28,831	66·65	1·82	3·80	27·73	143·39	3·92	8·19	59·66	215·16
Totals ...	3,45,07,629	3,35,95,978	+ 9,11,651	46·61	18·03	19·30	16·06	6·61	2·56	2·73	2·27	14·17
Institutions for Females.												
Arts Colleges	2,06,317	2,05,785	+ 532	57·63	...	13·76	28·61	292·14	...	69·78	145·00	506·92
Professional Colleges	38,589	45,471	− 6,882	61·80	...	3·36	34·84	441·61		24·02	248·98	714·61
High Schools	11,46,756	10,61,452	+ 85,304	49·73	0·08	23·12	27·07	39·03	0 06	18·14	21·25	78·48
Middle Schools	3,56,155	3,37 624	+ 18,531	41·83	2·63	18·03	37·51	23·74	1·49	10·23	21·29	56·75
Primary Schools ...	38,52,593	34,53,670	+ 3,98,923	55·75	29·47	0·91	13·87	6·93	3·66	0·11	1·73	12·43
Special Schools	10,58,530	9,86,694	+ 71,836	64·92	1·21	1·33	32·54	152·26	3·04	3·13	76·12	234·55
Totals ...	66,58,940	60,90,696	+ 5,68,244	55·52	17·41	6·13	20·94	11·01	3·45	1·22	4·15	19·83
Grand totals ...	5,38,07,965	5,42,33,333	− 4,25,368	49·46	16·07	16·78	17·69	9·61	3·13	3·27	3·45	19·46

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

—	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities	...		...	3	...	3		...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science* ...	6	...	1	33	2	42	1		...	2	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	2		...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Forestry	1		...	...	...	1		...	..	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and second-grade colleges ...	3	1	..	12	.	16	...	.	.	2	...	2
Totals ...	18	1	1	45	2	67	2	...	..	5	...	7
High Schools	12	41	115	193	2	363	14	...	1	46	...	61
Middle Schools. { English ..	3	9	77	90	5	184	7	2	1	35	...	45
Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Primary Schools	2,415	1,197	14,226	30,910	1,716	50,464	47	439	3,110	1,596	118	5,310
Totals ...	2,430	1,247	14,418	31,193	1,723	51,011	68	441	3,112	1,677	118	5,416
Special Schools—												
Arts	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	..	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
Medical	5	..	...	...	...	5	1	...	..	1	...	2
Normal and Training ...	61	.	6	23	...	90	37	1	...	22	...	60
Engineering†	2		...	...	1	3	...		...	...	..	...
Technical and Industrial	10		...	38	...	48	...	...	...	25	.	25
Commercial	3	.	...	3	33	39		...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	1	...		1	...	3	...	...	..		..	...
Reformatory	3	...	...	1	...	4		...	...	..	...	...
Schools for Defectives .	.	1	...	5	...	6	.	...	...	2	...	2
Schools for Adults ...	4	1	...	14	7	26		...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	6	118	2	126		..	1	11	...	12
Totals ...	90	3	13	204	44	354	38	1	1	61	...	101
Total recognized institutions ...	2,538	1,251	14,432	31,445	1,769	51,485	108	442	3,113	1,743	118	5,524
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	...	..	...	...	1,781	1,781	...	...		.	• 37	37
Grand totals, all institutions ...	2,538	1,251	14,432	31,445	3,550	53,216	108	442	3,113	1,743	155	5,561

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes Survey schools.

II-A.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (1)	Average daily attendance. (2)	Number of residents in approved hostels. (3)	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (4)	Average daily attendance. (5)	Number of residents in approved hostels. (6)	Scholars on roll on March 31st. (7)	Average daily attendance. (8)	Number of residents in approved hostels. (9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	2,611	2,464	371	63	60	62	96	92	46
Law	642	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	646	620	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	213	194	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	223	214	226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	125	93	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	31	29	31	...	...	..	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	109	77	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,605	4,176	969	63	60	62	96	92	46
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	3,621	3,331	183	36,205	32,446	864	19,506	17,742	219
In Middle Schools. { English ...	463	395	...	9,394	8,189	201	1,444	1,280	...
In Middle Schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools... ...	94,512	69,720	323	759,246	594,226	72	112,684	86,738	...
Totals ...	98,596	73,446	506	804,845	634,861	1,137	133,634	105,760	219
In Art Schools	315	216	...	...	...	...	333	274	...
In Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools... ...	1,103	1,090	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	8,874	7,893	1,184	143	137	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools ...	415	404	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	1,473	332	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools ...	483	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	23	21	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools ...	640	570	640	...	...	..	..	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	32	22	29
In Schools for Adults ...	172	123	...	...	...	...	20	13	...
In Other Schools	...	...	...	273	199	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	13,498	11,074	2,266	430	350	...	385	309	29
Totals for recognized institutions	116,699	88,696	3,741	805,338	635,271	1,199	134,115	106,161	294
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals, all institutions for males	116,699	88,696	3,741	805,338	635,271	1,199	134,115	106,161	294

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
10,326	9,484	3,358	37	35	32	13,133	12,135	3,869	142
...	...	..	...		...	642	485	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	646	620	71	64
...		...	...	...	...	213	194	85	1
...	...	...		...	...	228	214	226	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	125	93	125	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	31	29	31	...
...	..	...		..	...	109	77	60	...
10 326	9,484	3.358	37	35	32	15,127	13,847	4,467	207
92,641	84.293	3,924	401	327	12	152,374	138,139	5,202	2,656
14 936	13,301	754	870	701	30	27,107	23,866	985	1,425
..	..	..			...		...		..
1,241,079	1,007,040	8,034	50,848	41,282	1,357	2,258,369	1,799.006	9,786	328,472
1,348,656	1,104,634	12,712	52,119	42,310	1,399	2,437,850	1,961,011	15,973	332,553
14	12	...	40	25	...	702	527	..	25
...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	1,103	1,090	289	22
2,050	1,693	793		..	...	11,067	9,728	1,977	...
...		..	182	165	..	597	569	44	...
2,397	1,927	968			...	3,870	2,259	1,077	28
357	227	...	869	772	...	1,703	1,434		83
64	54	...	...		...	101	89	...	...
75	83	75	...		...	715	653	71	...
193	158	191	..	...	...	225	180	220	56
711	549	...	205	133	...	1,108	818	...	
4,593	3,834	...	126	122	...	4,992	4,155	...	593
10,454	8,547	2,027	1,416	1,217	...	26,183	21,497	4,822	807
1,369,436	1,122.665	18,097	53,572	43,562	1,431	2,479,160	1,996,355	24,762	333,567
...	...	...	53,841	48,278	...	53,841	48,278	...	10,564
1,369,436	1,122,665	18,097	107,413	91,840	1,431	2,533,001	2,044,633	24,762	344,131

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	183	173	129	..	...	...	...	..	.
Medicine	...	...	...			..	...	...	...
Education	36	34	28	..	..		...	...	...
Totals ...	219	207	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	4,268	3,570	131	305	274	.	...	...	...
In Middle Schools. English ...	979	725	...	110	87	.	396	361	...
In Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools ..	4,158	3,162	...	151,257	111,738	...	46,528	33,305	...
Totals ...	9,405	7,457	131	151,672	112,099	...	46,924	33,666	..
In Medical Schools ...	90	90	80	...	..	..	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,533	1,430	718	...	...	...	29	29	
In Technical and Industrial Schools	.	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools ...		.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
In Other Schools	...	...	..	15	12	...		...	...
Totals ...	1,623	1,520	798	15	12	...	29	29	...
Totals for recognized institutions	11,247	9,184	1,086	151,687	112,111	...	46,953	33,695	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...
Grand totals, all institutions for females	11,247	9,184	1,086	151,687	112,111	.	46,953	33,695	...
Grand totals, all institutions, for males and females.	127,946	97,880	4,827	957,025	747,382	1199	181,068	139,856	294

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
221	210	166	...	...	...	404	383	295	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	17	17	...	...	...	54	51	45	..
239	227	183	...	..	...	458	434	340	...
9,873	8,867	2,163	...	...	.	14,396	12,711	2,294	826
4,862	4,364	681	...	...	..	6,347	5,537	681	702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113,194	88,879	4,731	4,383	3,408	972	319,520	240,492	5,703	16,516
127,879	102,110	7,575	4,383	3,408	972	340,263	258,740	8,678	18,044
70	68	66	...	...	...	160	158	146	...
1,177	1,128	705	...	.	..	2,739	2,587	1,423	...
1,423	1,260	679	...	.	...	1,423	1,260	679	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	141	158	...	...	...	160	141	158	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
568	497	...	...	...	...	583	509	...	6
3,898	3,094	1,608	...	...	...	5,065	4,655	2,406	6
131,516	105,431	9,366	4,383	3,408	972	345,786	263,829	11,424	18,050
...		...	1,000	804	..	1,000	804	...	54
131,516	105,431	9,366	5,383	4,212	972	346,786	264,633	11,424	18,104
1,500,952	1,228,096	27,463	112,796	96,052	2,403	2,879,787	2,309,266	36,186	362,235

III-A.—*Expenditure on Education for Males.*

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 7,29,949 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-book Committee, etc

	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,001	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	4,46,775	...	...	2,16,410	22,465	6,85,650	...	...	...	...	12,630	12,630	3,29,614	100	...
Professional Colleges.															
Law	...	...	...	53,4 7	1,76.	55,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	3,49,594	..	...	95,119	2,688	4,47,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Education	1,33,95	1,468	560	3,238	3,559	1,42,770	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Engineering	1,34,659	...	..	51,425	14,462	2,00,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Agriculture	1,20,258	...	...	1,368	322	1,21,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	50,266	...	...	45,000	1,908	97,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	73,051	...	...	...	...	73,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	25,067	..	...	42,966	1,860	69,893	2,500	...	13,483	7,972	526	24,481	33,203	...	...	
Totals ..	13,33,624	1,468	560	5,08,933	49,015	18,93,600	2,500	...	13,483	7,972	18,156	37,111	10,43,818	100	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.																
General.																
High Schools	1,81,643	...	...	84,078	2,253	2,67,974	5,28,077	6,42,895	1,92,356	13,49,094	66,212	27,78,634	8,40,845	9,000	...	
Middle Schools. { English ...	12,525	...	...	4,019	13	16,557	1,98,743	1,03,761	8,430	1,41,906	26,444	4,84,284	1,41,248	500	...	
Middle Schools. { Vernacular.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Primary Schools	9,20,814	...	...	1,259	887	9,22,960	33,88,916	38,76,919	12,18,636	76,940	1,94,806	87,56,217	53,38,406	3,836	68,545	
Totals ..	11,14,982	...	...	89,356	3,153	12,07,491	41,15,736	46,28,575	14,19,422	15,67,940	2,87,462	1,20,19,135	63,20,499	13,336	68,545	
Special.																
Arts Schools	53,538	...	...	...	...	53,538	1,559	...	975	116	...	2,650	...	...	...	
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	4,01,056	...	...	66,619	8,040	4,75,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Normal and Training Schools	13,89,134	22,229	2,173	60	3,373	14,16,966	14,800	5,092	...	...	...	19,892	2,83,821	1,506	96	
Engineering Schools ...	12,899	...	...	5,147	...	18,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	2,98,298	...	...	1,339	2,609	3,02,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,040	...	...	
Commercial Schools ...	29,676	...	...	21,680	56	51,412	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,879	...	...	
Agricultural Schools ...	10,386	...	...	1,170	...	11,556	6,160	...	...	...	...	6,160	1,370	...	...	
Reformatory Schools ...	63,836	...	...	...	9	63,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,099	...	...	
Schools for Defectives ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,175	...	...	8,175	14,161	..	...	
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	232	232	...	...	230	...	...	...	2,867	171	...	
Other Schools	64,315	...	...	40	1,217	65,572	20,825	23,440	11,534	1,788	9,498	67,085	30,639	1,849	..	
Totals ...	23,23,136	22,229	2,173	96,055	15,536	24,59,129	43,344	28,532	20,914	1,904	9,498	1,04,192	4,67,876	3,526	96	
Grand totals ...	47,71,742	23,697	2,733	6,94,344	67,704	55,60,220	41,61,580	46,57,107	14,53,819	15,77,816	3,10,116	1,21,60,438	78,32,193	16,962	68,641	

III-A.—*Expenditure on Education for Males*—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 7,29,949 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total, columns 13—17.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,05,899	...	...	...	...	2,05,899
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,17,529	...	...	...	...	15,17,529
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,87,925	8,24,204	2,89,616	63,207	5,59,929	45,24,881
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,33,549	17,091	4,939	12,94,176	10,43,611	30,93,366
Totals ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	52,44,902	8,41,295	2,94,555	13,57,283	16,03,540	93,41,675
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities	1,09,006	15,769	8,05,776	...	...	...	6,81,001	...	...	1,09,006	15,769	8,05,776
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	8,33,883	4,92,200	16,55,797	...	12,136	12,136	7,76,389	100	...	10,50,293	5,39,431	23,66,213
Professional Colleges.												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,407	1,760	55,167
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	....	3,49,594	...	...	95,119	2,688	4,47,401
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,954	1,468	560	8,238	3,550	1,42,770
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,659	...	...	51,425	14,462	2,00,546
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,258	...	...	1,868	322	1,21,948

Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,266	...	...	45,000	1,908	97,174
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,051	...	...	...	...	73,051
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,02,540	69,541	2,05,284	...	...	...	60,770	...	13,483	1,53,478	71,927	2,99,658
Totals ...	10,45,429	5,77,510	26,66,857	...	12,136	12,136	23,79,942	1,568	14,043	15,62,334	6,51,817	46,09,704
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	25,70,479	11,22,445	45,42,709	...	28,144	28,144	15,50,565	6,51,895	1,92,356	40,03,651	12,19,054	76,17,521
Middle English	2,13,805	2,14,930	5,70,483	6,768	41,636	48,404	3,52,516	1,09,261	8,430	3,66,498	2,83,023	11,19,728
Schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	5,60,960	19,50,821	79,22,568	33,839	77,961	1,11,800	96,48,136	38,80,755	12,87,181	6,72,998	22,24,475	1,77,18,545
Totals ...	33,45,244	32,88,196	1,30,35,820	40,607	1,47,741	1,88,348	1,15,51,217	46,41,911	14,87,967	50,43,147	37,26,552	2,64,50,794
Special.												
Arts Schools	...	8,706	8,706	...	...	...	55,097	...	975	116	8,706	64,894
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,01,056	...	...	66,619	8,040	4,75,715
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Normal and Training Schools	495	85,734	3,71,702	...	...	29,450	16,87,755	28,827	2,269	555	89,157	18,08,568
Engineering Schools	...	...	...	29,450	...		12,899	...	...	34,597	...	47,496
Technical and Industrial Schools	5,439	8,70,720	9,97,199	...	...	...	4,19,336	...	...	6,778	8,73,329	12,99,443
Commercial Schools ..	7,921	9,182	19,982	16,557	5,940	22,497	32,555	...	...	46,158	15,178	93,891
Agricultural Schools ..	...	...	1,370	...	..	...	17,916	...	...	1,170	...	19,086
Reformatory Schools ...	...	..	11,099	...	...	...	74,935	...	...	...	9	74,944
Schools for Defectives	104	12,029	26,294	...	...	...	14,16.	...	8,175	104	12,029	34,469
Schools for Adults	...	690	3,728	...	480	480	2,867	171	230	...	1,402	4,670
Other Schools	3,634	1,41,585	1,77,712	239	19,128	19,367	1,15,779	25,289	11,534	5,706	1,71,428	3,29,736
Totals	17,598	11,28,696	16,17,792	46,246	25,548	71,794	28,34,356	54,287	23,183	1,61,803	11,79,278	42,52,907
Grand totals ...	44,08,271	49,94,402	1,73,20,469	86,853	1,85,425	2,72,278	2,20,10,417	55,39,061	18,19,748	81,24,667	71,61,187	4,43,55,080

III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 80,770 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

—	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	89,126	...	...	13,391	567	1,03,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,069	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	18,945	...	...	627	3,184	22,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,902	...	...
Intermediate Classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707	...	...
Totals ...	1,08,071	...	..	14,018	3,751	1,25,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,678	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools	2,64,527	...	...	37,241	1,825	3,03,593	10,360	688	...	2,638	1,755	15,441	2,95,338	235	...
Middle Schools. English ...	44,205	...	...	4,482	104	48,791	5,769	3,004	6,356	4,068	28	19,225	98,988	...	...
Middle Schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools... ...	77,626	...	2,606	1,029	1,681	82,942	12,76,853	6,00,198	4,97,258	5,589	2,689	23,82,593	7,93,293	...	35,193
Totals ...	3,86,358	...	2,606	42,752	3,610	4,35,326	12,92,988	6,03,890	5,03,614	12,295	4,472	24,17,259	11,87,619	235	35,193
Special Schools.															
Medical Schools	72,474	...	...	592	...	73,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,840	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	3,82,833	2,100	897	162	997	3,86,989	...	...	8,666	...	...	8,666	1,83,360	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,399	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,101	1,200	...
Other Schools	7,705	...	...	34	3,030	10,769	202	243	...	...	49	494	5,249	...	600
Totals ...	4,63,012	2,100	897	788	4,027	4,70,824	202	243	8,666	...	49	9,160	2,23,949	1,200	600
Grand total for females.	9,57,441	2,100	3,503	57,558	11,888	10,81,990	12,93,190	6,04,133	5,12,280	12,295	4,521	24,26,419	14,46,246	1,435	35,793
Grand total for males...	47,71,742	23,697	2,733	6,94,344	67,704	55,60,220	41,61,580	46,57,107	14,53,819	15,77,816	3,10,116	1,21,60,438	78,32,193	16,962	68,641
Grand total for all ...	57,29,183	25,787	6,236	7,51,902	79,092	65,92,210	54,54,770	52,61,240	19,66,099	15,90,111	3,14,637	1,45,86,857	92,78,439	18,397	1,04,434

III-B.—*Expenditure on Education for Females*—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 80,770 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from—					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total, columns 13—17.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,56,874	...	...	...	...	2,56,874
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,36,910	80,842	44,925	5,756	3,09,612	7,78,045
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,12,540	2,482	2,123	4,84,923	6,56,958	14,59,026
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,06,324	83,324	47,048	4,90,679	9,66,570	24,93,945
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	13,584	47,443	89,096	...	...	...	11,755	...	...	28,975	48,010	1,92,180
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	670	10,261	15,833	...	...	...	23,847	...	...	1,297	13,445	38,589
Intermediate Classes ...	1,424	11,006	14,137	...	...	...	1,707	...	...	1,424	11,006	14,137
Totals ...	15,678	68,710	1,19,066	...	...	...	1,42,749	...	...	29,696	72,461	2,44,906

School Education.												
General.												
High Schools	2,25,248	3,06,901	8,27,722	...	...	...	5,70,225	923	...	2,65,127	3,10,481	11,46,756
Middle Schools. English ...	55,668	1,33,483	2,88,139	...	...	...	1,48,962	3,004	6,356	64,218	1,33,615	3,56,155
Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	27,820	5,03,456	13,59,762	671	26,625	27,296	21,47,778	6,00,198	5,35,057	35,109	5,34,451	38,52,593
Totals ...	3,08,736	9,43,840	24,75,623	671	26,625	27,296	28,66,965	6,04,125	5,41,413	3,64,454	9,78,547	53,55,504
Special Schools.												
Medical Schools	8,577	45,367	60,784	...	...	...	79,314	...	...	9,169	45,367	1,33,850
Normal and Training Schools	4,033	1,13,557	3,00,950	...	...	...	5,66,193	2,100	9,563	4,195	1,14,554	6,96,605
Technical and Industrial Schools	327	1,47,495	1,71,221	...	...	...	23,399	...	...	327	1,47,495	1,71,221
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	21	6,805	13,127	...	...	...	5,101	1,200	...	21	6,805	13,127
Other Schools	399	26,216	32,464	...	...	...	13,156	243	600	433	29,295	43,727
Totals ...	13,357	3,39,440	5,78,546	...	...	...	6,87,163	3,543	10,163	14,145	3,43,516	10,58,530
Grand total for females ...	3,37,771	13,51,990	31,73,235	671	26,625	27,296	46,03,201	6,90,992	5,98,624	8,98,974	23,61,094	91,52,885
Grand total for males ...	44,08,271	49,94,402	1,73,20,469	86,853	1,85,425	2,72,278	2,20,10,417	55,39,061	18,19,748	81,24,667	71,61,187	4,46,55,080
Grand total for all ...	47,46,042	63,46,392	2,04,93,704	87,524	2,12,050	2,99,574	2,66,13,618	62,30,053	24,18,372	90,23,641	95,22,281	5,38,07,965

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ...	17,301	656,746	731,079	14,631,123	3,415,731	1,404,000	720	269	...	13,780	20,870,749
School Education.											
Primary—											
Class I	1,204	50,851	30,486	611,085	155,536	104,009	42	13	4	1,228	954,458
Do. II	603	22,094	18,325	258,239	54,295	42,911	44	2	3	482	396 998
Do. III	546	16,432	15,739	194,256	32,278	29,074	11	6	...	343	288,685
Do. IV	548	13,504	15,869	156,590	21,588	20,266	9	7	..	223	228,602
Do. V	531	6,943	12,091	58,721	6,039	7,055	9	5	1	94	91,489
Middle—											
Class VI	443	4,609	9,532	25,282	2,021	3,040	2	3	...	43	44,975
Do. VII	396	3,500	9,234	18,625	1,251	2,014	9	4	...	47	35,080
Do. VIII	296	3,424	8,879	15,657	946	1,600	7	4	...	29	30,842
High—											
Class IX	21	1,819	7,349	9,224	327	1,021	2	2	2	36	19,803
Do. X	174	1,453	6,446	7,309	183	814	1	4	2	21	16,407
Do. XI	136	1,381	6,885	6,766	177	832	...	2	4	19	16,002
Totals ...	4,896	126,010	140,635	1,361,754	274,641	212,636	136	52	16	2,565	2,123,341
University and Intermediate Education.											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year	19	331	1,980	1,410	30	194	...	3	...	1	3,968
Second year	15	292	2,171	1,411	14	203	...	1	...	1	4,108
Degree Classes—											
Third year	7	197	1,278	659	7	99	...	...	..	2	2,249
Fourth year	6	239	1,333	681	11	87	1	..	..	1	2,349
Fifth year	...	14	148	38	...	4	...	.	.	...	204
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year	...	19	73	16	1	4	...	...	...	...	113
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...
Totals ...	47	1,082	6,983	4,215	63	591	1	4	...	5	12,991
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,943	127,092	147,618	1,365,969	274,704	213,227	137	56	16	2,570	2,136,332
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	1,420	2,187	15,156	5,375	19,193	...	...	...	...	43,331
Grand totals ...	4,943	128,512	149,805	1,381,125	280,079	232,420	137	56	16	2,570	2,179,663

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruman, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakkili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kutas, Koravas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakaras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Piramalai Kallars, Relli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes,*						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total population ...	16,968	670,469	732,158	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	496	230	...	12,078	21,448,236
School Education.											
Primary—											
Class I	1,307	37,791	32,382	240,564	43,361	50,355	31	17	2	1,678	407,488
Do. II	570	11,151	13,921	61,608	7,666	12,884	16	10	3	819	108,653
Do. III	564	8,236	9,034	36,692	4,352	6,586	4	6	...	546	66,020
Do. IV	582	5,896	5,646	21,695	2,380	2,888	2	12	...	134	39,235
Do. V	523	3,567	2,230	8,650	875	772	1	4	..	77	16,699
Middle—											
Class VI	452	2,722	787	2,318	348	133	1	2	...	14	6,777
Do. VII	363	2,009	427	1,281	187	65	1	4	...	7	4,344
Do. VIII	280	1,747	241	827	121	48	..	2	.	6	3,272
High—											
Class IX	4	506	91	198	8	10	...	1	...	1	819
Do. X	153	405	69	162	10	8	...	7	..	...	814
Do. XI	115	336	47	139	1	11	.	1	..	1	651
Totals ...	4,913	74,366	64,875	374,134	59,309	73,765	56	66	5	3,283	654,772
University and Intermediate Education.											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year	16	98	28	49	...	6	1	...	...	...	199
Second year	10	71	22	40	1	5	...		...	...	148
Degree Classes—											
Third year	6	43	15	20	...	...		1	...	...	85
Fourth year	5	50	14	20	...	...	...	1	...		90
Fifth year	...	2	1	3	...	...	..	.	.	...	6
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year	1	6	5	6	...	...	..	...	...	..	18
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.		...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...			...
Totals ...	38	270	85	138	1	11	1	2	...	..	546
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	4,951	74,636	64,960	374,272	59,310	73,776	57	68	5	3,283	655,318
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	698	206	2,017	1,189	7,380		..	..	20	11,510
Grand totals ...	4,951	75,334	65,166	376,289	60,499	81,156	57	68	5	3,303	666,828

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Andhras, Badagas, Chakkili, Huddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraiyan, Relli, Todas, Tottiyan, Valluvan and Yenadis.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Schools.											
Art Schools	1	33	182	388	53	20	...	...	...	...	677
Law Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	34	127	482	385	7	38	...	...	...	8	1,081
Normal and Training Schools	1	1,922	3,207	4,370	802	763	.	..	...	2	11,067
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	23	401	169	1	3	...	...	..	...	597
Technical and Industrial Schools	84	1,314	319	1,399	356	358	1	...	..	11	3,842
Commercial Schools .	17	164	855	526	9	49	...	...	...	...	1,620
Agricultural Schools ...	...	61	2	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	101
Reformatory Schools ...	4	57	16	504	76	58	...	...	..	.	715
Schools for Defectives ...	9	94	4	47	8	6	...	...	...	1	169
Schools for Adults ...		110	5	681	241	71	...	...	...	...	1,108
Other Schools	...	41	2,646	1,542	61	52	52	...	...	11	4,405
Totals ...	150	3,946	8,119	10,032	1,631	1,418	53	...	...	33	25,382
Colleges.											
Law	1	17	428	184	...	12	..	...	...	...	642
Medicine	4	106	237	220	...	15	...	.	...	...	582
Education	1	26	140	39	...	6	...	..	...	...	212
Engineering	2	16	123	77	...	9	...	1	...	...	228
Agriculture	...	3	57	60	...	5	...	...	...	...	125
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	2	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	31
Veterinary Science ...	...	10	48	41	...	10	...	...	...	...	109
Totals ...	8	180	1,042	631	...	67	...	1	...	...	1,929
Grand totals ...	158	4,126	9,161	10,663	1,631	1,485	53	1	...	33	27,311

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
		Indian	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools	17	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Medical Schools ...	3	124	7	45	...	3	...	...	...	...	182
Normal and Training Schools	69	1,652	136	638	82	162				...	2,739
Technical and Industrial Schools	96	1,120	10	128	99	1	...	...	...	2	1,451
Commercial Schools ...	77	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives...	2	154	2	51	6	1	...	...	...	...	216
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	19	95	667	382	4	3	...	...	...	...	1,170
Totals ...	283	3,154	825	1,241	191	170	...	...	...	2	5,866
COLLEGES.											
Medicine	15	13	19	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	64
Education	10	24	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Totals ...	25	37	26	30	...	..	..	1	...	...	119
Grand totals ...	308	3,191	851	1,271	191	170	..	1	...	2	5,985

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

—	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools.												
Government	1	160	683	1,528	36	...	...	127	646	2,408	773	3,181
Local Board and Municipal	4	1,635	10,246	18,661	322	4	10	912	3,136	30,918	4,062	34,980
Aided	30	1,574	6,841	9,005	95	5	26	5,032	33,351	17,545	38,414	55,959
Unaided	1	82	108	238	4	...	1	212	1,720	383	1,933	2,316
Totals ...	36	3,451	17,878	29,432	457	9	37	6,283	38,853	51,254	45,182	96,436
Middle Schools.												
Government	2	13	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	20	4	24
Local Board and Municipal	72	430	19	17	90	5	19	2	87	628	113	741
Aided	45	422	51	14	90	2	9	19	98	622	128	750
Unaided	3	25	3	1	4	1	...	2	8	36	11	47
Totals ...	122	890	74	32	188	8	28	23	197	1,306	256	1,562
High Schools.												
Government	79	68	7	1	32	3	6	3	31	187	43	230
Local Board and Municipal	826	1,210	76	22	364	33	81	19	414	2,498	547	3,045
Aided	1,167	1,559	236	60	471	60	209	56	639	3,493	964	4,457
Unaided	5	9	1	...	1	1	3	2	4	16	10	26
Totals ...	2,077	2,846	320	83	868	97	299	80	1,083	6,194	1,564	7,758
Grand totals ..	2,235	7,187	18,272	29,547	1,513	114	364	6,386	40,138	58,754	47,002	1,05,756

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

—	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools.												
Government	...	71	112	46	...	...	...	5	44	229	49	278
Local Board and Municipal	...	124	2,042	1,567	23	...	...	179	700	3,756	879	4,635
Aided	7	315	2,614	840	17	2	2	420	2,093	3,793	2,517	6,310
Unaided	...	1	43	16	...	...	...	15	58	60	73	133
Totals ...	7	511	4,811	2,469	40	2	2	619	2,895	7,838	3,518	11,356
Middle Schools.												
Government	5	85	10	...	3		...	3	6	53	9	62
Local Board and Municipal	4	18	6	...	1	...		...	3	29	3	32
Aided	15	194	116	2	13	2	1	21	25	346	49	395
Unaided	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Totals ...	24	247	132	8	17	2	1	24	34	428	61	489
High Schools.												
Government	48	126	8	...	25	1	2	1	18	202	22	224
Local Board and Municipal	5	11	2	2	1		...	...	3	21	3	24
Aided	95	326	98	11	28	24	15	28	63	558	130	688
Totals ...	143	463	108	13	54	25	17	29	84	781	155	936
Grand totals ..	174	1,221	5,051	2,490	111	29	20	672	3,013	9 047	3,734	12,781

VII.—European Education.

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population. { Males 17,301 Females 16,968 Total 34,269

Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. Males 29·5 Females 31·0 Total 30·2

	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versâ*.	Number of Non-Europeans on roll.	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Expenditure from Government funds.	Expenditure from Local funds.	Expenditure from Fees.	Expenditure from Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	12	2,555	64	372	117	50	1,73,329	...	1,19,222	1,70,347	4,62,897
Middle Schools ...	9	1,433	451	184	66	21	44,027	...	19,563	56,773	1,20,363
Primary Schools	11	992	429	82	47	14	18,96-	1,908	7,721	35,786	64,413
Training Schools ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	† 1,539	...	...	...	1,539
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	..	...	...		..	..	*7,981	...	...	...	7,981
Totals ...	32	4,980	944	638	230	85	2,45,873	1,908	1,46,506	2,62,906	6,57,198
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Arts Colleges ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	19	2,817	443	439	158	69	1,70,260	..	1,24,917	1,07,165	4,02,342
Middle Schools ...	17	2,142	572	360	117	30	64,543	...	38,188	76,359	1,80,090
Primary Schools ...	12	729	292	64	35	11	11,165	...	8,073	23,191	42 429
Training Schools ..	2	45	...	...	11	...	22,075	...	3,873	5,760	31,708
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	92	...	23	2	3	700	...	...	1,359	2,359
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	1	19	...	...	1	1	6,730	...		8,030	9,760
Totals ...	52	5,844	1,807	886	324	114	2,75,473		1,76,051	2,17,164	6,68,688
Grand totals for Institutions ...	84	10,824	2,251	1,524	554	199	5,21,346	1,908	3,22,557	4,80,070	13,25,881
Inspection							29,099		...	...	29,099
Buildings, etc.							57,640	...	1,282	1,16,354	1,75,276
Miscellaneous							2,44,565	...	3,59,570	4,42,288	10,46,423
Totals ...							3,31,304	...	3,60,852	5,58,642	12,50,798
Grand totals ...							8,52,650	1,908	6,83,409	10,38 712	25,76,679

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,074 spent by Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges .. .. Rs. 10,28,664
(2) Scholarships ... ... „ 11,129
(3) Expenditure on European School Examinations ... ... „ 6,630

* This expenditure relates to an European Manual Training centre which has no pupil of its own.
† Stipends paid to 2 European teachers deputed for training at Ghora Gali.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...
Ph.D.	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...
M.A.	..	165	165	...	87	87	...	19	19	...	11	11
M.Sc.	...	1	1	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours)	219	...	219	213	...	213	8	..	8	7		7
B.Sc. (Honours) ...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	1,352	3,197	4,549	520	1,073	1,593	33	85	118	25	56	81
B.Sc. (Pass)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law—												
Master of Law	..	19	19	...	5	5	...	...	...	...		...
Bachelor of Law ..	468	580	1,048	185	186	371	2	1	3	..	1	1
Medicine—												
M.D.	...	15	15	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	79	...	79	30	...	30	9	..	9	3	...	3
L.M.S.	81	...	81	10	...	10	4	.....	4	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay) .	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
M.S.	...	5	5	...	1	1		...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
D.O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
B.Sc. (Sanitary) ...	...	13	13	...	9	9	..	...	...	.	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta) ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E. ...	29	...	29	19	...	19	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E. ...	19	...	19	11	...	11	...	...		...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.Ed., B.T. & L.T. ...	299	75	374	212	50	262	59	16	75	51	9	60
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
Bachelor of Agriculture	44	...	44	24	...	24	...	...	..	...	...	...
Intermediate Examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts ..	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
Intermediate in Science ...	6,749	4,718	11,467	2,368	1,451	3,819	239	192	431	134	74	208
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in teaching ...	1,187	...	1,187	822	...	822	215		215	171		171
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
School Examinations.												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	25	32	57	6	5	11	2	4	6	1	1	2
School Final, etc....	14,796	3,232	18,028	14,641	3,191	17,832	486	26	512	486	26	512
European High School	106	1	107	75	1	76	71	2	73	51	1	52
Cambridge School Certificate ...	39	79	118	28	8	36	22	7	29	14	3	17
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	42	6	48	25	...	25	26	2	28	22	2	24
European Middle ...	153	...	153	77	...	77	179	2	181	90	2	92
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher ...	3,574	...	3,574	2,282	...	2,282	1,068	...	1,068	627	...	627
Vernacular { Lower ...	3,649	...	3,649	2,236	...	2,236	540	...	540	268	...	268
At Art Schools—												
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	4	258	262	2	169	171	...	16	16	...	11	11
At Engineering Schools...	33	692	725	18	294	312	...	...	...	...	..	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools	256	1,370	1,626	168	832	1,000	53	371	424	25	233	258
At Commercial Schools ...	887	5,390	6,277	282	1,613	1,895	4	53	57	1	12	13
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Government of Madras

LAW AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1, 3rd January 1931.

Report on Public Instruction, 1929–30—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated 14th November 1930, R.O.C. No. 103-F/30.

Order—No. 1, Education, dated 3rd January 1931.

The most notable feature of the year was the special attention paid to elementary education. Decentralization combined with rapid expansion had resulted in considerable wastage of effort and lack of efficiency, and it was decided that a special officer should be deputed to deal with the problem. A Deputy Director was appointed, and towards the close of the year he presented a report containing proposals for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools, which were accepted by Government with slight modifications and commended to local bodies for consideration. Meanwhile, as these proposals were under consideration during the year, no subsidies were granted to local bodies towards the opening of additional schools; and in consequence, the increase in the number of schools and their strength during the year under review was less marked than in previous years.

No new scheme of compulsion was introduced during the year, but the experimental scheme introduced in the Saidapet Taluk in November 1928 has made considerable progress and is being watched with much interest.

The revision of the Elementary Education Act continued to be under consideration during the year.

2. The most interesting developments connected with secondary education during the year were the introduction of a revised course and syllabus for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme and the issue of a rule enforcing the execution of a written agreement between private managements and teachers in order to ensure security of tenure.

3. Among the Universities, the Andhra University absorbed most attention during the year. The move to Vizagapatam was delayed owing to the difficulty in securing satisfactory buildings in the new headquarters, but two further Andhra University Amendment Acts were passed. The first required the University to conduct examinations for a period of five years for the benefit of students of colleges in Anantapur and Madanapalle; and the second provided for a statutory Finance Committee and the payment of a non-recurring endowment grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, an annual block grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs for buildings and equipment.

The Annamalai University began its work with three colleges during the year. Government passed orders on the Madras University Inspection Committee's report; the Commission's recommendation that it is not desirable at present to establish any additional Universities in the Presidency was accepted.

4. Steady progress was made in Women's education, the most notable change being the exemption of poor girls reading in classes up to the III Form in Indian schools, and up to the VII Standard in European schools, from the payment of fees. It is hoped that this will result in a large increase in the number of girls attending school.

5. One of the most striking features of the year was the increased importance attached to physical training and games.

Physical training and games were made compulsory in the colleges under the Madras and Annamalai Universities.

Three committees were appointed by Government in 1928 to examine the problem of physical education in the several classes of educational institutions. Of these the most important was the one dealing with secondary schools, presided over by Sir Owen Beasley. As a result of its recommendations physical training was made compulsory in all secondary schools for boys and the levy of games fees obligatory in all secondary schools. The consideration of most of its further recommendations, regarding the development of physical training and games, had to be deferred pending the provision of adequate space for playing fields, for which a special allotment of funds was made during the year under review. The reports of the other two committees were received after the close of the year and are under the consideration of Government.

It is hoped that the increased realization of the importance of athletics and physical culture in the training of youth will result in the rapid development of that side of educational activity.

6. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements continued to progress, the increase in the number of Guides being most marked.

7. The statistics compiled by the Director of Public Instruction in respect of part-time and night schools indicate that the majority of the pupils in these schools are adults.

The new scheme for opening adult education classes under non-official and honorary workers has not been an unqualified success. The question of the future of this scheme is under consideration and the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction are awaited.

8. The Government sanctioned a substantial increase in the grant for Indian orphanages, and it is hoped that this may have the effect of encouraging the development of indigenous institutions, which, at present, are very few in number.

9. Special attention was devoted to the medical inspection of pupils in secondary schools and in elementary schools in compulsory areas. The Director of Public Instruction refers to the need for a central organization to co-ordinate, direct and supervise the work of medical inspectors.

Proposals in regard to this have already been called for from him, and are awaited.

10. The Government congratulate the Director of Public Instruction and the offfcers subordinate to him on a satisfactory year's work.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

U. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

Press.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1930-31

VOLUME I

MADRAS
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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1930-31, VOLUME I.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 12th October 1931.

C. No. 60-F./31.

From

R. G. GRIEVE, ESQ., M.A., C.I.E.,
OFFICIATING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1930-31.

2. *Events of the year.*—The events that deserve special mention are the following :—

(i) The Āndhra University Amendment Act IV of 1929 making Vizagapatam the headquarters of the University came into effect during the year.

(ii) The Lindsay Commission appointed to report on the policy to be adopted by Protestant Missions in regard to higher education in India visited Madras. All the colleges managed by Protestant Missions were inspected and the Director and the Vice-Chancellors of Universities were consulted. The Commission also obtained the views of individuals and organizations interested in higher education. The report of the Commission is awaited.

(iii) The subordinate inspecting agency was strengthened by the employment of fourteen additional Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools and fifteen Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.

(iv) In June 1930, Government passed orders on the report of the Special Officer on the survey of secondary education. As a result of this report and further discussions a system of paying lump sum subsidies to local bodies was introduced during the year, the lump sum paid

for 1930–31 representing the amount paid in 1929–30 to each local body with an addition of 5 per cent.

(v) Sanction was accorded to the opening of 245 board elementary schools for girls with the aid of Provincial funds.

(vi) The Committee appointed to consider and report on the question of physical education for boys in elementary schools submitted its report and the recommendations contained in the report are under the consideration of Government.

(vii) Such progress as financial considerations allow was made in the provision of additional training facilities. Of these the most important was the opening of two training classes for Muhammadan women. It is hoped thereby to secure a supply of trained Muhammadan women, such a supply being an indispensable condition of any progress in the education of Muslim girls.

(viii) Government have ordered that the scheme of medical inspection of boys need not be extended to the part-time schools including night schools.

(ix) Progress was made with the new building for the offices held in the Old College. It is hoped that it may be possible to move into the new buildings at a fairly early date, as the present arrangements are far from satisfactory. Official control cannot be really adequate when the work is carried on in uncomfortable conditions in scattered buildings. Parts of the existing structure are none too safe and in the monsoon damp, leaking rooms are not conducive to comfort or health. At the same time the passing of the Old College buildings cannot but be a matter for regret. They were sold by the younger Moorat to Government in 1827 and to them was transferred from Pycroft's gardens the Company's college for Junior Civil Servants. On the closure of the college the buildings were used for various purposes—in particular the hall now demolished served as a place for dramatic performances. Finally, when Mr. Grigg was Director, the buildings came to house the office of the Director of Public Instruction. A new wing was added about thirty years ago, but the rest of the buildings are over a hundred years old, their most noticeable feature being two elephant gates and buildings for stores said to have been brought up by a more navigable Cooum.

3. *Legislative Council and Education.*—The Āndhra University Act (First and Third Amendments), 1929, and the

Āndhra University (Amendment) Act, 1930, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. The Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Āndhra University Act was introduced in the Council and passed into law.

The fact that members of the Council took a keen interest in educational matters is evident from the large number of questions put in the Council. The following were some of the items discussed:—

(1) Medical inspection in schools and colleges on improved lines;

(2) Grants to Muslim schools in Coimbatore Municipality;

(3) Educational facilities to the Muslim community in Coimbatore;

(4) Compensation to schools and colleges for grant of half-fee concessions;

(5) Teaching of agriculture in high schools;

(6) Recommendations of the Beasley Committee on physical education; and

(7) Consolidation and concentration of elementary schools.

During the discussion on the voting of the demand for "Education," the expansion and development of elementary education were discussed in detail and it was also suggested to Government that an Indian officer should be appointed for the purpose. The proposal was accepted by Government. It was also brought to the notice of Government that Muslim education had not received the amount of attention that it deserved and it was suggested that a small committee be appointed with an expert adviser to evolve a scheme which might be of use for the future.

4. *General statistics.*—(*a*) *Numerical.*—There was a slight increase in the number and strength of Public Institutions, i.e., from 56,957 to 56,991 in number and from 2,824,946 to 2,893,549 in strength. The rise in the strength represents an increase of 2·4 per cent over that of the previous year. Private schools rose from 1,818 to 1,820 while their strength increased from 54,841 to 56,566.

The total number of institutions (public and private) also increased by 36 and their strength by 70,328.

The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 7·0 (10·7 in the case of boys and 3·3 in the case of girls) as against 6·8 (10·6 in the case of boys and 3·1 in the case of girls) in the preceding year.

The number of institutions in municipal areas increased from 4,387 to 4,428 and their strength from 504,217 to 517,832. The percentage of the number of institutions and scholars in the municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 7·53 and 17·55, respectively, against 7·46 and 17·51 in the previous year.

(*b*) *Financial.*—The total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 541·07 lakhs to Rs. 614·08 lakhs. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to the total expenditure was 65 and 35 per cent respectively, the percentages being the same as in last year.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 411·67 lakhs to Rs. 434·22 lakhs, i.e., by Rs. 22·55 lakhs towards which public funds alone contributed Rs. 15 lakhs. The increase was shared by all classes of institutions except Arts colleges. The expenditure on institutions managed by local and municipal boards increased by nearly Rs. 16 lakhs.

There was also an increase in the total indirect expenditure from Rs. 129·35 lakhs to Rs. 179·86 lakhs which was mainly due to the large amount of non-recurring grant paid to the Andhra University.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 306·41 lakhs and the Revised estimate was Rs. 304·43 lakhs. The actuals for the year including the expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs incurred in England was Rs. 300·18 lakhs.

The provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on Government buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments amounted to Rs. 10·39 lakhs and Rs. 338·32 lakhs respectively, as against Rs. 11·12 lakhs and Rs. 295·63 lakhs in the previous year. As stated above the increase under charges is mainly due to the increase in the grants paid to Universities.

The provincial subsidy to local bodies inclusive of the amount placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities for elementary education amounted to Rs. 144·80 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel*—(*a*) *Direction.*—Mr. W. Erlam Smith continued to act as Director of Public Instruction till the 23rd September 1930, when I returned from leave.

Towards the end of June 1930, Mr. Smith toured in the Trichinopoly district and I paid visits to certain places in

Cuddapah, Anantapur, and Guntūr districts in December 1930 and to Coimbatore in February 1931.

During the year under review, the post of the temporary Deputy Director of Public Instruction was held by Mr. H. Champion till 23rd November 1930 and by Mr. R. M. Statham for the rest of the year. The former went to Vizagapatam in September 1930 and the latter toured extensively in Malabar, North Arcot and Chittoor districts in December 1930, Tanjore in January 1931 and Ganjām and Vizagapatam, South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts in March 1931, in connection with the scheme of consolidation and concentration of elementary schools. Miss Irene H. Lowe, the Deputy Directress, toured in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly and Salem districts in April 1930, Ceded Districts, Ganjām, Vizagapatam and West Gōdāvari in June and July 1930, North Arcot in January 1931 and lastly in Guntūr and Chingleput districts in March 1931 on inspection duty.

(*b*) *Educational services—Men's branch.*—The reorganization referred to in the last report has not been given effect to. Temporary or special arrangements continued to be made pending a final decision on the financial and other considerations involved.

During the last four years 47 officers were recruited to these services, of whom 19 were Non-Brahman Hindus, 13 Brahmans, 5 Christians, 7 Muhammadans and 3 Europeans (in the College of Engineering).

Mr. Erlam Smith's services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from 7th November 1930.

M.R.Ry. T. Hanumantha Rao retired from service during the year under review.

The following officers were confirmed during the year :—

(i) In the Senior scale—Messrs. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. P. Govinda Menon, M. Karamchand, T. M. Kelu Nedungadi, A. V. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. Venkata Rao and P. Bhadrayya (Provisional).

(ii) In the Junior scale—Messrs. T. Tirumal Rao Nayudu, U. Kannappa, T. Mangesha Rao, J. V. Subba Rao, C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar and Muhammad Abdul Ali Sahib.

The following recruitments were made during the year:—

(i) Mr. A. Watson as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, and on his death Mr. J. H. C. Kann for the same post.

(ii) Mr. K. Swaminathan as Additional Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.

During the year under report a special post was created, viz., the post of Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.

The total number of Europeans in the Indian Educational Service on 31st March 1931 was 14 (excluding Mr. R. Littlehailes). Out of these 14 officers, 5 were on leave and one was on deputation with the Government of India. The actual number of European officers on duty in the Presidency was, therefore, only 8 and there will be several retirements in 1932.

(*c*) *Educational Services—Women's branch.*—During the year under review the superior Educational services were reorganized on a provincial basis in accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission, but pending the framing of statutory rules regarding recruitment and conditions of service for the Madras Educational Service, no appointments were made.

On 10th April 1930, the date on which the reorganization was sanctioned by Government, there were 7 posts in the Indian Educational Service, 4 posts in the Madras Educational Senior Service, 25 in the Madras Educational Junior Service and 4 special posts. These four posts were subsequently included in the Madras Educational Junior Service.

The following officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service—Women's branch:—

Miss Blake, Miss B. Amirthammal, Miss E. Lazarus and Miss C. M. Cavannagh.

The post of Lecturer in Chemistry in Queen Mary's College, Madras, which had been held by a male officer for want of a suitable woman candidate was filled up by the appointment of Miss Maneck Mehta, D.Sc. (Lond.), by direct recruitment.

Government sanctioned the employment from 1st June 1930 of 15 additional Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools for the inspection of elementary schools for girls in the Presidency.

A new Lower Elementary Training school for Muhammadan women teachers was opened at Vaniyambadi with a Hostel attached to it.

General.—Government have issued statutory rules regulating the method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances of the Madras Educational Subordinate services and also ordered that candidates for admission to the following services should be selected after consulting the Madras Services Commission:—

(i) Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers (Men and Women).

(ii) Licentiate School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior and Junior grades).

(iii) Licentiate School Assistants and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses (Women).

(iv) Physical Directors and Directresses.

(v) Commercial Instructors (Men) and

(vi) Instructor and Assistant Instructor in the College of Engineering (outside the Public Works Department cadre).

6. *University and Collegiate education—(A) The Madras University.*—(i) The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar succeeded Dr. Subbarayan as Pro-Chancellor of the University of Madras on his appointment as Minister of Education from 27th October 1930.

The term of office of Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon having come to an end on the 20th May 1931, His Excellency the Chancellor was pleased to appoint him as Vice-Chancellor for a further period of three years from the 20th May 1931.

The Vice-Chancellor has been deputed by the University to attend the Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Empire to be held in Edinburgh in July 1931 and the Rev. F. Bertram, S.J., has been appointed to act during the period of deputation, as Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. William McLean continued to be Registrar.

(ii) Several of the laws of the University were revised so as to make them conform to the Amendment Act of 1929. The statutes relating to the Convocations have been modified, so that there will, in future, be three Convocations in a year, in March, August or September and December.

(iii) Several important changes have been introduced in the University courses of Studies. The Regulations relating to the B.A. (Honours) Degree, B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Honours)

Degrees have been amended. Under the revised B.A. (Honours) Degree Regulations, which came into force from the Examination of 1933, there will be no B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Science subjects. The first B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination will be held in March 1933, and it will provide for all Science subjects. The question of introducing Vernacular as a compulsory part of the B.Sc. Degree course is under the consideration of the University authorities. The first B.A. Degree Examination under the new Regulations, with Vernacular as a compulsory part, was held in March-April 1931. The revised B.A. Degree Regulations provide for a Bachelor of Arts reappearing for the Examination with a different set of optional subjects or with a new second language under Part II, with a view to securing greater efficiency. The Regulations relating to the M.B. and B.S. Degree have been modified and provision has been made to permit persons who hold the Diploma of L.M.P. to qualify for the M.B. and B.S. degree under certain conditions. A separate course of Electrical Engineering has also been introduced in the course of study for the B.E. Degree Examination as distinct from the combined course of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The question of instituting Higher Degrees like the Ph.D., M.Sc., D. Litt., as they exist in British Universities like Oxford and Cambridge is under consideration. It has also been resolved to institute a Diploma course in Indian Music.

(iv) *Research Department.*—The buildings for the Zoology and Bio-Chemistry departments are nearing completion and it is expected that it will be possible to open them by the beginning of 1932.

(v) *Library.*—Mr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to be the Librarian. The year shows steady development in all departments of Library work. The number of volumes in the Library has been considerably added to, bringing the total number to 68,485. The number of periodicals current is 913.

The University has instituted a Certificate course in Librarianship, the classes being conducted in the Library itself. About 20 students have been admitted to undergo training this year.

The foundations of the new Library building have been completed and the construction of the superstructure will be begun shortly.

(vi) During the year the following institutions were granted recognition or affiliation in the courses mentioned against each :—

RECOGNITION.

1. Queen Mary's College, Madras.	B.A. Degree course, Part III, Group (vi)—Indian Music.
2. Presidency College, Madras.	B.Sc. (Hons.) and B.Sc. (Pass) courses in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and B.Sc. (Pass) in Mathematics (main and subsidiary).
3. Madras Christian College, Madras.	B.Sc. Degree course, Chemistry main, Mathematics and Physics as subsidiary subjects.
4. Loyola College, Madras.	B.A., Part III, Group (ii)—Physics, B.A. (Hons.), Branch (v)—English Language and Literature.

AFFILIATION.

1. Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.	*Intermediate course*— Part I.—English. II.—Sanskrit, Telugu and Urdu. III.—*Group A*—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science. *Group B*—Indian History, Logic, Ancient History and Modern History. *B.A. Degree course*— Part I.—English. II.—Sanskrit, Telugu and Kanarese and Urdu. III.—*Group (I-b)*—Mathematics. *Group (II-b)*—Mathematics main, Physics subsidiary; Physics main, Mathematics or Chemistry subsidiary; Chemistry main and Physics subsidiary.

AFFILIATION—*cont.*

	B.A. Degree course—cont. *Group (IV-a)*—History and Economics. *Group (IV-b)*—Economics and History. *Group (V)*—Telugu.
2. American College, Madura.	*B.A. Degree course—* *Group (II-d)* and *(e)*—Botany as subsidiary and Zoology as main.
3. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	*B.Sc. (Pass) course—* Physics and Chemistry (main and subsidiary), Mathematics and Botany (as subsidiary subjects only). *B.A. and B.Sc.—* Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering as subsidiary subjects to Physics main. *B.Sc. (Hons.)—* Physics as main subject and Mathematics or Chemistry as subsidiary subjects.
4. National College, Trichinopoly.	*Intermediate course—* Chemistry.

(vii) *Tamil Lexicon.*—During the year under report, Parts I and II of Volume IV were published. Part III will be published shortly.

(viii) The Syndicate applied to the Government for the land to the south of the Lady Wenlock Park, Triplicane, for the purpose of constructing a big examination hall, the need for which has been sorely felt by the University.

(ix) *Madras University Training Corps.*—The full strength of the corps was again maintained and plenty of recruits were forthcoming at the beginning of the training year. Two new officers were also gazetted.

The annual camp this year was held at Pallāvaram and despite the fact that it was at first arranged for September, postponed and eventually held during the Christmas and New Year Holidays, was well attended. Unfortunately, the Trichinopoly Company was unable to be present owing to financial difficulties caused by the postponement in September at the eleventh hour.

The training this year was entrusted more to the officers and N.C.Os. and the results were very praiseworthy.

The annual sports were held in camp and the corps was fortunate to have their honorary Colonel His Excellency the Governor to present the prizes.

The Willingdon shield was won this year for the first time by the College of Engineering.

The corps was inspected in camp by Brigadier F. G. Gillies, Commanding Southern Brigade Area, who was pleased with all he saw.

The usual Guard of Honour was furnished at the Annual Convocation and was complimented on its turn-out by His Excellency the Governor.

(*B*) *Andhra University*—(i) *Change of headquarters.*—The Andhra University Amendment Act IV of 1929 making Vizagapatam the headquarters of the University came into force on the 5th September 1930.

(ii) *Change in the Vice-Chancellorship.*—Mr. C. R. Reddi, M.A. (Cantab), the permanent Vice-Chancellor, having been granted leave on full average pay for 4 months and 19 days with effect from 1st August 1930, the Syndicate appointed, with the approval of His Excellency the Chancellor, Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B., C.M., D.T.M. & H., a member of the Syndicate, as part-time officer to perform the duties of Vice-Chancellor during the period of his leave. Mr. C. R. Reddi resigned his appointment on the expiry of the leave. At the Senate meeting held on the 6th March 1931, Sir S. Radhakrishnan was elected as the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Rao Sahib T. S. Tirumurti continued to perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor till 1st May 1931, when Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the permanent Vice-Chancellor, assumed charge of his office.

(iii) *Teaching side of the University.*—Ever since the University was transferred to its permanent Headquarters, the question of starting Honours courses at Vizagapatam has been engaging the attention of the University Authorities. A special sub-committee appointed for the purpose recommended the opening of Honours courses in Telugu and History from the next academic year and this recommendation has been approved by the Academic Council and the Senate. Accordingly the University College of Arts will be opened from the next academic year. The Syndicate, on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, has appointed the necessary teaching staff.

(iv) *Physical Education and Medical Inspection.*—It was stated in the last report that the Senate had approved a scheme relating to the introduction of physical education in the affiliated colleges. The scheme is now in operation in some colleges and will be introduced in other colleges also in due course. A scheme of compulsory medical inspection has also been approved by the University Authorities.

(v) *University Lectures and Extension Lectures.*—The Syndicate arranged for the delivery of courses of University lectures and University Extension lectures in selected centres in the University area during the current academic year.

(vi) *Congresses and Conferences.*—The Syndicate deputed Rao Sahib Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, B.A., M.B., C.M., D.T.M. & H., Acting Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. G. Subrahmanyam, M.A., A.I.P. (Lond.), Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, to attend the Indian Science Congress held at Nagpur in January 1931.

(vii) Mr. L. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., member of the Syndicate and Dr. Raja B. Manikkam, M.A., Ph.D. of the Andhra Christian College, Guntūr, were deputed as delegates of the University to attend the All-Asia Educational Conference held in Benares from 26th to 30th December 1930.

(*C*) *Annāmalai University.*—(i) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan, M.A., I.E.S., is the Vice-Chancellor of the University. On his having been deputed to represent this University at the Conference of Universities of the British Empire, Mr. K. M. Khadye, M.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab), has been appointed to officiate as Vice-Chancellor for a period of four months.

(ii) The course of study and syllabuses for the various examinations conducted by this University have been for the present mostly modelled on those of the Madras University. The first Intermediate and B.A. Degree examinations of this University were conducted in March and April 1931.

Provision has been made for instruction up to the Honours standard in English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Tamil and Sanskrit. Courses in Natural Science for the Intermediate will be started from July 1931.

(iii) The teaching staff of the University having been appointed for a period of one year in the first instance the Board of Selection decided to appoint most of the members of the teaching staff for a further period of four years.

(iv) Quarters for six members of the staff have been completed and the Oriental block is almost ready for occupation. The work of installing an electric plant for the

University area is being pushed through. Schemes for water-supply and drainage have also been sanctioned.

(v) A noteworthy event was the celebration of the Founder's Day on the 8th and 9th November 1930 when Sir M. Visweswara Ayya presided and Diwan Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar, C.I.E., was the principal speaker.

(*D*) *Statistics.*—The number of students reading in the First-grade Colleges for men slightly decreased from 10,639 to 10,237, though the number of institutions continued to be the same. There was an increase in the number of students in the Honours classes from 724 to 791, of whom 238 were reading in the first year, 246 in the second year and 307 in the final year class. The number of post-graduate students also increased slightly from 131 to 137, and of these 137 students, 111 were receiving instruction in the Madras Colleges, 22 in the Trichinopoly Colleges and 4 in the Annamalai University.

The number of Second-grade Colleges decreased by one owing to the closure of the National College, Adyar; there was a corresponding decrease in their strength from 1,799 to 1,741.

The total strength of all Arts Colleges for Men on 31st March 1931, was 11,978 against 12,438, on the corresponding date in the previous year.

The number of Oriental Colleges remained the same, but the number on their rolls showed an increase from 695 to 768. As in the previous year there were three women students under instruction in the Sanskrit College at Pattambi.

The total number of Professional Colleges increased by one owing to the classification of the Training College for Pandits, Chidambaram, under this heading. The number on rolls in these institutions, however, decreased from 2,048 to 1,976 the decrease being noticeable in the Madras Law College as in the previous year, the fall being from 642 to 477. There was, however, a small increase from 922 to 953 in the total strength of the Professional Colleges maintained by other Departments.

7. *Secondary education*—(*a*) *Statistics.*—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 526 to 531. Nine secondary schools were opened, four under the management of local bodies and five under private management (four aided and one unaided); three schools—all under private management—were closed and one was reduced to the elementary grade. Eight schools opened forms above the

III, five under local bodies and three under private management. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools rose from 175,493 to 181,272—an increase of 3·29 per cent. There was also an increase in the number of girls reading in Indian secondary schools for boys from 3,566 to 4,016.

(*b*) *Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme.*—The adoption of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination in forms IV to VI of high schools was allowed with effect from the Public Examination of 1927. Whereas in that year nine schools presented candidates who answered papers in certain non-language subjects through the medium of vernacular, the corresponding figures for the examination of March 1931 was 69. The subjects most usually taught through the vernacular are elementary mathematics and history, and the languages generally employed have been Tamil and Telugu. The acceleration of the adoption of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction and examination depends largely on the supply of suitable text-books; and it is hoped that the publication of lists of scientific and technical terms will, by producing an agreed terminology, facilitate their publication and use. These lists in the different languages have been made out by a committee of honorary workers in consultation with the universities and other bodies. The labours of the committee are almost complete and thanks are due to the members for their work.

The Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board, besides performing the usual functions of the Board, was busily engaged during the period under review in considering problems arising out of the revised scheme as well as such important questions as attendance and private candidates. These latter have increased in number from 577 in 1927 to 3,769 at the last examination—a figure which raises a number of difficulties in connexion with examination. The total of 3,769 includes 52 from Pudukkōttai, Bangalore and Coorg.

It may be pointed out that the examination of last March was the last under the old Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme and the universities have agreed to the framing of transitory provisions to obviate any hardship to high school pupils reading under the old scheme. The fact that the March 1931 Examination was the last under the old scheme was no excuse for the action taken by over 200 high schools in presenting for the Public Examination all their VI form pupils, regardless of whether they were fit or not.

Their procedure was wholly unjustified and was such as to affect the standard of the examination and its results as well as being of no benefit to the unfit pupils presented.

In connexion with the revised scheme complaints have been made that the syllabuses in some subjects are too heavy. If experience shows that these apprehensions are well founded, modifications will have to be made.

(*c*) *Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public Examination.*—During the year under review, 377 institutions excluding ten in Pudukkottai, Bangalore and Coorg, presented pupils for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Examination. The number of candidates who sat for the examination from these 377 institutions increased from 18,540 to 21,481 and included 3,717 private candidates. The certificates of 21,076 (20,452 boys and 624 girls) were completed during the year : 85 pupils belonging to the depressed classes and 43 who were dependants of children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. One hundred and five Ādi-Āndhras and Ādi-Dravidas completed their certificates during the year.

As in previous years, the most popular optional subjects were History of England and India, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic and Shorthand and Typewriting.

(*d*) *Fee concessions and financial effect*—

Year.	Total.	Schools under	
		Local boards and municipalities.	Private management.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1919 ...	1,67,029	47,848	1,19,181
1924 ...	2,87,146	87,787	1,99,359
1929 ...	4,88,595	190,200	2,98,395

The statement above exhibits the figures in respect of the total amounts of fee income foregone by managements during the years 1919, 1924 and 1929. They serve to show the alarming increase in the bill for fee concessions granted in secondary schools. It may be observed that the fee income foregone in 1929 is nearly three times that in 1919. The amount of fee income foregone by local body schools alone during the year under review was Rs. 2,71,902. It is a question whether the time has not come to review the whole situation as regards the list of backward classes and the grant of concessions.

(*e*) *Accommodation*—

	For local and municipal board schools.	For aided schools.
	Rs.	Rs.
Net modified grant for 1930–31.	2·46 lakhs.	2·13 lakhs.
Expenditure in 1930–31 ...	2·46 „	2·13 „
Appropriation for 1931–32 ...	1·22 „	1·27 „
Existing commitments	7·25 „	8·57 „

This statement shows the amounts allotted towards the construction of buildings for secondary schools. It will be seen that the budget appropriation for 1930–31 has been fully spent and the appropriation for the year 1931–32 is small when compared with the existing commitments. The stringency already apparent last year has subsequently become gravely accentuated, and it follows that many desirable schemes will have to be deferred.

(*f*) During the year representations were made advocating the re-introduction of a middle school examination. One of the two main reasons advanced for favouring the proposal was that it would serve as a means of eliminating the unfit, with the further result that the headmasters would get rid of the onus of detaining boys and the worry of pressure from outside, the other finding expression in such phrases as "Standardization" and "Uniformity." There are, however, grave objections to the proposal. There is first of all the problem of unemployment in larger numbers at a lower and presumably less fit stage that would result from the introduction of the scheme. There are not enough technical or industrial schools and openings to absorb the large numbers that would want work as a result of failure in the examination. Further, a common examination for the Presidency might mean 50,000 candidates and easily lead to the cramming of the immature for a vast public examination. In themselves "Standardization" and "Uniformity" have no merit, and if it is sought to mitigate the objections to a common public examination by setting up district organizations as proposed by some District Guilds, it would merely be a confession that the difficulties are so great that no common examination is possible. It is also very doubtful how far with our large classes and methods of instruction there is any real relation between fitness and promotion and between examinations and fitness. I am not therefore prepared to raise the issue further. Promotions should no doubt be stricter, but the responsibility for this

rightly rests with the headmasters of schools. Improvements in the standard would follow if the lowest forms were taught by the highly qualified and up-to-date teachers. The importance of the teaching in the lower classes is insufficiently recognized in this Presidency and too often the least efficient and least qualified teachers are set to teach these classes. As a result the teaching is indifferent, methods are out of date and large numbers make difficult the provision of facilities for the development of those activities and powers of self-expression that are essential for sound instruction in the earlier stages of secondary education. Unfortunately large classes and overcrowding have great economic importance and are inevitable in schools which for lack of endowments depend for their existence on their fee income. Nevertheless, so long as this state of things persists, secondary education will continue to suffer.

(*g*) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 81·54 lakhs to Rs. 83·95 lakhs. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 34·43 per cent, fees 51·46 per cent and other Sources 14·11 per cent, as compared with 32·47, 51·89 and 15·64, respectively, in the previous year.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 45–14–0 as against Rs. 45–4–0 in 1929–30 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23–10–0. Fees met 44·6 per cent of the total cost in municipal and local board schools and 58·5 per cent in Aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 45·7 and 58·0.

8. *Elementary education*—(i) *Statistics.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 50,453 to 50,121, the fall being noticeable in the case of schools under private management; but the number of pupils under instruction in these institutions increased from 2,257,377 to 2,295,256, i.e., 1·7 per cent. The number of part-time and night schools also showed a decrease from 5,749 to 5,414. The percentage of male-pupils to the total male population for the Presidency was 9·5 as compared with 9·3, in the previous year, the percentages varying from 14·8 in Malabar to 5·0 in the East Gōdāvari Agency and 2·3 in the Vizagapatam Agency.

There were in the Presidency, 377 higher elementary schools for boys with standard VI, 217 with standard VII and 695 with standard VIII as the highest standard. Local boards maintained more than 50 per cent of these schools.

The total number of teachers employed in these schools increased from 94,412 to 96,067 or by 1·8 per cent. The number of schools managed by teacher-managers fell from 18,808 to 18,510, but the number of trained teachers employed in these schools increased from 7,559 to 8,119.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools was 907, of which 192 were for schools under public management.

(ii) No additional provincial subsidies were sanctioned for the opening of elementary schools for boys in the plains but sanction was accorded for the entertainment of 543 additional teachers in the board elementary schools for boys which had been opened with the aid of provincial funds sanctioned since 1924–25. The annual recurring cost of this sanction amounted to Rs. 1,17,276.

(iii) *Grants.*—Provincial grants to the extent of Rs. 37,345, being one-half of the amount required for the construction of elementary school buildings under local bodies, were promised for payment on the post-payment system. The grant paid from Provincial funds in 1930–31 to local bodies towards the cost of construction of school-buildings was Rs. 82,626, as against Rs. 1,10,707 in 1929–30 and Rs. 83,700 in 1928–29.

(iv) *Panchayat schools.*—During the year under report 112 new schools under the control of the village panchayats were started; the total number of panchayat schools at the end of the year was 1,350 as against 1,286 in the previous year. Though provision was made in the budget for 1930–31 for 1,412 single-teacher schools and for the entertainment of 286 additional teachers, it was not found possible to utilize the entire provision.

The largest number of panchayat schools was in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem and Tanjore, the figures being 468, 152, 240 and 108, respectively.

The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year in panchayat schools was 45,379 against 44,887 of the previous year, while the average attendance declined from 42,408 in 1929–30 to 42,038. Out of the total number of pupils, 4,536 were girls and 3,995 were Ādi-Drāvidas.

The total actual expenditure from Provincial funds under Teaching Grant in panchayat schools was Rs. 2,56,965 against Rs. 2,57,276 of the previous year and on equipment Rs. 9,786 against Rs. 19,539-4-0 of the previous year.

The number of panchayat school buildings at the end of the year was 646. A sum of Rs. 28,530 was actually

spent from Provincial funds on the construction of panchayat school buildings.

(v) *Compulsion.*—Only one new scheme of compulsion was sanctioned during the year, compulsion for boys of school-age being introduced in four wards of Vizagapatam Municipality. The working of the scheme of compulsion as an experimental measure in the Saidapet Taluk was reviewed during the year and recommendations were made to Government to abandon the further working of the scheme in its present form and to limit the scope of compulsion to particular areas within the taluk. The working of the scheme at Saidapet has revealed the many difficulties which have to be faced before free and compulsory elementary education can become universal. Compulsion was introduced in the Saidapet taluk in November 1928; but the figures for enrolment and attendance for the year 1930–31 show that it has hardly been effective and that the duration of school-life has not improved when compared with the duration of school-life in non-compulsory areas. The following table indicates the position:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Standard I	5,240	5,871	4,798
Do. II	1,441	1,905	1,989
Do. III	900	1,095	1,103
Do. IV	452	602	517
Do. V	91	142	167
Total ...	8,124	9,615	8,574

Further, the figures for average attendance show a total many thousands less than the total for enrolment, this being the case even in the first standard. Obviously, adequate steps have not been taken to make compulsion effective. The problem has, however, been complicated by the fact that within the compulsory area there is a large Ādi-Drāvida population and on investigation it has been found impossible in most places to enforce the attendance of Ādi-Drāvida pupils in caste schools without causing serious consequences to the Ādi-Drāvida population itself. Experience in Saidapet taluk has shown that, although it is the avowed policy of Government to throw open all classes of schools to pupils of depressed class origin, in practice, when compulsion has been introduced, this policy often breaks down. In several places in Saidapet taluk the admission of Ādi-Drāvida pupils into the caste schools resulted in a

complete and successful economic boycott of the Ādi-Drāvida population; and compulsion only resulted in depriving the Ādi-Drāvida parent of his means of livelihood and even in the closure of shops to his custom. The starting of separate schools for Ādi-Drāvidas throughout the compulsory area is economically and educationally unsound and is also contrary to clearly expressed policy. But in the absence of such provision and with the continuance of caste prejudice it appears almost impossible to make the scheme of compulsion in Saidapet taluk a success, despite the best official and non-official efforts.

(vi) *Consolidation and concentration of elementary schools.*—The orders of Government on Mr. Champion's report on the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools were received during the year. The recommendations contained in the report were generally accepted by Government and all local bodies have been advised by Government to prepare schemes for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools in the light of the suggestions made in the report. The preparation of such schemes takes time and the process naturally must be a gradual one as consideration has to be given to existing schools and to the interests of special communities.

(vii) *Committee on Physical Education in elementary schools for boys.*—The Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of Physical Education in elementary schools for boys submitted its report, and the recommendations contained in it are under the consideration of Government.

(viii) *Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.*—The recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in regard to education were considered by Government and orders were passed inviting the attention of the Director to the various suggestions made by the Commission in connection with the development of mass education.

(ix) *Hartog Committee's Report.*—The review on the Growth of Education in British India by the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission was considered and detailed remarks on the review were submitted to Government.

(x) *Amendments to Acts.*—During the year under review the Madras Local Boards Amendment Act of 1930 and the Madras District Municipalities' Act of 1930 were brought into force.

(xi) *Elementary Education Officer.*—At the close of the year Government sanctioned the continuance of the temporary post of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction for a further period of two years. During the course of the year he toured in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Chittoor, North Arcot, North Malabar, South Malabar, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. While on tour the Deputy Director was able to do extensive inspection work, visit large numbers of rural schools, do propaganda in village areas, and hold conferences and have discussions with officers of all grades. He was also able personally to meet a large number of presidents of local bodies and District Educational Councils.

(xii) *General.*—In recent years quantitative expansion has been the main feature of the progress of elementary education as revealed year after year in the reports on Public Instruction. The number of pupils under instruction, the number of schools and the total amount spent on elementary education have increased at a very rapid rate. In other words, on the statistical side progress has been remarkable, and if the progress of elementary education could be judged only by the quantitative advance made, there would be every reason for satisfaction. During the last decade recognized elementary schools have increased in number from 33,624 to 50,121 and their strength from 1,371,779 to 2,295,256; that is to say, nearly 20,000 additional schools have been brought into existence and 1,000,000 additional pupils have been brought under instruction. Further, a much larger number of rural areas have been provided with schools. Since 1921 the number of villages with a population of 2,000 or less which are provided with one or more elementary schools has increased from 14,353 to 27,775. During the same period 25 municipalities and 7 taluk boards have introduced compulsion (in the case of the latter in select areas) and 32 municipalities and 120 taluk boards have levied education cess. In other directions also striking advance has been made during the past decade. Trained teachers have increased from 22,793 to 52,551, the number of secondary trained teachers alone rising from under 700 to 4,000. While the total direct expenditure on elementary education has risen from Rs. 106·49 lakhs to Rs. 233·02 lakhs, the expenditure from Provincial funds alone has increased from Rs. 43·99 lakhs to Rs. 128·27 lakhs.

It has, however, unfortunately to be admitted that, while such figures indicate one aspect of progress, they do not in

any way correctly indicate the extent to which the system of elementary education has been making a satisfactory contribution to the spread of permanent literacy in this Presidency. Recently, there has been a gradual realization that, while there has been a rapid quantitative advance, the quality of the output from the schools has by no means been equally satisfactory. In consequence, the main feature of the work done during the year under review has been the effort which has been made to devise further means whereby the duration of school-life may be prolonged, the attendance of children at school made more regular and the total contribution of permanent literates to the population increased. An analysis of the standardwar strength of existing elementary schools reveals a disquieting state of affairs and shows that in many cases an adequate return for the money spent is not being obtained. During the year under review the total enrolment in boys' elementary schools in the first five standards was as follows :—

Standard	I	1,164,788
Do.	II	451,899
Do.	III	321,161
Do.	IV	236,194
Do.	V	76,793

It is natural that in the spread of mass education, there should be a disproportionately large number of pupils in the 1st standard, but a drop over 700,000 between the 1st and the 2nd standard is entirely abnormal and shows that much has yet to be done to get rid of wastage and stagnation. It cannot be assumed that a child has acquired permanent literacy unless he has read through at least four standards and been made fit for entry into the 5th standard. But in 1930–31 there were 50,121 boys' elementary schools and the figures show that these schools were only able to contribute 236,194 boys in the 4th standard and 76,793 in the 5th. If reaching the 4th standard is taken as the test of literacy, the schools are contributing on the average only four literates each per annum. If, however, the safer test of those who have passed into the 5th standard is accepted, the schools are each contributing on the average less than two literates per annum. The total expenditure from all sources on these schools was Rs. 189·68 lakhs, the Provincial contribution being Rs. 105·42 lakhs. It is obvious that unless more effective steps are taken to prevent wastage the return for the very large expenditure will continue to be inadequate.

The main difficulties which contribute to the unsatisfactory condition of mass education may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(i) The inadequacy of supervision;

(ii) the low general and professional qualifications of teachers;

(iii) the ephemeral character of many schools;

(iv) the large difference between average attendance and enrolment;

(v) the unsatisfactory nature of much of the teaching;

(vi) the insufficiency of staff; and

(vii) the condition of life of the great majority of parents who, for economic and other reasons, are opposed to the continuance of their children at school.

These defects mainly account for the difficulties which stand in the way of retaining children at school and passing them steadily from standard to standard. It is sometimes not realized that the main problem of elementary education in this Presidency is no longer the provision of schools but the filling up of the existing school provision. In the 50,121 elementary schools for boys there are 96,067 teachers. Leaving aside the question of accommodation, if these teachers were each handling a class of 35 pupils, over 3,360,000 pupils would be under instruction as against the present total of 2,295,000. Moreover, if the strength in each of the standards II, III and IV were even 60 per cent of the strength in standard I, the four standards would have a total enrolment of 3,260,000 as against an existing enrolment of 2,174,000. Elementary schools for boys contain large number of children above school-age and a large number of girls; but, in this connection it is significant that the total number of boys of school-going age is approximately only 3,000,000.

The problem of the retention of children at school has engaged the attention of the department throughout the year under review and various steps have been taken to bring to the notice of all classes of managements the reason for the existing wastage and to advise departmental officers and others as to the methods to be adopted to surmount the difficulties. In every local area schemes for the concentration and amalgamation of schools have been under consideration with a view to eliminating the waste which occurs in the overlapping of staff, accommodation and equipment.

All inspecting officers have been informed that while making their inspection of aided schools for grant purposes they must investigate the extent to which schools are contributing to literacy and take into account any neglect by teachers of pupils which causes continued stagnation in one standard and any personal efforts made by teachers to retain children at school throughout the lower elementary course. All local bodies have also been advised to instruct the teachers in their employ to do personal propaganda and to take a direct interest in the continued retention of their pupils at school. It has been suggested to all managements that each school should maintain an up-to-date census record of the number of children of school-age in the local area, and that it is part of the duty of teachers to pay house to house visits for purposes of maintaining the record and for being in close touch with the parents of pupils. All inspecting officers have been encouraged to form local Parents' Associations and at every inspection to meet and discuss with the villagers the problems connected with the local school. The system of making promotions in elementary schools has been investigated and steps have been taken to put an end to the abnormal stagnation of pupils, particularly in the 1st standard; and it has to be noted that it is standard I which is most neglected though it is precisely in this standard that good individual teaching is required if pupils are to progress and parents to believe in education. Again, the adjustment of school hours so as to meet the needs of poor pupils who are required for industrial, agricultural and domestic labour has been under consideration and managements have been advised, with reference to the rules framed under the Elementary Education Act, to adjust hours in accordance with local needs and conditions. An investigation has also been set on foot to find out how far school holidays and vacations are arranged to suit periods of industrial activity and more particularly harvest time in the villages.

In view of the impossibility of providing within a reasonably short time all rural areas with separate elementary schools for girls and the great expense involved all inspecting officers have been advised that in rural areas with a population of less than 2,000 in which there are no girls' schools every endeavour must be made to treat boys' schools as mixed schools making provision for all boys and girls of school-age. Deputy and Junior Deputy Inspectors

have been specially reminded that it is as much their duty to look to the education of girls in such areas as it is to supervise the education of boys.

9. *Special education—(a) Training schools.*—There was no increase in the total number of Training and Sessional schools under Government management, but there was an increase in the number of students undergoing training from 8,874 to 9,138. Of these, 1,341 were of the Secondary grade, 4,117 of the Higher Elementary grade, and 3,680 of the Lower Elementary grade as against 1,304, 3,895, and 3,675, respectively, in the previous year.

During the year under review an additional Higher Elementary class was also opened on a temporary basis in the Government Training School, Ranipet, as also one for two years in the Government Training School, Udayagiri, in the Ganjām Agency.

The number of aided training schools decreased by 1 to 22, as the Sri Minakshi Training College for Pandits, Chidambaram, has been classified this year under "Professional colleges," but the number of students under training in these institutions increased from 2,026 to 2,130. The number in each of the Secondary Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary grades was 353, 1,283 and 494, as against 301, 1,208 and 517, respectively, in the previous year.

Taking into consideration the students under training in Government as well as Aided Training schools, it will be observed that there is an increase in the number of teachers of the Higher Elementary grade though the number of teachers of the Lower Elementary grade remains more or less the same. The elimination of the teachers of the Lower Elementary grade, which the Department has been attempting, is progressing by slow stages and proposals are under consideration for the acceleration of this process. The abolition of the Lower Elementary section in many of the training institutions under Government management and the restriction of admissions into the Lower Elementary sections of both Government as well as Aided Training institutions to teachers belonging to the depressed and backward classes are under contemplation. It is essential for the progress of elementary education to recruit teachers of higher general educational qualifications than those possessed by teachers of the Lower Elementary grade.

The number of Board Sessional schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., six, but the strength fell

from 143 to 141. Considerable doubt exists as regards the utility of these sessional schools, the existence of which appears to be inconsistent with the policy of Government which has for its object the gradual elimination of teachers of the Lower Elementary grade. The number of depressed class teachers who have read up to standard V and who are thus qualified for admission to training in the Lower grade is now fairly large and the continued existence of the Sessional schools is not necessary. The question of their abolition was therefore taken up for consideration towards the end of the period under review, but the orders for their abolition were passed only after the close of the year.

Training School-leaving Certificate Examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the Training School-leaving Certificate Examination was 10,608, of whom 8,516 were men and 2,092 were women. The number of candidates that passed the examination was 7,348, of whom 5,907 were men and 1,441 were women. The numbers examined for the Secondary, Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary grades were 1,501, 5,045 and 4,062, respectively, and the numbers that passed in these grades were 1,157, 3,632 and 2,559, respectively.

The revised scheme of studies referred to in last year's report was given effect to during the year under review.

(*b*) *Commercial schools.*—There was a fall in the strength of the two Schools of Commerce under Government management at Calicut and Vizagapatam from 321 to 269, while there was a small increase in the number on rolls of the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, from 162 to 171. The co-operative class opened in the Institute was 40 strong in July 1930 (of which 8 were from the Co-operative Department) but the strength fell to 33 in the second term. There was, however, a slight increase from 45 to 53 in the technical classes attached to the institution.

The three commercial schools recognized and aided by the department had an accession in their strength from 357 to 371. The number of unaided schools increased from 33 to 35, though there was no appreciable increase (from 863 to 864) in the number of pupils under instruction in these schools.

(*c*) *Agricultural schools.*—The following is extracted from the Report of the Director of Agriculture :—

The Agricultural school, Taliparamba, did not function as satisfactorily as it used to do during the early years of its

existence in spite of the usual propaganda by demonstrators inviting the attention of boys belonging to the agricultural classes to the work of the school. Twelve boys were admitted in the first year, of whom four left in the course of the year. In the second year, there were eight admissions so that the total strength of the school was only 16 as against 23 in the previous year. Though the school seems to have enjoyed some popularity during the first few years after its opening there is at present no demand from the agricultural classes for the kind of education that is imparted in the school. The course of instruction followed in the school does not meet the need of the agricultural community as the period of study, viz., two years, seems to be too long a period for the boys to be kept away from their parents who need their presence during the busy seasons. Again, it is not popular with the non-agricultural community as the course does not qualify people for employment under Government. One way of mending the state of affairs would be to institute short practical courses in farm-management and its allied branches, thus affording facilities for young men to take short courses in insect pests and diseases, dairying, poultry management and the like, which would enable them to utilize the training with profit when they go back to their farms.

The school at Usilampatti continued to be under the management of the Madura District Board. The attendance at school was not encouraging. Of the five admitted in the first year, three left in the course of the year. There were only 13 students in the second year.

The Farm Labourers' schools at Anakapalle, Palur and Coimbatore continued to function with success. It is gratifying to note that these schools are supplying a want, viz., the general elementary education of the children of labourers at and near the agricultural stations and the inculcation of improved methods of farming practice.

(*d*) *Engineering schools.*—There was an increase in the number of students reading in the Government school of Engineering, Vizagapatam, from 104 to 107.

(*e*) *Industrial and technical schools.*—In the Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries there were 5,527 students under instruction as compared with 5,608 in the previous year.

The following information is taken from the report of the Director of Industries on industrial education in the Presidency.

During the year under review the following scholarships were awarded :—

(i) Four scholarships tenable in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay;

(ii) two scholarships tenable in the Engineering College attached to the Benares Hindu University;

(iii) seven post-graduate scholarships tenable in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and

(iv) one for the study of Mining Engineering and Geology at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

In addition to these, seven scholars were undergoing training in the United Kingdom at the end of the year. Further, a batch of three students was selected to undergo a combined theoretical and practical course extending over a period of three years in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute.

The teachers' training section attached to the aided school of cabinet-making at Tindivanam continued to function very satisfactorily during the year and to produce a type of teacher likely to raise the efficiency of the schools in which they are employed. The pupil-teachers' training sections attached to the two aided girls' schools in Madras and Palmanair also had a very successful year's work and the training provided in these institutions is already bearing fruit in the improvement apparent in the teaching in girls' schools in which the ex-pupil teachers are now employed.

The total amount of grant distributed among the aided industrial schools amounted to Rs. 2,20,776.

(*f*) *Schools of Art or Music.*—The strength of the Municipal Art Class at Kumbakōnam fell from 333 to 302, while the number reading in the Raja Annāmalai Music College, Chidambaram, increased from 14 to 21. The Sri Vijiarama Music school, Vizianagram, had a total of 40 pupils on its rolls as in 1929–30.

(*g*) *Manual training.*—There were 304 Manual Training classes with an approximate strength of 38,199 at work at the end of the year under review as against 267 classes with a strength of 36,458, on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Besides the above classes, 44 Manual Training classes were attached to the Madras Corporation Elementary schools. The pupils under instruction in these classes numbered 2,690.

As Manual Training has come to be compulsory for high school pupils under the revised S.S.L.C. scheme, the number of high schools introducing Manual Training is steadily on the increase.

In the Art Masters Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, 13 students were under training, as against 17 in the previous year.

The strength of the special Manual Training classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was ten in the first year and ten in the second. The first batch of students trained under the new system was relieved in March 1931.

(*h*) *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates registered for the two grades was 10,688, of whom 2,153 were for the Higher and 8,535 for the Lower. The number examined was 10,025, of whom 2,935 were successful. One hundred and six candidates of the Higher and 394 of the Lower grade were women, of whom 54 and 171, respectively, were successful. The majority of the candidates for the Lower grade took up Drawing and Commercial subjects. Twelve Diplomas and 72 Group certificates were issued during the year.

There were on 31st March 1931, 51,060 students receiving instruction of a technical character as compared with 46,862 in the previous year. Of the former, 2,614 were receiving Art education, 1,438 Technical education in Engineering subjects and Telegraphy, 44,640 Industrial education including Agriculture and 2,368 Commercial education.

(*i*) *Sanskrit education.*—Though there was no increase in the number of Sanskrit colleges, their strength rose from 447 to 519. Advanced and elementary Sanskrit schools decreased from 134 to 131 and their strength from 5,427 to 5,205. This is due to the closure of three schools (one advanced and two elementary).

The number of candidates who appeared for the Public Examination after completing the Advanced course in Sanskrit schools was 391 (including five women). Of these, 348 (including one woman) were declared eligible for admission to University Courses of Study; 128 for Siromani or Vidya Praveena course; 124 for Vidwan or Ubaya Basha Praveena and 96 for either of the courses. The woman candidate was declared eligible for the Vidwan or Ubaya Basha Praveena course.

10. *Women's education*—(*a*) *General statistics.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian girls increased from 5,509 to 5,862 and their strength from 340,942 to 366,413. The number of girls reading in all grades of school was 703,060 as compared with 667,332, on the 31st March 1930.

(*b*) *Collegiate.*—As in the previous year there were five colleges for women but the number of students reading in these institutions rose from 404 to 441. Besides these, 141 women students were reading in Arts Colleges for men as against 139, in the year previous. There were 66 women students in the Government Medical Colleges. The two Teachers' Training Colleges for Women at Madras had a total strength of 59.

(*c*) *Secondary.*—The number of high schools increased by one owing to the opening of the Lady Sankaran Nayar Girls' school at Ottapalam. There was an increase of one under middle schools also as a result of the opening of forms I—III in the Government Girls' school at Conjeeveram. There were 43 high schools and 29 middle schools and the total strength of these schools rose from 15,784 to 16,802. Exclusive of the boys reading in girls' schools and inclusive of girls reading in boys' schools, 20,213 girls were receiving secondary education against 18,837 in the previous year.

(*d*) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls increased from 5,298 to 5,648 and their strength from 318,791 to 342,852. The number of schools closed during the year was 200 and the number opened 550. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys rose from 328,043 to 342,233.

The system of subsidizing local bodies to enable them to open new elementary schools for girls in centres with a population of 2,000 and above and special elementary schools for Muslim girls in centres in which there are 1,000 or more Muslim inhabitants continued. In pursuance of this policy sanction was accorded to the opening of 245 new schools for girls with the aid of provincial funds, involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 86,460. Of these 21 were for Muslim girls. Sanction was also accorded to the employment of 240 additional teachers in schools opened with the aid of provincial funds sanctioned since 1927-28. The annual extra cost is Rs. 57,600.

The entertainment of an additional teacher in an existing Board Elementary School for girls in the Agency Tracts was sanctioned, the annual extra cost being Rs. 228.

The number of teachers employed in these schools rose from 13,273 to 14,344 of whom 10,862 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 32 as compared with 33 in 1929–30. Sixty-three new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools out of which ten were for schools under public management.

(*e*) *Special education.*—The number of Government training schools for women teachers rose from 37 to 38, owing to the opening of a lower elementary training school at Vaniyambadi. The number under training in these schools also increased from 1,533 to 1,673.

There was also an increase of one in the number of aided training schools on account of the opening of the Sacred Heart Training School for Women at Srīvilliputtūr.

The total number of training schools for women under all managements increased from 58 to 60 and the number undergoing training in them increased from 2,694 to 2,923, of whom 356 were of the secondary grade, 1,876 of the higher elementary grade and 691 of the lower elementary grade.

The strength of the two medical schools for women was 155 and the number receiving instruction in the School of Indian Medicine, Madras, 26.

(*f*) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on Arts Colleges for Women was Rs. 2,29,434 and the average cost per student was Rs. 516. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for Indian girls rose from Rs. 47·31 lakhs, to Rs. 53·02 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 77·67 per cent, fees 3·58 per cent and other sources 18·75 per cent, as compared with 79·62, 4·06 and 16·32, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 59–11–7 and that in an elementary school Rs. 13–4–6.

11. *European education.*—There was a fall in the number of institutions for Europeans by two, from 84 to 82, by the closure of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway school at Arkonam and St. John's school at Vizagapatam. The first of these two was a primary school for boys, the second a primary girls' school. Owing to the conversion of the South Indian Railway school (primary for girls) at Madura into a boys' school, there was a decrease of two under primary schools for girls and the number for primary boys remained the same. The number of high and middle schools for boys and girls continued to be the same as in the previous year.

The strength in these schools showed a little increase from 10,824 to 10,834. The number of Indians reading in European schools was 1,564. The strength of the two training schools for Mistresses increased from 45 to 48. The number of European students in Arts and Professional Colleges during the year was 143 as against 118 and 106, in the two preceding years.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, continued to show a very fine record of work.

The two training schools for Mistresses continued to work during the year and the difficulty as regards staffing European schools has been with men rather than with women. Unless members of the domiciled community come forward it will not be possible for European schools to have as well qualified staffs as are found in Indian schools. Two men were sent to Ghora Gali last year, but this is a slow and expensive process. Moreover, students under training are required simultaneously to study for the Punjab Intermediate. Consequently, it would be better and cheaper if, in future, Anglo-Indian men were trained in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. A few have undergone this training in the past and there is no reason why more should not do so in the future.

The total number of teachers employed in European schools increased from 735 to 752. Of these teachers, 555 were trained, 77 certificated but untrained, and 120 untrained and uncertificated, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 540, 67 and 128, respectively. It will be noted from the above details that there was an increase in the number of trained teachers and a decrease in the number of untrained and uncertificated teachers.

There are two technical schools, one in Madras and the other in Bellary. The chief subject taught in these schools is Dress-making. Singing, Domestic Science and Manual Training continued to be provided for in the Special Subjects Centre. The Singing and Domestic Science work were in charge of Mrs. Craven and Miss Park.

In connection with the Code of Regulations for European Schools a number of changes were made having in view either the simplification of the Code or the bringing of it, so far as possible, into line with the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code. The more important changes made during the year are indicated below :—

(i) The period of mortgage in the case of building grants has been reduced from 40 to 30 years in cases where the grant is under Rs. 50,000 ;

(ii) The Elementary Mathematics High School syllabus has been considerably lightened and a language introduced under middle school optional subjects to facilitate the study of Latin or French in a University course, as vernacular in European schools does not reach a sufficiently high standard for a University course;

(iii) A specimen form of agreement to be entered into by the teachers with the management in European schools has been incorporated in the Code;

(iv) The minimum age of cadets to become eligible for a grant has been raised from 13 to 14; and

(v) The period during which a teacher who has received stipends from Provincial funds has to serve in a recognized school within the jurisdiction of the Madras Educational Department has been increased from 2 to 3 years. This applies to women teachers also.

In the European Schools Examinations, 85 candidates out of 156 who appeared for the High School Examination and 119 out of the 260 who appeared for the Middle School Examinations came out successful. In the High School Examination 46 of the successful candidates were women, while in the Middle School Examination 74 women were successful.

It may be stated in general that progress has been made in European schools, though complaints are made as to the standard reached, particularly in vernacular and English. There are ample scholarships to provide educational opportunity to the poor and deserving, but undoubtedly the most important problem that has to be considered in connection with the Anglo-Indian community is that of employment and career.

Large building schemes are being carried out in connection with St. Bede's, San Thomé, and Montford High School, Yercaud, and substantial grants have been given to these schools and to St. John's Vestry Middle School, Trichinopoly. Further schemes have been under contemplation at Cannanore, Coimbatore and Ootacamund.

The total expenditure on European education rose from Rs. 25·76 lakhs to Rs. 26·19 lakhs. This sum includes Rs. 2,376 spent towards the training of European teachers at the Chelmsford Training Class at Ghora Gali and Rs. 5,350 paid as scholarship to European students reading in Indian Arts Colleges. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 33·6 per cent, fees 26·4 per cent and other sources 40·0 per cent, against 33·1 per cent, 26·6 per cent and 40·3 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

12. *Muhammadan education—(a) General statistics.*—There was an increase in the number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans from 3,902 to 3,913, while their strength rose from 226,449 to 231,768. Private institutions also had a small increase from 572 to 579 but the number of pupils in them fell from 25,261 to 24,035.

(*b*) *Collegiate.*—The number of students reading in colleges rose from 406 to 426. Of these, 104 were reading in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 16 in the Islamia College, Vaniyambadi. Besides these, there were 194 students in the two Arabic colleges at Vellore and Kurnool.

Seventy-four students were reading in professional colleges as compared with 67 last year.

(*c*) *Secondary.*—The number of secondary schools for Muhammadan boys decreased by one, as the Himayathul Islamiah Middle School, Calicut, became a higher elementary school during the year. There was, however, a small increase in the strength of these schools from 3,768 to 3,808. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians rose from 11,376 to 11,905.

The percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the total number in the secondary stage of school education was five.

(*d*) *Mappilla education.*—Two special features in regard to Mappilla education during the year under review were (1) the opening of a sessional school for the training of Mollahs and Musaliars and (2) a proposal for the formation of education committees in the villages. The chief problem in regard to elementary education among the Mappillas is that of wastage. Unduly high as the wastage is in all classes of elementary education it is higher still in the case of Muhammadan schools and highest of all in Mappilla schools. As was pointed out in the Hartog Committee Report, the problem in regard to Muhammadan education is not so much getting the children to school as retaining them there. The object of training Musaliars is partly the elimination of prejudice and partly the provision of a class of teachers who will be able to teach secular as well as religious subjects. Village committees are proposed to be formed and their working will be watched with interest. They will be constituted with leading residents, including the Adigari, as members. It is hoped by enlisting their help and interest to secure an improvement in attendance and in the duration of school life.

For girls the Inspectress suggests emphasis on practical handicrafts in schools so as to give an industrial bias to

schools. She also pleads for greater facilities for training for Mappilla girls and an increased number of scholarships.

There was a fall in the number of public elementary schools for Mappilla boys from 1,514 to 1,495, while there was an increase in their strength from 106,770 to 107,034. The slight decrease in the number is due to the closure of irregularly worked schools. The number and strength of private Quran schools also fell from 164 schools with 8,200 pupils to 144 schools with 5,435 pupils. In the case of girls' schools, there was an increase in their number from 123 to 153 and in their strength from 5,799 to 7,105.

The number of Mappilla pupils reading in schools not intended for them in the Malabar District was 4,736 (4,311 boys and 425 girls).

In the South Kanara District there were 84 boys' schools and 11 girls' schools and the number reading in them was 5,152 and 376, respectively. The decrease in the number of schools as compared with last year (84 as against 91) is due to the amalgamation of a few schools and the closure of a few others for want of financial support.

Compulsion was in force in the municipalities of Calicut and Tellicherry in North Malabar and in the municipality of Cochin and in some selected amsams in three taluks of South Malabar District. As elsewhere compulsion is not yet effective.

The thirty scholarships for Mappillas in higher standards of elementary schools and the 220 special Mappilla scholarships tenable in standards IV and V in Walluvanad and Ernad were awarded during the year. The twenty scholarships tenable in the vernacular classes of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, were also sanctioned. Fifty-one special scholarships were held by Mappilla girls reading in girls' schools.

In order to stimulate the growth of special night schools the managements of high and higher elementary schools in the Malabar District have started adult education centres. Ten such centres were started during the year. These have better staff than the ordinary useless night schools and are efficiently supervised. They do not confine themselves to the teaching of the 3 R's only but also teach hygiene, civics and general knowledge and geography.

As regards the staffing of Mappilla schools for boys in Malabar both Mappilla and non-Mappilla teachers were employed. There were in all 4,558 teachers, of whom 2,721 were Mappillas and 1,837 non-Mappillas. Out of

2,721 Mappilla teachers, 865 were trained, 10 of the secondary grade, 171 of the higher elementary grade and 684 of the lower elementary grade. Mappilla teachers are trained chiefly at Mallapuram in the higher and lower elementary grades. In the school at that place there were under training 237 Mappilla teachers. Including these there were in the district as a whole 299 Mappilla men undergoing training.

In girls' schools there were 281 teachers, of whom 247 were women (100 Mappilla, the rest being non-Mappilla). Of the 100 Mappilla women teachers, 46 were trained.

One of the two secondary schools for Mappillas which were in existence on 31st March 1930 became a higher elementary school during the course of the year. In the remaining school the number under instruction was 88, the highest class in the institution being Form IV. The total number of Mappilla boys and girls reading in secondary schools in Malabar was 988 and 14, respectively.

There were also twenty Mappilla students under instruction in the Intermediate classes of the colleges in Malabar.

(*e*) *Education in the Laccadives.*—The four schools in the islands of Androth, Kalpani, Agathi and Kavarathi were inspected in February and March of this year by the special officer. Although Government have sanctioned the appointment of new teachers for these schools, it has been found extremely difficult to persuade teachers from the mainland to go there. One of the island students under training in the Government Training School at Mallapuram is now qualifying himself for the higher elementary certificate and will soon be going back.

The readers in use in the Island schools continued to be popular but it is reported that they are not all suited to conditions in the Islands.

It is also reported that there is an adult class with fifteen members in the school at Androth which is doing very well.

(*f*) The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education rose from Rs. 22·97 lakhs to Rs. 24·78 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 79·00 per cent, fees 2·98 per cent and other sources 18·02 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 76·06, 2·25 and 21·09.

13. *Education of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes.*—The number of public institutions mainly

intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose from 11,114 to 11,324, and their strength from 347,408 to 354,248.

There was a slight increase in the number and strength of private schools for these classes, the number of schools being 323 schools with 7,991 pupils, as against 307 schools with 6,865 pupils in the previous year.

The total number of Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra pupils in all public schools increased from 297,304 (242,963 boys and 54,341 girls) to 301,917 (244,431 boys and 57,486 girls), i.e., by 2 per cent.

One hundred and six pupils of these classes completed their Secondary School-leaving Certificates during the year, while 258 were successful in the Training School-leaving Certificate Examination and of the latter 9 were women.

The number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them during 1930–31 was 28,625 against 24,762 of the previous year, excluding the Agency. The number of pupils increased by 3,863. In the Agency tracts the number of these pupils increased from 1,718 to 1,791.

There was a notable increase in the districts of Chingleput, Ramnad, North Arcot and Salem.

During the year under report, 122 schools were held in agraharams, chavadis, etc., and 163 in rented buildings inaccessible to depressed classes as against 133 and 155, respectively, in 1929–30. The number of buildings constructed during the year in places accessible to all classes was 58 as against 81 in the previous year. Of 17,851 schools under public management in the plains, 16,581 schools were accessible to the children of depressed classes and in 7,267 the children of depressed classes were admitted freely.

During the year, the question of framing a rule under the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 making it a condition of recognition that school buildings should be accessible to all classes was considered and a draft rule has been published.

In 1930–31, Government ordered "that local bodies should realize that separate schools for depressed classes are being allowed to continue as a result of opposition of caste men in the past to the free admission of their children with depressed pupils and that persistent efforts should be made to overcome this opposition by the compulsory admission of depressed class pupils in general schools." Government have also advised local bodies that in cases where the caste pupils

deserted schools on the admission of pupils of depressed classes "they should on no account yield to the pressure of caste men and allow the depressed class pupils to be withdrawn from the school but should retain the pupils in the school until the villagers reconcile themselves to the new situation."

To promote the admission of depressed class children in general schools the inspecting officers have been informed that special efforts should be made to encourage the employment of teachers of these classes in schools not specially intended for them.

A special allowance to teachers who do satisfactory work in securing the admission of children of depressed classes into schools not specially intended for them is given by the Taluk Board, Sivaganga (Ramnad District).

During the year under review, special attention was paid to the condition of elementary schools maintained by the Labour Department and the attention of Government was drawn to the fact that in many cases the schools compared unsatisfactorily with the ordinary taluk board and aided schools. It was further suggested to Government that, in the areas in which Government have decided that the policy of admitting pupils of all castes freely into public schools could not at present be carried out, it was essential that separate Ādi-Drāvida schools provided by Government or other agencies should be maintained as efficiently as the existing public schools. As a result of this correspondence the Commissioner of Labour issued instructions to his subordinates that when new buildings are sanctioned for labour schools they should as far as possible be erected near to but outside the cheries, that untrained Ādi-Drāvida teachers should be replaced by trained caste men when trained Ādi-Drāvida teachers are not available and that a minimum standard of equipment should be prescribed.

The progress of the education of depressed classes in schools under the Labour Department has been reported on as follows :—

(i) *Schools.*—As usual the opening of separate schools for the depressed classes was limited to localities where there were no educational facilities at all or where the existing taluk boards or private schools were inaccessible to depressed classes. To avoid duplication of agencies the District Educational Officers were invariably consulted and their consent obtained before new schools were started. At the close of the official year 1930-31 there were 1,784 labour

schools in the 21 districts in which the special staff of the Labour Department is at work. Sixty-three thousand six hundred and four pupils (52,858 boys and 10,746 girls) received education in the Labour schools. Besides the above, six schools for the Koravas in the Salem District, a school for the Sugalis in Kurnool District and the Higher Elementary school at Masulipatam were also maintained by the Labour Department during the year. The medical inspection of the boys in the Labour Day schools situated in compulsory areas was conducted during the year.

(ii) *Scholarships.*—In order to help the poor and deserving students among the depressed classes, scholarships were awarded during the year for general education and also for technical courses of study as in the previous years.

Three hundred and eighty-seven fresh grants (387) and 967 renewals of scholarships for general education in schools were made during the year. The value of such scholarships for general education in schools ranged from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 7 per mensem.

Collegiate scholarships for general education were also awarded to students who were boarders in the hostels maintained by the department and who failed to secure any scholarship from the educational department. Eight such scholarships were awarded during the year and the rate raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 14 per mensem.

Thirty-five residential scholarships at Rs. 18 each per mensem for 9 months and 15 residential scholarships at Rs. 25 per mensem for 9 months were awarded to deserving depressed class pupils reading in secondary schools and colleges.

The industrial scholarships are intended for students learning carpentry, metal work, fitting and driving, electric wiring, weaving, mechanical engineering, engraving, lace making and other courses of industrial training. One hundred and sixty-nine scholarships were granted to students undergoing one or other of the above courses and the rates ranged from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 7 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 394 was granted to Industrial scholarship-holders who completed satisfactorily their courses during the year.

As many depressed class pupils were anxious to learn motor-car mechanism and the rates for industrial scholarships were too low for the course, the sanction of Government was specially obtained for the award of scholarships at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem to deserving depressed class pupils. Ten such scholarships were awarded during the

year. Ten commercial scholarships were also awarded during the year to deserving depressed class pupils.

(iii) *Exemption from examination fees.*—Deserving depressed class pupils appearing for various examinations were exempted from payment of examination fees.

(iv) *Stipends for teachers' training.*—Stipends were granted during the year at the rate of Rs. 10½ per mensem to depressed class teachers employed by the Labour Department who were undergoing training. There were 22 fresh grants and 25 renewals during the year. The stipends granted to twelve fishermen teachers were also renewed during the year.

Besides the above, an expenditure of Rs. 989–15–0 was incurred on grants to deserving depressed class pupils reading in schools and colleges for expenses connected with the purchase of books, etc., and payment of fees.

(v) *Hostels.*—The Paddison Hostel, Royapettah (Madras), the Slater Hostel, Perambur (Madras), the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Masulipatam (Kistna), the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Calicut, and the Sundaracharlu Hostel, Salem, were maintained by the Labour Department during the year.

(vi) *Boarding grants.*—As usual boarding grants at rates varying from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 15 per mensem were sanctioned for depressed class pupils in the several parts of the Presidency, the total number of such grants being 217 during the year.

(vii) *Grants to private bodies.*—Financial assistance was, as usual, granted to private philanthropic bodies conducting schools or hostels or boarding homes in various districts for the benefit of the depressed classes. Nine such bodies received aid during the year and the grant sanctioned amounted to about Rs. 15,500.

14. *Education of the aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes.*—(i) *Aboriginal and hill tribes.*—The number of elementary schools specially intended for pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 370 to 382, while their strength showed an increase from 10,333 to 10,673.

Subsidy was sanctioned to the Agency Local Boards towards the cost of opening ten new elementary schools for boys at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 2,959 and for the entertainment of eight additional teachers in the existing board elementary schools at an annual cost of Rs. 2,613.

The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency was 23,378 (21,520 boys and 1,858 girls), as compared with 20,074 (18,491 boys and 1,583 girls), in the previous year.

There were 21 elementary schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchus in the Kurnool District. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 548 (340 boys and 208 girls) as against 562 (352 boys and 210 girls), in the previous year. The three boys who were reading in the Board High School, Atmakur, with the aid of Government scholarships were promoted and two more boys were admitted during the year. Thus the number of pupils receiving secondary education was five. The system of providing midday meals was continued during the year. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 15,029 during 1930–31.

There were four schools with a strength of 72 pupils intended for Irulas and seven with 255 pupils for Malavasis in the Coimbatore District. The number of schools in the Trichinopoly District intended for pupils of these tribes remained the same, viz., six, but there was an increase in the number of pupils attending them from 105 to 129. There were 22 schools with a strength of 508 pupils for the Malayalees in the Salem District, but five schools in the district had to be closed during the year either for want of funds or for want of pupils.

There was a decrease in the number of schools intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes (Todas, Irulas, Badagas) in the Nilgiri District from 76 to 74; the number of pupils in all elementary schools in the district also decreased from 4,006 to 3,809. Recommendations have been made to the District Board to constitute attendance committees in the rural areas, with a view to bring children of the hill tribes to school. As in the previous year the District Board continued to supply books and slates free to pupils of these tribes. Scholarships ranging from As. 8 to Rs. 2–8–0 were also sanctioned during the year.

The number of pupils of these communities reading in the secondary schools of the district was 238 as against 182 in the year 1929–30.

(ii) *Criminal tribes.*—The number of special schools for pupils belonging to criminal tribes fell from 411 to 395 and their strength from 17,225 to 16,988.

Education of the Kallars.—Special arrangements to meet the educational needs of the Kallars and other criminal tribes continued to be made during the year. In Madura and Ramnad districts there were 364 Kallar schools working under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Kallar Reclamation, Madura. In these schools 14,380 pupils were under instruction. In Tanjore District there were 135 Kallar schools with a strength of 5,440 pupils under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore. The strength in the Kallar Hostel, Tanjore, increased to 135. Boarding grants for 1,118 Kallar pupils in Madura and Ramnad districts were sanctioned during the year.

Criminal settlement schools.—The schools in the criminal tribes settlements at Aziznagar, Pallavaram, Sitanagram, Stuartpuram, Kavali, and Siddhapuram and the Industrial School for girls at Nellore continued to make good progress during the year.

15. *Education of the blind, the deaf-mutes and other defectives.*—In the Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association schools for the blind at Palamcottah there were 29 boys and 31 girls, as compared with 35 boys and 27 girls in the previous year. Of the seven teachers in the boys' school two are blind. The schools have an Industrial section which is doing good work. They continue to maintain a high level of efficiency.

The number on rolls in the U.L.C.M. school for the blind, Rentachintala, was 35 (18 boys and 17 girls), as against 31 (16 boys and 15 girls), in the previous year. Practical instruction is imparted in rope-making, tape-making and mat and basket-weaving to the pupils of the school.

The school for the blind and deaf-mutes at Rayapuram under the management of the Corporation of Madras was closed consequent on the opening of the Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee, in November 1930. The pupils who were in the former school together with its staff were taken over by the latter. The strength of the Victory Memorial Blind School on 31st March 1931 was 20 (15 boys and 5 girls). The school has been divided into two sections, Educational and Industrial. The curriculum in the Educational section is similar to that in the ordinary elementary schools except for the omission of drawing, in place of which is substituted simple handwork, such as clay-modelling, bead work, paper folding and simple sewing. No fees

are charged from the present inmates, but it has been decided to levy a minimum fee of Rs. 5 per mensem in respect of new admissions and to limit admission to children under ten years of age.

The strength of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute in Graeme's Road, Madras, increased from 46 to 57.

The Deaf and Dumb school at Mylapore had 82 pupils on its rolls (50 boys and 32 girls), as against 72 (40 boys and 32 girls). The teaching continues to be done on sound lines. There is also provision for manual training, tailoring and carpentry for boys, and needle work and embroidery for girls.

The number under instruction in the Deaf and Dumb school at Palamcottah fell from 133 to 116. The school has two sections, Tamil and Malayalam, for general education and an Industrial section for vocational training. It has also extensive grounds, part of which has been set apart for the children to grow their own vegetables. The pupils continue to take interest in physical training and extra-class activities. The school also continues to maintain boy scout and girl guide organizations.

There was a further decrease in the strength of the Leper School at Bapatla from 9 to 6.

Two of the scholarships granted to pupils reading in the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore, were continued during the year, while the other two were not utilized as the pupils who went home for the vacation did not return.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of unrecognized private schools increased slightly from 1,818 to 1,820 while their strength rose from 54,841 to 56,566. As in previous years the district of Malabar had the largest number of unrecognized private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books*—(*a*) *Connemara Public Library.*—The Connemara Public Library became a lending library from the 1st of January 1930. This scheme was started as a temporary measure, but as it has proved successful Government have confirmed it. To afford greater facilities to members enrolled under the new scheme the system of delivering books at the residence of members was introduced and has worked satisfactorily. During the last quarter of the year under review the library adopted the method of open access and to prevent the loss of books access to the main library and its extensions except through the front door was forbidden and barricades were erected to limit the means of access. An electric installation was introduced to afford sufficient light

during the early hours of the morning and the late hours of the evening. With the introduction of the open access system the library is kept open all days of the year and is not closed, as hitherto, on Fridays and in the afternoon of the first Saturday of every month. During the year under review the system of lending books to certain mufassal libraries approved by Government was also introduced. The number of readers during the year 1930–31 was 36,999 and the number of books consulted and borrowed was 61,463.

(*b*) *Tanjore Palace Library.*—The library continued to turn out useful work during the year. There were 32,876 visitors, as against 26,372 in the previous year and 4,141 books, periodicals and manuscripts were consulted as against 4,827 in 1929–30. Nineteen manuscripts were copied for the library and 59 for the public.

The special staff appointed to prepare the catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the library was continued and worked under the supervision of Messrs. P. P. S. Sastri, Additional Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, and T. K. Venkatarama Ayyar, District Educational Officer, Tanjore. The work is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. The tenth and eleventh volumes of the descriptive catalogues of the Sanskrit manuscripts were completed during the course of the year. Volumes 4 to 9 were distributed to scholars and institutions interested in Sanskrit learning. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 820 for this purpose.

(*c*) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—This year 4,124 persons visited the library and 7,730 manuscripts and books were consulted, as against 4,520 visitors and 8,509 manuscripts and books consulted in the previous year. In accordance with G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated 2nd February 1925, 242 books were issued on loan to 182 persons interested in Oriental Studies.

The number of manuscripts added to the library during the year was 32; 6 by transcription, 8 by purchase and 18 as gifts: 84 damaged manuscripts were restored to proper condition.

The printing of the work "Brahmasiddhi" referred to in the last year's report was in progress. The index of authoritative quotations from other works referred to in the commentary on this work was printed though the text itself has yet to be printed.

The preparation and printing of the descriptive and triennial catalogue went on as usual. One hundred and sixty-five pages of Triennial Catalogue, Volumes VI and VII,

and the Author, Subject and General Index of the Triennial Catalogue, Volume V, in Sanskrit and 36 pages of Triennial Catalogue, Volume V, in Tamil, were printed. In Telugu 55 pages of Descriptive Catalogue, Volume V, and 37 pages of the Triennial Catalogue, Volume IV, were printed and in Kanarese 178 pages of Descriptive Catalogue, Volume I. As regards Islamic languages, 146 Persian descriptive slips were prepared and the General Alphabetical Index of Urdu, Persian and Arabic manuscripts was printed.

(*d*) *Text-Book Committee.*—Two meetings of the committee were held, one in October and the other in March. One thousand five hundred and forty-three books were considered during the year under report as against 1,570 books in the previous year, of which 1,054 were approved, 718 being for school use, 210 for library, 46 for teachers, 38 for school use and library, 4 for school use and teachers, 4 for school use, library and teachers, and 34 for teachers and library.

Government have accepted in their Order No. Mis. 12 Law (Education), dated 5th January 1931, the resolution of the Text-Book Committee that books written definitely on religion should be excluded from the purview of the Committee.

(*e*) *Registration of books.*—The total number of publications registered during the year under review was 4,588, as against 4,653 of the previous year. While there was a slight increase in the total number of books, there was a comparatively large fall in the number of periodicals due to the disappearance of some ephemeral journals. Madras District was, as usual, easily first in regard to the number of publications (2,068). Madura, East Gōdāvari, South Kanara and Malabar came next in order with 284, 266, 263 and 229 publications, respectively. The increase under books was in English, Telugu and Kanarese, while Tamil and Malayalam showed a slight fall. There were new stray publications in Guzarati and Sourashtra. Books on religion and miscellaneous activities took the lead with 31 and 24 per cent, respectively, those on language coming next with 16 per cent. Only three-tenths of the publications were represented by other activities including humanistic and realistic culture. As many as 1,185 publications, that is, a little over 33 per cent of the books were designed for educational purposes. The tone and character of the publications continued to be on healthy and progressive lines.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(*a*) *Adult education.*—The adult education classes at the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and

Rajahmundry, Government Arts College, Coimbatore and the Government Training School for Masters at Palghat continued to work during the year. In addition to these classes, the opening of classes at the Government Training Schools for Masters at Madras and Nellore was sanctioned during the year.

In the report for 1929–30 it was stated that adult education classes run by non-official and honorary workers worked at fourteen centres and that satisfactory and useful work was done in eight of these. Of these fourteen classes that worked in 1929–30 the classes at four centres were closed before the end of 1930–31. During the year sanction was also accorded for the opening of adult education classes by non-official and honorary agencies with the aid of provincial grants in sixteen other centres, exclusive of the centres run by the Malabar Devadhar Reconstruction Trust. Of these sixteen, a class was not opened in one centre and in three other centres the classes were closed after working for a short period. Therefore at the end of the year classes continued to work in 22 centres in all. During the year a recurring grant of Rs. 4,315 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 956 were sanctioned from Provincial funds towards the cost of maintenance of classes under non-official and honorary agencies.

Besides these, sanction was accorded for the opening of classes at six centres in Malabar under the management of the Malabar Devadhar Reconstruction Trust with the aid of Provincial funds. Classes were actually opened at five centres, with 429 admissions in all. Of the 169 pupils in the five classes, excluding the withdrawals, 69 were Mappillas, 52 Thiyyas and 34 Ādi-Drāvidas. The scheme is not limited to instruction in the 3 R's only. It is more ambitious, the "improvement of the living conditions of the poor working classes" being one of the professed aims. The workers not only teach the 3 R's but serve as *liaison* officers between the various departments interested in rural welfare and the villagers. A large amount of propaganda and lecturing work has been accomplished and it is stated in the report on the classes that the outlook of many of the pupils has altered in consequence. The curriculum is fairly comprehensive and it is reported that music and mental arithmetic find a prominent place therein. Reading rooms have been opened at all centres and are well patronized.

During the year there were 5,414 part-time and night schools for boys and male adults, including the Agency tracts, with a total strength of 152,818 as against 5,749 and

157,866, respectively, in the year 1929–30. Of the total number of pupils under instruction, 139,150 were above 11 years of age and of these 62,940 were above 15 years of age. As observed in the last year's report the conclusion to be drawn is that a large majority of night school pupils are persons beyond school-age and that the majority—63 per cent—of these persons attending night schools are illiterate.

The general question of adult education and the agency to be employed for the purpose is now under the consideration of Government.

Adult education through the existing night schools is not as negligible as is often thought. But I am compelled to admit from the experience gathered over a number of years, that the large majority of them serve no useful purpose. The inspecting officers are unanimous in their condemnation of the existing night schools. In their opinion education would not suffer if all night schools were entirely abolished. With the exception of a few schools which are managed in urban areas by bodies like the Y.M.C.A. or Missionary bodies they enjoy at best an intermittent existence. Non-official opinion as seen from the reports of District Educational Councils is not one whit behind the departmental opinion in this condemnation. Briefly, (1) Night schools do not work regularly and most of them cannot be visited by surprise. (2) Day school boys and adults who have already received instruction are presented for inspection. (3) Most of these schools are merely a source of supplemental income for the poorly paid teacher. (4) The hours of work do not allow continuous or effective work and (5) Lighting is very poor. The defects are due to—

(1) the inadequate qualifications of the staff,

(2) defective organization of work in the average night school and

(3) the mixing up of adults and pupils of school-age.

Visual instruction is of assistance in accelerating the growth of adult education. Popular lectures with the aid of optical lanterns introduce an element of variety and break the monotony of mere instruction in 3 R's and lectures are likely to make a greater appeal to the adult if they are illustrated by slides. With this end in view the District Educational Officers have been supplied with lanterns and slides. In 1930–31, 483 lectures were delivered in all, the largest number being in the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar, South; the attendance varied from 20 to 500. Of

the 483 lectures, 272 were delivered by the departmental officers, the rest were delivered by outsiders.

During the year a Provincial grant of Rs. 19,575 was sanctioned to public libraries through the agency of local bodies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. A Provincial grant of Rs. 25,000 was also paid to village panchayats for the maintenance of public libraries through the District Collectors. In 1930–31 there were about 637 public libraries of which four are specially intended for women, 329 were under the management of local boards (including panchayats), 30 under municipalities, 44 attached to co-operative societies and the rest under private management. Of the libraries under private management about 95 were registered. The number of books and periodicals available in these libraries was about 339,750 and 67,000, respectively, and the number of persons making use of the libraries was about 525,000. The Madras Library Association continued its work.

(*b*) *Boy scouts*—(1) *General.*—The Provincial Secretary has reported that during the year under report, the scouts of all ranks decreased slightly from 13,517 to 13,019.

(2) *Officers.*—His Excellency Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras, was appointed as Provincial Chief Scout in succession to Viscount Goschen. The demands made by the movement on the time of the honorary workers in the districts have been so great that it has been necessary in some of the districts to appoint full-time paid workers to carry on the work and give active help and advice to Scoutmasters and Commissioners who are working in the movement purely in an honorary capacity.

(3) *Propaganda.*—A number of training camps were held in several parts of the Presidency during the year. A special feature of the year was the conduct of a training course for Commissioners and Scouters in the Wood Badge at Coonoor.

"The South India Boy Scouts Magazine", the Official Organ of the Association, continues to be useful and popular. With a view to popularizing scouting still more, efforts were made to publish pamphlets in vernaculars. Some of the books on scouting were translated into vernaculars.

(4) *Camp sites.*—A permanent Provincial Training Centre called the "Stanley Park Training Centre" was opened at Coonoor. The site was acquired from Government. The camp site at St. Thomas' Mount which would be of immense help for camping purposes to the scouts of

Madras, Chingleput and other neighbouring districts, could not be improved for want of funds.

(5) *Scouting in elementary schools.*—An effort was made with a fair amount of success to introduce scouting in elementary schools on a larger scale than before. In this connection the training of Scout-masters and Cub-masters was largely through the medium of the mother tongue.

(6) It is reported that the Scout Week in March 1931 was a great success.

The Association received a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial funds.

(c) *Girl guides.*—The Provincial Commissioner has kindly supplied me with the following report:—

Work in the Province has gone steadily forward.

The All-India Camp was held in October 1930 at Bolaram, Secunderabad, and was attended by many Madras Guiders. The Provincial Commissioner was in England and so at the meeting of the Indian Headquarters Executive Committee the Province was represented by Mrs. Maconochie, Divisional Commissioner for Madras, and by Miss Devasahayam, St. Christopher's Training College, as Indian Representative.

A Madras Divisional Rally was held in February at which about 1,000 Guiders, Rangers and Blue-birds were present.

In February and March the trainer toured in the Telugu districts between Madras and Waltair; many new companies and flocks are starting in these districts, but the shortage of Guiders is great and it is hoped to hold a training camp in February next at which training will be given in Telugu as well as English.

In the Chittoor, Madanapalle, Vellore and Ranipet areas which were visited in March, the Guides are all doing well and some of them are working up to first-class standard.

In April a week-end Training Camp in Blue-bird work was run at Red Hills for Wise Birds of the Corporation Schools in Madras Division. The Guiders showed great keenness; one of them passed her first-class tests and many are working for the test. Training was also given at Kodaikanal to Missionaries who have companies in their schools and a company was started in the Convent there.

In May a Campers' Licence Camp was run at Lovedale by the Member for camping which eleven Guiders attended. This was followed by two Guiders' Conferences held at the

International Y.W.C.A., Ootacamund. At the first of these were over 50 Guiders from different parts of the Province and there were some at the second as well.

In July guiding was re-started in Coimbatore district where it had lapsed, and under the leadership of a large local association and a keen District Commissioner we hope it will now go on steadily.

In July and August the trainer toured in the Ceded Districts where the movement had not hitherto penetrated. She found many ex-guides and rangers among the teachers who were keen to do guiding again and Companies or Flocks or both are being started at Bellary, Anantapur, Gooty, Guntakal and Cuddapah.

The children are keen and in all districts are clamouring to come into the movement especially those of Blue-bird age, but there is still a shortage of guiders. It is, however, a hopeful sign that the Cadet Ranger Companies in colleges are beginning to supply teachers who have had guide experience and are really interested and willing to run companies and flocks. It cannot be urged too strongly that these Cadet Companies should be run in all training colleges where it is at all possible, as they will thus produce an increasing supply of Guiders, but never more than are needed. In Madras Division itself the shortage is great at present, but it is hoped that with the coming of the cold weather the supply will increase.

The guides are feeling, with the rest of the world, the lack of money but an attempt is made to get them to realize that as far as possible Guides should not think they can ask their districts or the province to do everything for them, but should, by means of entertainments and by making things to sell, earn money for themselves.

The Association received a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Funds during the year under review, as against Rs. 4,000 in the year previous.

(*d*) *Medical inspection.*—During the year under review medical inspection was conducted in 575 secondary schools for boys and 62 secondary schools for girls, including European schools, and in elementary schools for boys situated in 31 compulsory areas. The staff employed in this connection consisted of 692 medical men and 103 medical women, most of them being registered medical practitioners. As pointed out last year, the need for a central staff to review and co-ordinate the work of the several medical inspectors and the absence of adequate facilities for the treatment of children

found suffering from diseases in the course of inspection continue to be felt.

(*e*) *Physical education.*—There is a steadily increasing interest in physical education and greater participation in Physical activities. The Physical Directors who were trained at the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education, Madras, for appointment in Government colleges have been posted to the several colleges for which they were intended. During the year three more graduates were trained for work in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Training College, Rajahmundry, and the Government College, Anantapur.

The Assistant Physical Director continued the work of inspection directing his attention particularly to training schools and such of the high schools as have employed as sports secretaries men trained by him at the special classes in Coimbatore during April and May 1930. A Refresher Course for the Physical Training Instructors of South Malabar was also conducted by the Assistant Physical Director at the request of the District Educational Officer of the district.

Training of men for the Government Certificate course and for the Physical Director's Diploma was continued at the National Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education. Government certificates were awarded to 26 men and 31 secured the diploma.

The "Vyayam" published by this school has continued to serve a large constituency as in the previous year.

(*f*) *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Madras Presidency rose from 747 to 769, out of whom 760 were local board teachers and 9 Government teachers. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 26·9 as against 26·5, in the previous year.

(*g*) *General.*—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

Discipline.—In the conditions that prevailed in the year under review, discipline in the various grades of institutions naturally gave cause for anxiety; but, in general the Presidency has cause for satisfaction. In the whole of the inspecting, teaching and clerical establishment of the department there were only one case of resignation and one of termination of services for so-called political reasons; while

in all the colleges, including a few doubtful cases, there were not more than 23 who left for similar reasons, thereby harming no one but themselves. In addition to such cases, there were instances of mass absenteeism both in colleges and schools, usually an emotional reaction lasting for a day or a part of a day. These cases were in general suitably dealth with; and the various managements with few exceptions exerted themselves in a praiseworthy way and often under very trying circumstances to maintain discipline. It is not possible, nor if possible would it be desirable, to dictate what opinions an individual shall hold; but college principals and headmasters are justified in claiming that outsiders holding extreme views shall not prejudice the prospects of their students and school boys and the well-being of their institutions by preaching a gospel of insubordination and ill-will.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. G. GRIEVE,
Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
Area in square miles.	142,260	—	193 .	1930.	1931.	1930.
Population—						
Males	20,870,749	Males	10·5	10·4	10·7	10·6
Females	21,448,236	Females ...	3·3	3·1	3·3	3·1
Total ...	42,318,985	Total ...	6·8	6·7	7·0	6·8

—	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1931. (1)	1930. (2)	Increase or decrease. (3)	1931. (4)	1930. (5)	Increase or decrease. (6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	...	537†	619	— 82	(a) 238 (b) 299
For Males.							
Arts Colleges	57	58	— 1	12,209	12,514	— 305	(a) 4,875 (b) 7,334
Professional Colleges ...	10	9	+ 1	1,917	1,994	— 77	(a) 1,917
High Schools	374	363	+ 11	158,331	152,374	+ 5,957	(c) 118,365 (d) 39,966
Middle Schools	179	184	— 5	26,895	27,107	— 212	(c) 13,667 (d) 13,228
Primary Schools	50,132	50,464	— 332	2,296,274	2,258,369	+ 37,905	(d) 2,296,274*
Special Schools	363	354	+ 9	26,142	26,183	— 41	
Totals ...	51,115	51,432	— 317	2,521,768	2,478,541	+ 43,227	
For Females.							
Arts Colleges	5	5	...	441	404	+ 37	(a) 143 (b) 298
Professional Colleges ...	2	2	...	59	54	+ 5	(a) 59
High Schools	62	61	+ 1	15,127	14,396	+ 731	(c) 6,309 (d) 8,818
Middle Schools	45	45	...	6,741	6,347	+ 394	(c) 1,432 (d) 5,309
Primary Schools	5,654	5,310	+ 348	343,502	319,520	+ 23,982	(d) 343,502*
Special Schools	103	101	+ 2	5,374	5,065	+ 309	...
Totals ...	5, 75	5,524	+ 351	371,244	345,786	+ 25,458	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	1,784	1,781	+ 3	55,535	53,841	+ 1,694	
For Females	36	37	— 1	1,031	1,000	+ 31	
Totals ...	1,820	,818	+ 2	56,566	54,841	+ 1,725	
Grand totals ...	58,813	58,777	+ 36	2,950,115	2,879,787	+ 70,328	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.
(b) In Intermediate classes.
(c) In Secondary stage.
(d) In Primary stage.
* Includes scholars reading in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.
† Scholars reading in the Annamalai Residential University only.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1931.	1930.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection ...	20,43,680	19,80,302	+ 63,378	100·00	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	0·72
Universities	16,23,156	8,05,776	+ 8,17,380	45·89	...	37·61	16·50	52·06	...	42·66	18·71	123·43
Miscellaneous	1,43,19,435	98,55,318	+44,64,117	50·34	8·94	13·68	27·04	2·55	0·45	0·67	1·39	5·06
Totals ...	1,79,86,271	1,26,41,396	+53,44,875	55·58	7·12	14·28	23·02	3·53	0·45	0·88	1·49	6·35
Institutions for Males.												
Arts Colleges	24,62,724	26,65,871	— 2,03,147	30·71	0·36	47·12	21·81	63·59	0·76	97·58	45·17	207·10
Professional Colleges	12,13,741	11,38,057	+ 75,684	77·50	0·03	20·54	1·93	491·11	0·19	130·21	12·34	633·85
High Schools	78,17,020	76,17,521	+ 1,99,499	21·60	11·69	52·51	14·20	10·57	5·72	25·70	6·95	48·94
Middle Schools	11,42,421	11,19,728	+ 22,693	32·55	11·58	31·32	24·55	13·81	4·91	13·29	10·41	42·42
Primary Schools	1,89,68,005	1,77,13,545	+12,54,460	55·58	26·54	3·79	14·09	4·68	2·23	0·32	1·19	8·42
Special Schools	44,11,707	42,52,907	+ 1,58,800	65·47	1·69	3·35	29·49	115·31	2·97	5·90	51·94	176·12
Totals ...	3,60,15,618	3,45,07,629	+15,07,989	47·71	17·12	18·71	16·46	6·93	2·49	2·72	2·39	14·53
Institutions for Females.												
Arts Colleges	2,29,434	2,06,317	+ 23,117	55·79	...	13·27	30·94	287·62	...	68·42	157·29	513·33
Professional Colleges	45,284	38,589	+ 6,695	60·73	...	3·09	36·18	559·37	...	23·70	177·68	760·75
High Schools	12,19,883	11,46,756	+ 73,082	50·42	0·78	20·57	28·23	40·84	0·63	16·67	22·87	81·01
Middle Schools	3,94,102	3,56,155	+ 37,947	42·45	2·32	17·84	37·39	24·38	1·35	10·25	21·47	57·45
Primary Schools	43,34,152	38,52,593	+ 4,81,559	52·71	29·55	0·72	17·02	7·05	3·95	0·96	2·27	14·23
Special Schools	11,83,239	10,58,530	+ 1,24,709	65·54	1·15	1·32	31·99	151·13	2·65	3·05	73·78	230·61
Totals ...	74,06,049	66,58,940	+ 7,47,109	53·98	17·73	5·40	22·89	11·37	3·73	1·14	4·82	21·06
Grand totals ...	6,14,07,938	5,38,07,965	+75,99,973	50·78	14·26	15·81	19·15	11·01	3·09	3·40	4·18	21·68

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

—	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science* ...	6	...	1	33	2	42	1	...	...	2	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	2
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second-grade Colleges.	3	1	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	2
Totals ...	18	1	1	45	2	67	2	...	...	5	...	7
High Schools	12	41	122	196	3	374	14	...	2	46	...	62
Middle Schools. { English ...	3	10	75	86	5	179	8	2	1	34	...	45
Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	2,599	1,153	14,241	30,611	1,528	50,132	49	447	3,392	1,681	109	5,658
Totals ...	2,614	1,204	14,438	30,893	1,536	50,685	71	449	3,395	1,741	109	5,765
Special Schools—												
Arts	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	2
Normal and Training ...	61	...	6	22	...	89	38	1	...	23	...	62
Engineering †	2	..	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	8	1	...	37	...	46	...	...	...	25	...	25
Commercial	3	...	...	3	35	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...		...	...
Reformatory	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	2
Schools for Adults ...	6	2	2	26	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	..	5	116	2	123	..	...	1	11	...	12
Totals ...	89	4	14	212	44	363	39	1	1	62	...	103
Total recognized institutions ...	2,721	1,209	14,453	31,153	1,582	51,118	112	450	3,396	1,808	109	5,875
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	1,784	1,784	...	...	...	...	36	36
Grand totals, all institutions ...	2,721	1,209	14,453	31,153	3,366	52,902	112	450	3,396	1,808	145	5,911

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes Survey schools.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	2,539	2,398	732	70	68	...	103	100	29
Law	477	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	657	630	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	222	211	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	239	225	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	143	142	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	36	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science... ...	117	70	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,450	4,097	1,411	70	68	...	103	100	29
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools-	3,737	3,356	15	39,452	35,445	1,099	20,230	18,372	178
In Middle Schools. { English ..	474	419	...	9,139	7,947	262	1,729	1,524	...
In Middle Schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools... ...	101,891	75,922	244	767,736	594,444	57	117,805	89,283	...
Totals ...	106,102	79,688	259	816,327	637,836	1,418	139,764	109,179	178
In Art Schools	218	159	...	...	...	...	302	208	...
In Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools... ...	1,038	1,010	454	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	9,138	8,118	1,122	141	132	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools	445	422	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	1,442	626	110	...	...	...	19	16	...
In Commercial Schools ...	440	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	16	15	...	16	13	15	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools ...	607	581	607	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	207	120	...	62	39	...	82	68	...
In Other Schools	...	...	...	225	201	93	...	...	...
Totals ...	13,551	11,454	2,339	444	385	108	403	290	...
Totals for recognized institutions	124,083	95,239	4,009	816,841	638,289	1,526	140,270	109,569	207
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals, all institutions for males	124,083	95,239	4,009	816,841	638,289	1,526	140,270	109,569	207

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
9,981	9,119	2,772	53	52	...	12,746	11,737	3,533	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	477	387	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	667	630	87	66
26	24	17	...	...	...	248	235	175	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	239	225	230	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	143	142	143	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	36	34	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	117	70	61	...
10,007	9,143	2,789	53	52	...	14,663	13,460	4,229	211
94,468	86,470	5,008	444	399	27	158,331	144,042	6,327	2,996
14,473	12,895	888	1,080	909	...	26,895	23,685	1,150	1,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,263,465	1,030,643	8,618	45,377	36,201	1,326	2,296,274	1,826,493	10,245	342,692
1,372,406	1,130,008	14,514	46,901	37,509	1,353	2,481,500	1,994,220	17,722	347,212
21	20	20	40	25	...	581	410	20	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	1,038	1,010	464	26
2,130	1,871	1,078	..	..	...	11,409	10,121	2,200	...
...	...	...	26	20	...	471	442	46	...
2,425	2,108	1,494	...		...	3,886	2,750	1,604	24
371	340	...	864	740	...	1,675	1,483	...	84
70	64	...	...	...	...	102	92	15	...
92	98	92	...	..	...	699	679	699	20
203	173	151	20	16	...	223	189	151	57
817	609	...	144	112	...	1,312	948	...	...
4,360	3,640	309	161	149	16	4,746	3,990	418	601
10,489	8,923	3,144	1,255	1,062	16	26,142	22,114	5,607	827
1,392,902	1,148,074	20,447	48,209	38,623	1,369	2,522,305	2,029,794	27,558	348,250
...	...	...	55,535	45,795	...	55,535	45,795	...	9,922
1,392,902	1,148,074	20,447	103,744	84,418	1,369	2,577,840	2,075,589	27,558	358,172

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	186	178	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Education	35	33	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	221	211	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	4,487	3,832	277	446	412	...	...	...	...
In Middle Schools. English ...	1,184	994	...	125	99	...	434	392	...
In Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools ..	4,531	3,429	...	165,741	120,345	20	48,633	35,352	...
Totals ...	10,202	8,255	277	166,312	120,856	20	49,067	35,744	...
In Medical Schools ...	81	80	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,673	1,538	678	...	...	...	27	25	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
In Other Schools	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1,754	1,618	756	11	9	...	27	25	...
Totals for recognized institutions	12,177	10,084	1,169	166,323	120,865	20	49,094	35,769	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals, all institutions for females	12,177	10,084	1,169	166,323	120,865	20	49,094	35,769	...
Grand totals, all institutions, for males and females.	136,260	105,323	5,178	983,164	759,154	1,546	189,364	145,338	207

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
255	245	182	...	...	...	441	423	291	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	23	23	...	...	...	59	56	50	...
279	268	205	...	...	...	500	479	341	...
10,194	9,255	2,357	...	...	...	15,127	13,499	2,634	927
4,998	4,579	667	...	...	...	6,741	6,064	667	717
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120,586	94,301	4,798	4,011	3,166	1,095	343,502	256,593	5,913	20,045
135,778	108,135	7,822	4,011	3,166	1,095	365,370	276,156	9,214	21,689
74	74	...	...	...	...	155	154	78	...
1,271	1,235	666	...	...	...	2,971	2,798	1,344	...
1,423	1,294	916	...	...	...	1,423	1,294	916	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	62	65	...	...	...	147	62	65	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
667	550	170	...	...	...	678	559	170	28
3,582	3,215	1,817	...	...	...	5,374	4,867	2,573	110
139,639	111,618	9,844	4,011	3,166	1,095	371,244	281,502	12,128	21,799
...	...	...	1,031	784	...	1,031	784	...	51
139,639	111,618	9,844	5,042	3,950	1,095	372,275	282,286	12,128	21,850
1,532,541	1,259,392	30,291	108,786	88,368	2,464	2,950,115	2,357,875	39,686	380,022

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 10,71,029 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

—	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,44,919	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	4,41,954	...	...	2,04,382	28,111	6,74,447	...	...	...	...	11,495	11,495	2,44,389	100	...
Professional Colleges.															
Law	...	...	...	54,331	79	54,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	4,71,770	...	...	89,005	3,293	5,64,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1,32,242	...	...	510	4,308	1,37,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1 35,241	...	...	54,012	13,989	2,03,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,362	373	...
Agriculture	1,04,023	...	...	...	...	1,04,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1,841	...	...	51,500	...	52,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	89,635	...	...	...	...	89,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	23,857	...	...	41,983	5,302	71,142	2,650	...	8,894	8,538	7,405	27,487	43,347	...	...
Totals ...	14,00,023	...	...	4,95,723	55,082	19,50,828	2,650	...	8,894	8,538	18,960	38,982	10,39,017	473	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools	1,81,030	...	...	87,696	5,050	2,73,776	6,05,338	7,06,418	1,99,990	14,06,076	63,825	29,81,647	9,02,470	7,354	...
Middle Schools. English ...	13,619	...	...	4,049	30	17,698	2,10,309	1,18,521	13,167	1,48,248	11,890	5,02,186	1,47,957	600	...
Middle Schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Primary Schools	10,11,367	...	...	1,086	11,575	10,24,028	45,38,991	37,72,371	12,52,643	81,752	89,005	97,34,762	49,91,824	4,393	5,096
Totals ..	12,06,016	...	...	92,831	16,655	13,15,502	53,54,638	45,97,310	14,65,800	16,36,076	1,64,720	1,32,18,594	60,42,251	12,347	5,096
Special.															
Arts Schools	48,211	...	...	42	5,864	54,117	1,531	...	1,023	111	...	2,665	4,477	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	4,14,580	...	...	61,737	8,792	4,85,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	14,06,472	20,958	3,565	399	3,064	14,34,458	14,210	4,872	...	...	24	19,186	2,90,509	1,322	144
Engineering Schools ...	14,288	...	...	5,063	837	19,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	3,03,052	...	...	636	19,140	3,22,828	743	...	...	...	744	1,487	1,63,421	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	29,773	...	...	21,230	723	51,726	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,121	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	4,268	...	...	804	239	5,311	...	1,666	...	...	740	2,406	1,200	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	49,943	...	...	...	9	49,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,647	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	367	...	...	...	220	587	501	...	...	...	...	501	4,471	...	...
Other Schools	63,988	...	...	67	891	64,946	23,658	27,706	12,227	2,365	1,748	67,704	34,333	848	100
Totals ...	23,34,942	20,958	3,565	89,978	39,779	24,88,722	40,723	34,244	13,250	2,476	3,256	93,949	5,12,687	2,170	244
Grand totals ...	49,40,981	20,958	3,565	6,78,532	1,11,016	57,55,052	53,98,011	46,31,554	14,87,944	16,47,090	1,86,876	1,33,51,475	75,93,955	14,990	5,340

III-A.—*Expenditure on Education for Males*—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 10,71,029 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total, columns 13—17.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,12,438	...	...	...	...	2,12,438
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,25,902	...	...	...	...	15,25,902
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,72,091	8,90,804	2,51,250	86,144	12,89,782	82,90,071
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,33,717	13,260	4,397	13,48,180	16,98,854	38,98,408
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,44,148	9,04,064	2,55,647	14,34,324	29,88,636	1,39,26,819
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities	6,10,439	2,67,798	16,23,156	...	...	...	7,44,919	...	...	6,10,439	2,67,798	16,23,156
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	8,02,035	3,88,679	14,35,203	...	15,000	15,000	6,86,343	100	...	10,06,417	4,43,285	21,36,145
Professional Colleges.												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,331	79	54,410
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,71,730	...	...	89,005	3,293	5,64,028
Education	...	1,767	8,502	...	...	...	1,38,604	373	...	510	6,075	1,45,562
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,241	...	...	54,012	13,989	2,03,242
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,023	...	...	...	...	1,04,023

Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341	...	...	51,500	..	52,841
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,635	...	...	...	...	89,635
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,03,426	81,177	2,27,950	...	...	...	69,854	...	8,894	1,53,947	93,884	3,26,579
Totals ...	15,15,900	7,39,421	32,94,811	...	15,000	15,000	24,41,690	473	8,894	20,20,161	8,28,403	52,99,621
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	26,08,471	10,29,107	45,47,402	2,039	12,096	14,195	16,88,838	7,13,772	1,99,990	41,04,342	11,10,078	78,17,020
Middle Schools. { English ...	1,98,157	2,26,637	5,73,351	7,350	41,887	49,237	3,71,885	1,19,121	18,167	3,57,804	2,80,444	11,42,421
Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Primary Schools	6,12,938	24,69,792	80,84,043	22,466	1,02,706	1,25,172	1,05,42,182	37,76,764	12,57,739	7,18,242	26,73,078	1,89,68,005
Totals ...	34,19,566	37,35,536	1,32,04,796	31,915	1,56,689	1,88,604	1,26,02,905	46,09,657	14,70,896	51,80,388	40,63,600	2,79,27,446
Special.												
Arts Schools	...	10,033	14,510	...	5,204	5,204	54,219	...	1,023	153	21,101	76,496
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,14,580	...	...	61,737	8,792	4,85,109
Normal and Training Schools	1,901	92,241	3,86,117	...	...	...	17,11,271	27,152	3,709	2,300	95,329	18,39,761
Engineering Schools ..	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,300	14,288	...	...	6,363	337	20,988
Technical and Industrial Schools	23,942	9,48,090	11,35,468	...	...	...	4,67,226	...	...	24,578	9,67,974	14,59,778
Commercial Schools ...	7,583	5,858	15,562	16,307	4,130	20,437	31,894	...	...	45,120	10,711	87,725
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	5,468	1,666	...	804	979	8,917
Reformatory Schools ...	...	2,430	3,928	...	...	..	51,441	...	...	...	2,439	53,880
Schools for Defectives ...	140	23,538	34,325	...	11,652	11,652	10,647	...	...	140	35,190	45,977
Schools for Adults ...	...	3,037	7,508	...	660	660	5,339	...	...	...	3,197	9,256
Other Schools	4,067	1,38,930	1,78,278	...	12,892	12,892	1,21,979	28,554	12,327	6,499	1,54,461	3,23,820
Totals ...	37,633	12,24,157	17,76,891	17,607	34,588	52,145	28,88,352	57,372	17,059	1,47,694	13,01,230	44,11,707
Grand totals ...	49,73,099	56,89,114	1,32,76,498	49,522	2,06,227	2,55,749	2,62,77,095	55,71,566	17,52,496	87,82,567	91,81,869	5,15,65,593

III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 89,091 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

" Miscellaneous " includes the following main items :—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	94,764	...	...	13,634	1,922	1,10,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,785	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	21,870	...	...	322	1,189	23,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,633	...	...
Intermediate Classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,443	...	...
Totals ...	1,16,634	...	..	13,956	3,111	1,33,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,861	...	...

School Education.															
General.															
High Schools	2,92,830	...	...	33,406	957	3,27,193	11,085	9,554	...	3,719	813	25,171	3,11,074	...	...
Middle Schools. English ...	57,174	...	...	4,228	51	61,453	7,015	3,638	5,501	4,495	...	20,649	1,03,104	...	...
Middle Schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	94,938	...	...	1,132	...	96,070	15,19,160	6,89,619	5,58,248	2,888	7,262	27,77,177	6,70,849	...	32,969
Totals ...	4,44,942	...	...	38,766	1,008	4,84,716	15,37,260	7,02,811	5,63,749	11,102	8,075	28,22,997	10,84,527	...	32,969
Special Schools.															
Medical Schools	76,542	...	...	592	...	77,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,650	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	4,19,133	2,156	565	942	1,605	4,24,401	...	...	9,220	...	...	9,220	1,89,054	...	180
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,881	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,307	1,200	...
Other Schools	15,435	...	...	51	...	15,486	191	264	...	...	55	510	8,763	...	...
Totals ...	5,11,110	2,156	565	1,585	1,605	5,17,021	191	264	9,220	...	55	9,730	2,64,155	1,200	180
Grand total for females.	10,72,686	2,156	565	54,307	5,724	11,35,438	15,37,451	7,03,075	5,72,369	11,102	8,130	28,32,727	13,87,643	1,200	33,149
Grand total for males ..	49,40,981	20,958	3,565	6,78,532	1,11,016	57,55,052	53,98,011	46,31,554	14,87,644	16,47,090	1,86,876	1,33,51,475	75,93,955	14,990	5,340
Grand total for all ...	60,13,667	23,114	4,130	7,32,839	1,16,740	68,90,490	69,35,462	53,34,629	20,60,913	16,58,192	1,95,006	1,61,84,202	89,81,498	16,190	38,489

III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 89,001 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

——	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total, columns (13)—(17).	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,05,340	...	...	...	...	3,05,340
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,68,853	41,892	70,511	2,516	2,23,691	6,07,463
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,345	3,904	3,793	5,21,781	6,59,670	15,23,493
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,08,538	45,796	74,304	5,24,297	8,83,361	24,36,296
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	14,460	57,478	1,02,723	...	...	...	1,25,549	...	...	28,094	59,400	2,13,043
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1,076	15,194	21,903	...	...	...	27,503	...	...	1,398	16,383	45,284
Intermediate Classes ...	2,352	11,596	16,391	...	...	...	2,443	...	...	2,352	11,596	16,391
Totals ...	17,888	84,268	1,41,017	...	...	...	1,55,495	...	...	31,844	87,379	2,74,718

School Education.												
General.												
High Schools	2,13,834	3,42,566	8,67,474	...	...	...	6,14,989	9,554	...	2,50,959	3,44,336	12,19,838
Middle Schools. English ...	61,593	1,47,303	3,12,000	...	...	...	1,67,293	3,638	5,501	70,316	1,47,354	3,94,102
Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	26,946	7,07,378	14,37,642	58	23,205	23,263	22,84,447	6,89,619	5,91,217	31,024	7,37,845	43,34,152
Totals ...	3,02,373	11,97,247	26,17,116	58	23,205	23,263	30,66,729	7,02,811	5,96,718	3,52,299	12,29,535	59,48,092
Special Schools.												
Medical Schools	8,788	48,869	64,307	...	...	...	68,192	...	...	9,380	48,869	1,41,441
Normal and Training Schools	4,657	1,23,281	3,17,172	...	...	...	6,08,187	2,156	9,965	5,599	1,24,886	7,50,793
Technical and Industrial Schools	367	1,67,734	2,23,482	...	...	...	55,381	...	...	367	1,67,734	2,23,482
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	8	7,512	13,027	...	...	...	4,307	1,200	...	8	7,512	13,027
Other Schools	235	29,502	38,500	...	...	...	24,389	264	...	286	29,557	54,496
Totals ...	14,055	3,76,898	6,56,488	...	...	...	7,75,456	3,620	9,965	15,640	3,78,558	11,83,239
Grand total for females ...	3,34,316	16,58,413	34,14,621	58	23,205	23,263	49,06,218	7,52,227	6,80,987	9,24,080	25,78,883	98,42,345
Grand total for males ...	49,73,099	56,89,114	1,82,76,498	49,522	2,06,227	2,55,749	2,62,77,095	55,71,566	17,52,496	87,82,567	91,81,869	5,15,65,593
Grand total for all ...	53,07,415	73,47,527	2,16,91,119	49,580	2,29,432	2,79,012	3,11,83,313	63,23,793	24,33,483	97,06,647	1,17,60,702	6,14,07,938

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total population ...	17,301	656,746	731,079	14,631,123	3,415,731	1,404,000	720	269	..	13,780	20,870,749	...
School Education.												
Primary—												
Class I	1,240	54,042	31,068	612,197	152,359	101,634	142	23	...	1,006	953,711	663,054
Do. II	553	23,811	17,910	259,383	55,069	44,456	89	8	...	542	401,821	271,323
Do. III	605	17,681	15,640	195,594	34,889	30,612	76	5	2	307	295,411	198,306
Do. IV	542	14,655	15,655	160,111	24,246	21,248	54	6	1	257	236,775	152,636
Do. V	504	7,009	12,391	60,846	6,987	7,742	21	8	...	131	95,639	49,811
Middle—												
Class VI	459	4,688	9,789	26,720	2,457	3,189	5	2	2	89	47,400	19,136
Do. VII	395	3,790	9,333	19,690	1,474	2,219	5	4	1	32	36,933	13,608
Do. VIII	272	3,686	9,134	17,513	1,199	1,693	4	4	1	45	33,551	11,973
High—												
Class IX	16	2,029	7,402	9,752	388	1,172	1	1	1	35	20,797	4,819
Do. X	155	1,554	6,306	7,297	242	822	1	4	1	19	16,401	3,623
Do. XI	156	1,525	7,021	7,648	211	943	1	4	2	22	17,538	3,846
Totals ...	4,887	134,470	141,649	1,376,751	279,521	215,735	399	69	11	2,485	2,155,977	1,392,130

University and Intermediate Education.												
Intermediate Classes— ...												
First year	25	328	2,022	1,448	26	218	...	1	...	...	4,068	1,436
Second year	18	314	1,804	1,172	23	152	...	3	...	...	3,486	1,257
Degree Classes—												
Third year	13	221	1,400	751	21	131	...	2	.	2	2,541	1,073
Fourth year	5	172	1,173	690	11	97	...	...	..	4	2,152	924
Fifth year	4	13	158	55	2	5	...	1	. .	...	238	98
Post-Graduate Classes—												
Sixth year	...	20	68	22	...	7	...	...	...	...	117	84
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	65	1,068	6,625	4,138	83	610	.	7	...	6	12,602	4,872
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	4,952	135,538	148,274	1,380,889	279,604	216,345	899	76	11	2,491	2,168,579	1,397,002
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	1,544	2,087	16,305	6,699	19,004	...	...	...	25	45,664	40,165
Grand totals ...	4,952	137,082	150,361	1,397,194	286,303	235,349	899	76	11	2,516	2,214,243	1,437,167

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruman, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakkili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kotas, Koravas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakaras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Piranmalai Kallars, Relli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total population ...	16,968	670,469	732,156	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	496	260	...	12,078	21,448,236	...
School Education.												
Primary—												
Class I	1,256	40,547	34,695	250,249	44,339	51,166	62	15	22	1,381	423,732	254,966
Do. II	602	12,640	14,328	65,408	8,879	13,954	29	9	18	478	116,345	61,863
Do. III	573	8,217	9,855	40,939	4,995	6,526	13	13	1	306	71,438	37,302
Do. IV	590	6,173	6,221	23,658	2,940	3,071	4	5	1	150	42,813	21,402
Do. V	525	4,186	2,598	9,146	893	867	2	10	...	41	18,268	7,492
Middle—												
Class VI	439	2,788	1,013	2,656	299	149	...	3	...	18	7,365	2,380
Do. VII	357	2,168	515	1,434	202	63	...	1	...	10	4,750	1,328
Do. VIII	280	1,789	323	1,078	196	33	1	4	...	11	3,715	979
High—												
Class IX	7	582	118	214	12	12	...	...	...	...	945	179
Do. X	138	376	65	154	6	6	...	1	...	1	747	128
Do. XI	131	405	98	121	7	7	...	5	...	1	775	112
Total ...	4,898	79,871	69,829	395,057	62,768	75,854	111	66	42	2,397	690,893	388,131

University and Intermediate Education.

Intermediate Classes—														
First year	8	124	30	59	...	5	...	1	...	1	228	60
Second year	15	77	21	31	1	4	...	...	...	...	149	51
Degree Classes—												
Third year	4	58	12	30	...	1	...	...	...	..	105	43
Fourth year	4	44	13	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	79	33
Fifth year	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Post-Graduate Classes—												
Sixth year	...	18	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	318	82	140	1	10	...	2	...	1	585	208
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	4,929	80,189	69,911	395,197	62,769	75,864	111	68	42	2,398	691,478	388,339
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	739	261	2,269	1,458	6,175	...	...	...	...	10,902	9,226
Grand total ...	4,929	80,928	70,172	397,466	64,227	82,039	111	68	42	2,398	702,380	397,565

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badagas, Chakkili, Huddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraiyan, Relli, Todas, Tottiyan, Valluvan and Yenadis.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Schools.												
Art Schools	...	29	179	302	39	17	...	...	...	...	566	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Medical Schools	22	142	440	358	8	38	1	...	...	8	1,012	...
Normal and Training Schools	1	2,122	3,001	4,603	839	837		3	...	3	11,409	4,239
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	17	319	128	1	6	...	...	.	...	471	417
Technical and Industrial Schools	62	1,438	3:3	1,353	244	384	...	...		27	3,891	875
Commercial Schools	19	147	844	506	9	57	...	1	2	6	1,591	296
Agricultural Schools	...	71	1	15	15	...	...	..	...	...	102	102
Reformatory Schools	5	38	8	487	82	59	...	..	..	...	679	135
Schools for Defectives	10	121	7	57	13	6	...	..	...	5	219	67
Schools for Adults		15	9	899	186	203	...	...	...	...	1,312	737
Other Schools	...	45	2,545	1,426	78	36	...	...	...	43	4,173	3,580
Totals	119	4,185	7,736	10,134	1,514	1,643	1	4	2	87	25,425	10,448
Colleges.												
Law	..	26	305	137	...	8	..	...	..	...	476	..
Medicine	25	120	212	217	...	17	...		...	...	591	...
Education	2	21	164	53	...	8	...		...	...	248	...
Engineering	2	8	128	92	1	8	...	...	...		239	239
Agriculture	...	7	61	67	2	6	...	..	...		143	...
Commerce	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	2	9	13	...	12	.	...	...	...	36	...
Veterinary Science	...	12	41	47	4	13	..	...	...	...	117	...
Totals	29	196	920	626	7	72	...	...	...	...	1,850	239
Grand totals	148	4,381	8,656	10,760	1,521	1,715	1	4	2	87	27,275	10,687

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
		Indian	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools	11	3	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	15	...
Medical Schools ...	4	118	9	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	181	...
Normal and Training Schools	72	1,809	160	663	50	207	..	...		10	2,971	1,067
Technical and Industrial Schools	88	1,137	13	154	24	..	...	...	...	2	1,418	529
Commercial Schools ...	79	4	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	84	...
Reformatory Schools ..	..	...	...	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	20	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	...
Schools for Defectives...	4	119	2	20	3	...	...	...	..	3	151	20
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Other Schools ...	17	103	703	381	32	...	2	...	...	13	1,251	897
Totals ...	275	3,293	888	1,284	111	210	2	...	...	28	6,091	2,513
COLLEGES.												
Law	...	..	1	...	...		...	..	...	...	1	...
Medicine	9	20	13	22	...	1	...	1	..	...	66	...
Education	9	30	5	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	59	...
Totals ...	18	50	19	36	..	2	...	1	...	...	126	...
Grand totals ...	293	3,343	907	1,320	111	212	2	1	..	28	6,217	2,513

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

—	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools.												
Government	2	167	920	1,628	22	1	2	76	567	2,739	646	3,385
Local Board and Municipal	3	2,006	11,469	19,004	199	3	17	639	2,734	32,681	3,393	36,074
Aided	28	1,809	7,558	9,349	94	9	42	5,660	32,062	18,838	37,773	56,611
Unaided	5	41	136	238	8	...	8	216	1,475	428	1,699	2,127
Totals ...	38	4,023	20,083	30,219	323	13	69	6,591	36,838	54,686	43,511	98,197
Middle Schools.												
Government	2	14	1	...	3	..	...	2	4	26	6	26
Local Board and Municipal	79	436	16	12	96	1	12	3	92	639	108	747
Aided	50	403	52	11	84	6	8	15	97	600	126	726
Unaided	5	34	2	1	7	...	...	...	7	49	7	56
Totals ...	136	887	71	24	190	7	20	20	200	1,308	247	1.555
High Schools.												
Government	93	69	6	...	31	3	5	4	38	199	50	249
Local Board and Municipal	897	1,304	77	14	421	43	76	20	401	2,713	540	3,253
Aided	1,206	1,574	250	55	493	73	257	50	608	3,578	988	4,566
Unaided	12	11	...	...	5	1	5	...	6	28	12	40
Totals ..	2,208	2,958	333	69	950	120	343	74	1,053	6,518	1,590	8,108
Grand totals ...	2,382	7,868	20,487	30,312	1,463	140	432	6,685	38,091	62,512	45,348	1,07,860

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

—	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools.												
Government	1	88	137	64	3	...	..	12	38	293	50	343
Local Board and Municipal	...	122	2,241	1,791	18	..	...	147	639	4,172	786	4,958
Aided	6	350	3,032	893	19	...	1	460	2,149	4,300	2,610	6,910
Unaided	...	2	26	19	...	...	...	10	51	47	61	108
Totals ...	7	562	5,436	2,767	40	...	1	629	2,877	8,812	3,507	12,319
Middle Schools.												
Government	5	44	10	...	5	...	2	...	5	64	7	71
Local Board and Municipal	4	21	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	34	2	36
Aided	17	202	100	5	14	3	4	27	24	338	58	396
Unaided	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Totals ...	26	267	117	6	20	3	6	28	30	436	67	503
High Schools.												
Government	44	122	13	1	27	4	2	2	19	207	27	234
Local Board and Municipal	5	14	1	1	2	...	1	...	4	23	5	28
Aided	101	324	82	13	22	14	26	40	67	542	147	689
Totals ...	150	460	96	15	51	18	29	42	90	772	179	951
Grand totals ...	183	1,289	5,649	2,788	111	21	36	699	2,997	10,020	3,753	13,773

VII.—European Education.

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population. { Males 17,301 / Females 16,968 / Total 34,269

Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. Males 29·5 Females 30·8 Total 30·1

—	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1931.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of Non-Europeans on roll.	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Expenditure from Government funds.	Expenditure from Local funds.	Expenditure from Fees.	Expenditure from Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	12	2,512	56	393	111	49	1,69,402	...	1,24,732	1,28,864	4,22,998
Middle Schools ...	10	1,442	448	211	67	20	47,820	...	18,936	77,000	1,41,756
Primary Schools	11	1,018	459	81	52	8	20,818	..	6,396	47,291	74,505
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 2,736	...	...	...	2,736
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Commercial Schools	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	.	...	...		..	...	* 8,353	...	...	...	8,353
Totals ...	33	4,972	963	685	230	77	2,49,129	...	1,48,064	2,53,155	6,50,348
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	19	2,933	477	466	172	69	1,73,119	..	1,13,280	1,19,565	4,05,964
Middle Schools ...	16	2,138	562	328	120	39	63,219	...	41,185	92,759	1,97,163
Primary Schools ...	10	650	249	50	33	12	11,443	...	8,143	22,943	42,530
Training Schools ...	2	48	...	...	12	...	23,545	..	2,820	8,029	34,394
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	81	...	18	5	...	700	...	...	1,798	2,498
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	1	17	...	...	1	1	14,400	...	155	5,852	20,407
Totals ...	49	5,862	1,288	862	343	121	2,86,426		1,65,584	2,50,946	7,02,956
Grand totals for Institutions ...	82	10,834	2,251	1,547	573	198	5,35,555	...	3,13,648	5,04,101	13,53,304
		Inspection					27,984	..	...	...	27,984
		Buildings, etc.					71,231	...	1,665	1,17,160	1,90,056
		Miscellaneous					2,45,764	...	3,75,418	4,26,936	10,48,148
		Totals ...					3,44,979	...	3,77,083	5,44,126	12,66,188
		Grand totals ...					8,80,534	...	6,90,731	10,48,227	26,19,492

Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges ... ... Rs. 10,22,957
(2) Scholarships ... ... „ 17,752
(3) Expenditure on European School Examinations ... ... „ 7,439

* This expenditure relates to an European Manual Training centre which has no pupil of its own.
† Stipends paid to European teachers deputed for training at Ghora Gali.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	.	..	...
M.A.	..	149	149	...	78	78	...	12	12	...	10	10
M.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours)	124	158	282	112	138	250	5	1	6	4	1	5
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	2,930	1,645	4,575	1,072	616	1,688	36	83	119	25	45	70
B.Sc. (Pass)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law—												
Master of Law	.	15	15	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	.	...
Bachelor of Law	188	241	429	148	147	295	...	...	...	.	...	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	...	8	8	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	133	..	133	55	...	55	14	...	14	10	...	10
L.M.S.	129	...	129	70	...	70	7	..	7	4	...	4
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	...	3	3	...	1	1		...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...
D.O.	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	..	..	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary)	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	.	...	.	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E.	22	.	22	9	...	9						
Bachelor of M.E.	17	...	17	5	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Education—								...	...	...	...	...
B.Ed., B.T. & L.T.	255	76	331	167	43	210	35	31	66	29	27	56
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bachelor of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bachelor of Agriculture.	56	...	56	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts	..	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science	6,170	3,557	9,727	2,001	1,175	3,176	203	167	373	80	70	150
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in teaching	1,258	...	1,258	941	...	941	231	...	231	205	.	205
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	..	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture	...	...	.	...	...	...			...	..	...	...
Veterinary Examinations	82	5	87	82	5	87	...	..	...	...	...	...

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
School Examinations.												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Final, etc....	17,169	3,671	20,840	16,799	3,643	20,442	595	36	631	588	36	624
European High School	85	...	85	39	...	39	71	...	71	46	...	46
Cambridge School Certificate ...	30	80	110	17	6	23	24	11	35	9	4	13
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	48	6	54	33	1	34	37	6	43	26	3	29
European Middle ...	120	...	120	45	...	45	140	1	141	74	...	74
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher ...	3,775	...	3,775	2,758	...	2,758	1,224	...	1,224	838	...	838
Vernacular { Lower ...	3,448	...	3,448	2,176	...	2,176	607	...	607	378	...	378
At Art Schools—												
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	6	283	289	6	158	164	...	16	16	...	11	11
At Engineering Schools...	60	862	922	32	342	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools	177	1,333	1,510	103	676	779	53	382	435	30	177	207
At Commercial Schools ...	820	5,846	6,666	258	1,053	1,311	15	34	49	...	7	7
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IX.—STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS.

IX.—Statistics of Educational

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Recognized institutions.								
For Males.								
Arts Colleges	...	..	1	70	11	335	12	405
Professional Colleges ...	1	239	...	...	...	...	1	239
High Schools ...	...		117	36,531	82	24,510	199	61,041
Middle Schools	1	181	75	9,145	59	8,041	135	17,367
Primary Schools ...	2,501	94,605	14,212	764,057	30,546	1,184,628	47,259	2,043,290
Training Schools ...	59	8,756	4	79	22	2,088	85	10,923
Agricultural Schools ...	1	16	1	17	1	70	3	103
Schools for Adults ...	...	..	1	30	20	672	21	702
Other Schools	...	...	5	225	102	3,861	107	4,086
Total ...	2,563	103,797	14,416	810,154	30,843	1,224,205	47,822	2,138,156
For Females.								
Arts Colleges	..	...	..	...		...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	1	92	4	669	5	761
Middle Schools	...	...	1	125	9	1,264	10	1,389
Primary Schools ...	28	1,554	3,447	167,035	1,298	76,406	4,773	244,995
Training Schools ..	38	1,635	...	...	20	1,191	58	2,826
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	7	376	7	376
Total ...	66	3,189	3,449	167,252	1,338	79,906	4,953	250,347
Grand total for all Recognized institutions.	2,629	106,986	17,865	977,406	32,181	1,304,111	52,675	2,388,503
II. Unrecognized institutions.								
For Males	...	...	...		1,587	49,971	1,587	49,971
For Females	...	...	...	...	34	974	34	974
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,621	50,945	1,621	50,945
Grand total for all institutions	2,629	106,986	17,865	977,406	33,802	1,355,056	54,296	2,439,448

Institutions in rural areas.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
From Government funds. (10)	From District Board funds. (11)	From other sources. (12)	Total expenditure. (13)	In Government schools. (14)	In District Board schools. (15)	In private schools. (16)	Total. (17)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
13,131	11,395	55,162	79 688	..	9	62	71
2,01,002	...	68,001	2,69,003	36	...	...	36
9,15,566	11,61,402	18,94,634	39,71,602	...	2,240	1,402	3,642
2,89,303	3,92,649	3,38,729	10,20,681	9	629	470	1,108
92,53,374	43,74,877	44,43,417	1,80,71,668	3,221	28,165	52 777	84,163
17,95,377	24,486	1,17,771	19,37,634	455	3	174	632
9,239	990	1,053	11,282	3	2	4	9
3,002	...	2,765	5,767	...	7	42	49
24,811	8,307	86,099	1,19,217	..	15	343	358
1,25,04,805	59,74,106	70,07,631	2,54,86,542	3,724	31,070	55,274	90,068
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83,892	8,029	33,757	1,25,678	...	9	46	55
29,354	3,858	65,999	99,211	...	11	100	111
17,55,137	9,38,746	4,27,733	31,21,616	66	6,418	3,957	10,441
6,30,900	782	1,31,768	7,63,450	218	..	135	353
...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
..	...	...		...	...	...	...
3,605	264	18,543	22,412	...	..	29	29
25,02,888	9,51,679	6,77,800	41,32,367	284	6,438	4,267	10,989
1,50,07,693	69,25,785	76,85,431	2,96,18,909	4,008	37,508	59,541	101,057
...	...	1,98,777	1,98,777	...	..	1,836	1,836
...	...	670	670	..	...	35	35
...	...	1,99,447	1,99,447	...	...	1,871	1,871
1,50,07,693	69,25,785	78,84,878	2,98,18,356	4,008	37,508	61,412	1,02,928

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2105, 9th December 1931

Report on Public Instruction, 1930-31—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated 21st October 1931, No. 693-F.

Order—No. 2105, Law (Education), dated 9th Dec. 1931.

During the year under review special attention was again devoted to elementary education. It was generally recognized that an improvement in quality was called for even more than an increase in quantity. There has been a rapid increase in the number of elementary schools and of pupils under instruction in recent years, but since only one pupil in five reaches the fourth standard and one in fourteen the fifth, it is clear that a large percentage must relapse into illiteracy, and that much expenditure of money and effort has been wasted. The main steps taken to reduce this wastage have been—

(1) Endeavours, only partially successful, to induce local bodies to adopt the proposals contained in the Champion Report.

(2) Instructions to the inspecting staff to take into account in fixing grants the extent to which schools are contributing to literacy, and combating stagnation and wastage.

(3) Formation of parents' associations and encouragement of house-to-house visitations by teachers.

(4) Adjustment of working hours, holidays and vacations to suit local conditions.

Subsidies were not granted to local bodies, during the year, towards the opening of new elementary schools for boys pending the formulation of schemes for the concentration of elementary schools, but sanction was accorded for the entertainment of 543 additional teachers in Board elementary schools. Compulsory elementary education was introduced in certain wards in the Vizagapatam Municipality.

2. Orders were passed during the year on the recommendations of the Special Officer appointed to conduct a survey of secondary education in the Presidency. In the case of local body schools it was decided to substitute lump sum subsidies, which would not be liable to revision, for subsidies based on the net cost of schools. The managements of aided schools have been permitted to treat fees raised in excess of the standard rates as their contribution for purposes of the assessment of the grant and to retain profits made during the year subject to the condition that they are utilized on improvements to the school.

3. Several important changes were introduced in the regulations of the Madras University. The Andhra University (Amendment) Act making Vizagapatam the headquarters of the University came into force during the year and the University moved into its new headquarters on the 5th September 1930. The Annāmalai University conducted its first University examinations at the close of the year.

4. It is gratifying to note the progress in women's education during the year under review, shown by the large increase in the number of institutions and the number of students under instruction.

The Government sanctioned during the year the opening of 245 new elementary schools for girls under local bodies, and the number of teachers in elementary schools for girls rose by over 1,000.

5. The Government note with pleasure that there is a steadily increasing interest taken in physical education and that a large percentage of students take part in organized athletic activities. Playing space, however, is still inadequate in the case of the majority of schools, and it is a matter for regret that, owing to the financial situation, it is impossible at present in most cases to remedy the deficiencies.

6. During the year the Government announced their policy that separate schools for pupils of the depressed classes should not ordinarily be allowed, and advised local bodies to make persistent efforts to overcome the opposition of caste men to the free admission of depressed class children into the common school, an opposition which is so strong in the Saidapet taluk that it has threatened to wreck the scheme of compulsory education recently introduced. The Government are glad to note that there was some increase in the number of pupils of these classes admitted into general schools. Progress in this direction, however, is slow and the Government trust that local bodies will do all

in their power to overcome caste prejudice by persuasive methods.

7. The Government regret to note that night schools with few exceptions have not been working satisfactorily. The question of the future of these schools and of the policy in regard to adult education generally is engaging their attention.

8. The proposals for employing a headquarter staff to review and co-ordinate the work of the medical inspection of pupils are under the consideration of Government.

9. It is a cause for satisfaction that, in almost all cases, discipline was maintained in the various educational institutions during a period of great political excitement; and that the students in this Presidency, with few exceptions, did not allow political movements to interfere with the prosecution of their studies.

10. The Government congratulate the Director of Public Instruction and the officers subordinate to him on a satisfactory year's work.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. N. Viswanatha Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
" Registrar, Andhra University.
" Registrar, Annamalai University.
" Director of Industries.
" Director of Agriculture.
" Commissioner of Labour.
" Inspector-General of Prisons.
" Local Self-Government Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Law (General) Department.
" Public Works and Labour Department.
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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1930–31

VOLUME II

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1930-31, VOLUME II.

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PART I.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS, 1930-31.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(1)—*General statistics of institutions and scholars.*

Classes of Institutions.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
University Education.					
Arts colleges for Indians for ...	Men ...	40	12,529	39	11,978
	Women.	5	404	5	441
Oriental colleges for	Men ...	19	694	19	768
Professional colleges for	Men ..	9	1,994	10	1,917
	Women.	2	54	2	59
School Education, General.					
Indians—					
Secondary schools for	Boys ...	526	175,493	531	181,272
	Girls ...	70	15,784	72	16,802
Elementary schools for	Boys ...	50,453	2,257,377	50,121	2,295,256
	Girls ..	5,298	318,791	5,648	342,852
Europeans—					
High schools for	Boys ...	12	2,555	12	2,512
	Girls ...	19	2,817	19	2,933
Middle schools for	Boys ...	9	1,433	10	1,442
	Girls ...	17	2,142	16	2,133
Primary schools for	Boys ...	11	992	11	1,018
	Girls ...	12	729	10	650
School Education, Special.					
Training schools for Indians for ...	Men ...	90	11,067	89	11,409
	Women.	58	2,694	60	2,923
Training schools for Europeans for	Women.	2	45	2	48
Other special schools for Indians for	Boys ...	90	6,254	105	6,101
	Girls ...	6	431	6	486
Other special schools for Europeans for	Girls ...	1	19	1	17
Industrial schools for Indians for	Boys ...	48	3,870	46	3,886
	Girls ...	24	1,331	24	1,342
Industrial schools for Europeans for	Girls ...	1	92	1	81

(1)—*General statistics of institutions and scholars*—cont.

Classes of institutions.	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*				
Those which do not teach any part of the Secondary or Elementary course but are recognised.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic for ... ... Boys ...	1	16	1	18
Sanskrit for ... ... Boys ...	38	2,112	37	2,044
Girls ...	2	243	2	239
Elementary schools teaching—				
Sanskrit for ... ... Boys ...	87	2,864	85	2,684
Girls ...	7	210	7	238
Other schools for ... ... Boys ...	...	...	...	...
Total, public institutions ...	56,957	2,824,946	56,991	2,893,549
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (UNRECOGNIZED).				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian for ... ... Boys ...	191	7,981	214	8,948
Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for ... ... Boys ...	116	1,556	109	1,476
Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—				
A vernacular only or mainly for Boys ...	684	17,348	654	19,202
Girls ...	27	671	23	692
The Quran for ... ... Boys ...	379	17,234	363	15,039
Girls ...	1	30	1	30
Sanskrit for ... ... Boys ...	12	225	7	139
Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for ... ... Boys ...	399	9,497	437	10,731
Girls ...	9	299	12	309
Total, private institutions ...	1,818	54,841	1,820	56,566
Grand total ...	58,775	2,879,787	58,811	2,950,115

(2)—*Institutions and scholars by districts.*

Districts.	Area in square miles (census of 1921).	Population (census of 1921).	1929–30.		1930–31.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Ganjām	4,798	1,835,562	2,589	93,118	2,539	93,771	...	653	50	...
Vizagapatam	4,568	2,231,874	2,908	114,005	2,880	119,355	...	5,350	28	...
Gōdāvari, East	2,545	1,470,863	2,467	128,785	2,524	134,355	57	5,570	...	...
Gōdāvari, West	2,868	1,051,442	1,940	87,523	1,962	89,956	22	2,433	...	...
Kistna	3,539	1,081,872	2,635	100,599	2,685	104,975	50	4,376	...	...
Guntūr	5,735	1,809,574	3,800	144,727	3,716	146,210	...	1,483	84	...
Kurnool	7,580	914,890	1,996	65,961	2,124	72,293	128	6,332	...	...
Bellary	5,713	862,370	1,479	52,172	1,446	51,285	...	...	33	887
Anantapur	6,722	955,917	1,811	59,646	1,672	57,223	...	...	139	2,423
Cuddapah	5,918	887,929	2,158	64,219	2,137	66,456	.	2,237	21	...
Nellore	7,973	1,385,553	2,229	70,887	2,329	75,837	100	4,950	...	...
Madras	29	526,911	578	97,837	570	99,783	...	1,946	8	...
Chingleput	3,071	1,493,058	2,089	104,472	1,930	97,916	...	.	159	6,556
North Arcot	4,954	2,055,594	2,464	137,991	2,533	142,757	69	4,766	...	...
Chittoor	5,611	1,269,157	1,725	68,778	1,734	68,668	9	...	...	110
South Arcot	4,207	2,320,085	2,937	136,590	3,003	142,931	66	6,341	...	...
Tanjore	3,727	2,326,265	2,782	149,935	2,835	156,085	53	6,150	...	...
Trichinopoly	4,319	1,902,838	2,126	99,945	2,145	102,593	19	2,648	...	...
Madura	4,907	2,007,082	2,130	121,960	2,018	118,183	...	...	112	3,777
Ramnad	4,838	1,721,837	1,979	108,108	1,910	110,076	..	1,968	69	..
Tinnevelly	4,326	1,907,314	2,761	154,833	2,813	162,029	52	7,196	...	...
Coimbatore	7,225	2,219,848	2,164	108,708	2,194	111,101	30	2,393	...	...
Salem	6,912	2,112,034	1,734	80,009	1,671	80,538	...	529	63	...
The Nilgiris	982	126,519	187	13,550	201	14,362	14	812	...	...
Malabar	5,792	3,098,871	4,477	368,770	4,576	380,513	99	11,743	...	...
South Kanara	4,021	1,247,368	1,563	111,713	1,556	114,487	...	2,774	7	..
Agency. Ganjām ...	3,583	332,898	390	14,310	418	15,055	28	745	...	...
Agency. Vizagapatam.	12,621	960,355	460	13,810	464	13,959	4	149	...	...
Agency. Gōdāvari, East.	3,676	203,105	217	6,826	226	7,368	9	537	...	...
Total ...	142,260	42,318,985	58,775	2,879,787	58,811	2,950,115	809	84,081	778	13,753

(3)—*Education in relation to population.*

Districts.	Population (census of 1921).			Scholars (public and private).						Percentage of scholars to population.					
				1929-30.			1930-31.			1929-30.			1930-31.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjām	826,644	1,008,918	1,835,562	79,516	13,602	93,118	79,385	14,386	93,771	9·6	1·3	5·1	9·6	1·4	5·1
Vizagapatam	1,080,146	1,151,728	2,231,874	95,052	18,953	114,005	98,862	20,493	119,355	8·8	1·6	5·1	9·2	1·8	5·4
Gōdāvari, East	718,924	751,939	1,470,863	91,841	36,944	128,785	95,234	39,121	134,355	12·8	4·9	8·8	13·2	5·2	9·1
Gōdāvari, West	516,864	534,578	1,051,442	59,897	27,626	87,523	61,395	28,561	89,956	11·6	5·2	8·3	11·9	5·3	8·6
Kistna	546,322	535,550	1,081,872	68,986	31,613	100,599	71,705	33,270	104,975	12·6	5·9	9·3	13·1	6·2	9·7
Guntūr	913,088	896,486	1,809,574	102,505	42,222	144,727	102,560	43,650	146,210	11·2	4·7	8·0	11·2	4·9	8·1
Kurnool	463,255	451,635	914,890	53,324	12,637	65,961	57,661	14,632	72,293	11·5	2·8	7·2	12·5	3·2	7·9
Bellary	439,688	422,682	862,370	44,074	8,098	52,172	42,818	8,467	51,285	10·0	1·9	6·0	9·7	2·0	5·9
Anantapur	492,346	463,571	955,917	49,053	10,593	59,646	46,329	10,894	57,223	10·0	2·3	6·2	9·4	2·3	6·0
Cuddapah	452,181	435,748	887,929	54,191	10,028	64,219	55,668	10,788	66,456	12·0	2·3	7·2	12·3	2·5	7·5
Nellore	697,380	688,173	1,385,553	51,769	19,118	70,887	55,948	19,889	75,837	7·4	2·8	5·1	8·0	2·9	5·5
Madras	276,107	250,804	526,911	65,940	31,897	97,837	67,435	32,348	99,783	23·9	12·7	18·6	24·4	12·9	18·9
Chingleput	752,542	740,516	1,493,058	83,631	20,841	104,472	77,516	20,400	97,916	11·1	2·8	7·0	10·3	2·8	6·6
North Arcot	1,021,087	1,034,507	2,055,594	112,542	25,449	137,991	115,417	27,340	142,757	11·0	2·5	6·7	11·3	2·6	6·9
Chittoor	647,625	621,532	1,269,157	55,991	12,787	68,778	55,350	13,318	68,668	8·6	2·1	5·4	8·5	2·1	5·4
South Arcot	1,152,414	1,167,671	2,320,085	114,839	21,751	136,590	119,926	23,005	142,931	10·0	1·9	5·9	10·4	2·0	6·2
Tanjore	1,116,702	1,209,563	2,326,265	119,784	30,151	149,935	123,321	32,764	156,085	10·7	2·5	6·4	11·0	2·7	6·7
Trichinopoly	931,890	970,948	1,902,838	81,315	18,630	99,945	82,491	20,102	102,593	8·7	1·9	5·3	8·9	2·1	5·4
Madura	987,468	1,019,614	2,007,082	98,133	23,827	121,960	93,941	24,242	118,183	9·9	2·3	6·1	9·5	2·4	5·9
Ramnad	818,619	903,218	1,721,837	88,828	19,280	108,108	89,106	20,970	110,076	10·9	2·1	6·3	10·9	2·3	6·4
Tinnevelly	929,338	977,976	1,907,314	116,891	37,942	154,833	121,405	40,624	162,029	12·6	3·9	8·1	13·1	4·2	8·5
Coimbatore	1,106,171	1,113,677	2,219,848	86,350	22,358	108,708	87,138	23,963	111,101	7·8	2·0	4·9	7·9	2·2	5·0
Salem	1,051,025	1,061,009	2,112,034	64,768	15,241	80,009	64,109	16,429	80,538	6·2	1·4	3·8	6·1	1·5	3·8
The Nilgiris	67,018	59,501	126,519	9,617	3,933	13,550	10,146	4,216	14,362	14·4	6·6	10·7	15·2	7·1	11·4
Malabar	1,510,732	1,588,139	3,098,871	246,821	121,949	368,770	253,293	127,220	380,513	16·3	7·7	11·9	16·8	8·0	12·3
South Kanara	606,280	641,088	1,247,368	80,782	30,931	111,713	81,967	32,520	114,487	13·3	4·8	9·0	13·5	5·1	9·2
Agency — Ganjām ...	165,889	167,009	332,898	13,181	1,129	14,310	13,558	1,497	15,055	7·9	0·7	4·3	8·2	0·9	4·5
Agency — Vizagapatam ...	481,266	479,089	960,355	12,222	1,588	13,810	12,267	1,692	13,959	2·5	0·3	1·4	2·5	0·4	1·5
Agency — Gōdāvari, East.	101,738	101,367	203,105	5,131	1,695	6,826	5,567	1,796	7,363	5·0	1·7	3·4	5·5	1·8	3·6
Total ...	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	2,206,974	672,813	2,879,787	2,241,518	708,597	2,950,115	10·6	3·1	6·8	10·7	3·3	7·0

(4)—*Scholars according to classes of the community.*

Classes of the community.	Population (census of 1921).		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1929-30.		1930-31.		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	17,301	16,968	5,101	5,259	5,100	5,222	29·5	31·0	29·5	30·8
Indian Christians ...	656,746	670,469	132,638	78,525	141,463	84,271	20·2	11·7	21·5	12·6
Muhammadans ...	1,404,000	1,436,488	233,905	81,326	237,064	82,251	16·7	5·7	16·9	5·7
Hindus. Brahmans ...	731,079	732,156	158,965	66,017	159,017	71,079	21·8	9·0	21·8	9·7
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	14,631,123	15,044,580	1,392,710	377,951	1,408,572	398,995	9·5	2·5	9·6	2·7
Hindus. Depressed classes ...	3,125,900	3,246,174	263,219	59,107	266,304	62,480	8·4	1·8	8·5	1·9
Buddhists	720	496	190	57	400	113	26·4	11·5	55·5	22·8
Parsis	269	260	57	69	80	69	21·2	26·5	29·7	26·5
Aborigines	289,831	288,567	18,491	1,583	21,520	1,858	6·4	0·5	7·4	0·6
Others	13,780	12,078	1,698	2,919	1,998	2,259	12·3	24·2	14·5	18·7
Total ...	20,870,749	21,448,236	2,206,974	672,813	2,241,518	708,597	10·6	3·1	10·7	3·3

(5)—*Distribution of scholars* (1) *according to classes of the community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the							
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).			
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
University Education.										
Arts colleges for men	Men ...	11,837	65	1,068	6,190	4,002	80	...	3	416
	Women.	141	1	58	26	53	1	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	441	30	260	56	84	...	...	...	10
Oriental colleges ...	Men ...	765	...	...	435	136	...	...	...	194
	Women.	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for men.*	Men ...	1,850	9	196	920	626	7	...	...	72
	Women.	67	29	20	14	22	...	...	...	1
Professional colleges for women.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	59	9	30	5	14	...	...	...	1
School Education, General.										
Indians—										
Secondary schools for boys.	Boys ...	177,256	258	15,663	54,626	89,867	4,137	371	591	11,574
	Girls ...	4,016	2	995	1,012	1,706	157	1	109	32
Secondary schools for girls.	Boys ...	605	2	222	177	177	14	...	...	11
	Girls ...	16,197	89	7,475	2,679	5,349	257	...	...	298
Elementary schools for boys.	Boys ...	1,953,023	162	115,668	85,816	1,274,23	237,228	20,072	15,342	202,544
	Girls ...	342,233	21	42,502	26,956	178,067	44,623	1,508	2,534	45,728
Elementary schools for girls.	Boys ...	19,796	10	2,554	967	12,788	1,665	66	32	1,557
	Girls ...	323,056	82	28,665	39,077	209,908	12,339	316	924	29,755
Europeans—										
High schools for boys.	Boys ...	2,456	2,088	201	17	114	1	2	...	21
	Girls ...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools for girls.	Boys ...	477	363	24	16	56	...	...	...	9
	Girls ..	2,456	2,104	119	58	124	...	...	...	18
Middle schools for boys.	Boys ...	994	825	71	13	76	...	...	...	7
	Girls ...	448	406	25	6	7	...	...	...	4
Middle schools for girls.	Boys ...	562	468	28	12	36	...	...	...	9
	Girls ...	1,571	1,337	70	33	87	...	...	...	16
Primary schools for boys.	Boys ...	559	502	32	4	19	...	...	...	1
	Girls ...	459	435	16	1	7	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls.	Boys ...	249	234	7	1	5	...	...	...	2
	Girls ...	401	366	4	7	11	...	...	...	13
Indians—										
Training schools for masters.	Men ...	11,409	1	2,122	3,001	4,603	700	126	13	837
	Women.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	2,923	24	1,809	160	663	48	...	2	207

* NOTE.—The difference of 260 in the distribution of scholars according to wealth and in the relating to these columns not having been furnished on behalf of the Veterinary College, Madras, and the

to wealth and (3) *according to the occupation of parents or guardians.*

community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
...	7	...	6	817	8,218	2,802	3,658	2,013	1,210	4,171	150	47	31	557
...	1	...	1	17	100	24	77	23	1	32	1	...	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	1	...	...	38	367	36	280	39	21	45	...	...	...	56
...	..	..	...	7	237	521	2	46	61	532	2	44	3	75
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	99	1,340	151	693	77	121	504	3	...	...	192
...	1	...	...	4	52	11	31	10	4	11	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	51	7	32	1	3	8	2	...	...	13
15	7	7	140	7,713	114,388	55,155	31,134	30,355	30,640	60,738	5,347	9,710	916	8,416
...	..	...	12	260	2,598	1,158	1,158	779	474	1,067	58	260	4	216
...	1	.	1	86	418	106	234	144	64	36	14	27	13	23
2	7	1	40	1,015	10,966	4,216	5,658	3,995	2,069	1,622	504	708	202	1,439
379	12	2	1,567	9,069	206,837	1,737,117	37,320	98,075	198,029	557,559	213,175	788,856	15,574	46,435
78	5	..	211	2,043	36,300	308,890	7,418	20,865	33,991	81,063	33,815	152,336	2,487	10,758
3	...	...	154	137	1,908	17,751	744	1,558	2,164	1,893	2,740	9,103	122	1,472
31	...	61	1,918	4,203	64,912	253,941	22,900	36,677	53,872	58,244	41,713	86,737	3,568	19,845
2	32	2	1	232	1,594	630	900	494	128	131	135	...	9	659
...	..	...	...	22	34	...	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	36
...	7	..	2	82	262	133	225	81	34	5	19	...	6	107
...	30	..	3	305	1,341	810	1,013	378	138	66	65	1	159	636
...	2	...	...	25	486	483	285	151	64	1	198	...	62	233
...	...	...	...	7	215	226	71	95	22	...	110	...	...	150
...	7	...	2	67	315	180	235	74	11	19	140	...	56	27
...	24	...	4	129	744	698	525	117	27	45	210	...	396	251
...	1	...	...	3	335	221	63	169	10	...	101	...	7	209
...	...	...	...	1	253	205	52	144	3	...	82	...	9	169
...	...	...	...	1	195	53	85	87	...	1	59	8	...	14
...	...	..	...	1	279	121	119	136	...	1	72	55	...	18
...	3	...	3	41	3,161	8,207	501	2,070	798	5,643	266	1,180	55	896
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	6	1,192	1,725	378	1,079	244	444	71	282	6	419

distribution according to the occupation of parents or guardians is due to the particulars
Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(5)—*Distribution of scholars* (1) *according to classes of the community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the							
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).			
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*									
School Education, General—cont.									
Indians—*cont.*									
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Boys	9,843	118	2,018	2,190	4,105	522	25	50	770
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Girls	1,972	128	1,458	54	267	60	...	...	3
Europeans—									
Training schools for mistresses. Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses. Women.	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Girls	98	80	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Indigenous.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	1,873	...	42	1,106	653	22	1	...	9
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	171	...	8	61	90	1	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Boys.	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Girls.	233	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic or Persian for boys. Boys.	18	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	18
Arabic or Persian for boys. Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	2,254	...	3	1,433	754	55	...	...	9
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	436	...	...	262	168	...	...	.	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Boys.	22	...	..	...	19	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Girls.	216	...	...	118	26	...	...	...	...
Total of public institutions. Male scholars.	2,195,854	5,100	139,919	156,930	1,392,267	244,431	20,663	16,031	218,060
Total of public institutions. Female scholars.	697,695	5,222	83,532	70,818	396,726	57,486	1,825	3,569	76,076
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
Unrecognized.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian for boys. Boys.	8,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,793
Arabic or Persian for boys. Girls.	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	1,464	...	...	1,460	4	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular only for boys. Boys.	16,724	...	905	399	10,376	3,590	820	21	588
A vernacular only for boys. Girls.	2,478	...	366	114	1,229	715	31	2	21
A vernacular only for girls. Boys.	37	...	3	...	11	23	...	...	...
A vernacular only for girls. Girls.	655	...	105	40	323	158	...	...	29

to wealth and (3) *according to the occupation of parents or guardians*—cont.

Community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
1	1	2	41	108	3,533	6,202	1,376	1,098	917	1,612	1,242	2,498	112	988
2	..	...	5	33	346	1,593	225	246	87	231	107	673	133	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	47	1	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19	79	18	6	2	...	...	...	55	17
...	...	...	40	10	633	1,230	18	50	91	1,049	98	171	33	363
...	...	...	11	2	51	118	4	6	4	91	10	25	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	3	121	109	46	35	36	54	...	10	6	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	31	743	1,480	71	100	244	976	74	150	13	626
...	...	...	...	17	140	273	9	29	54	165	8	40	...	125
...	..	...	3	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
..	...	...	2	4	100	112	26	32	20	99	11	11	...	17
100	80	13	1,960	18,528	344,604	1,832,482	77,594	134,642	234,586	634,876	223,763	811,826	17,012	61,295
113	69	42	2,217	8,111	120,231	569,853	40,089	64,193	90,576	143,291	76,839	241,138	7,027	34,542
...	...	...	...	746	2,119	5,928	20	114	2,251	2,287	276	3,566	20	259
...	...	...	...	...	91	64	...	...	54	74	...	27	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	238	1,226	5	22	14	906	...	...	230	287
...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	21	1,200	15,503	53	393	1,169	4,582	1,093	9,247	49	138
...	...	..	...	5	205	2,268	19	102	176	615	197	1,338	3	28
...	...	...	..	...	...	87	...	...	...	11	2	21	...	3
...	...	...	...	2	65	588	66	42	64	79	93	278	...	33

(5)—*Distribution of scholars* (1) *according to classes of the community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the							
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).			
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*									
Unrecognized—cont.									
Elementary schools teaching—*cont.*									
The Quran for boys ... Boys.	9,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,299
Girls.	5,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,740
The Quran for girls ... Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	30	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	30
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	130	...	...	67	63	...	...	...	...
Girls.	9	..	...	9	...		...	...	...
Other schools for boys. Boys.	9,203	...	630	158	5,848	2,196	37	12	324
Girls.	1,528	...	223	58	668	550	2	...	27
Other schools for girls. Boys.	14	...	6	5	3	...	...	...	...
Girls.	295	...	45	28	49	...	...	...	173
Total of private institutions. Male scholars	45,664		1,544	2,087	16,305	5,809	857	33	19,004
Female scholars	10,902	...	739	261	2,269	1,4 3	33	2	6,175
Total of public and private institutions. Male scholars	2,241,518	5.100	141,463	159 017	1,108,572	250,240	21,520	16,064	237,064
Female scholars	7 8,597	5.222	84,271	71,07+	398,995	58,909	1,858	3,571	82,253
Grand total ... 1930-31 ..	2,950,115	10,322	225,734	230.096	1,897,567	309,149	23.378	19,635	319,315
1929-30 ...	2,879,787	10,360	211,165	224,982	1.770,661	303,071	20,074	19,250	315,231

to wealth and (3) *according to the occupation of parents or guardians*—cont.

Scholars according to community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
...	..	..	...	112	1,529	7,658	...	43	2,918	2,413	330	3,572	22	1
...	...	..	...	101	997	4,642	...	25	1,623	1,080	260	2,701	51	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	2	28	2	2	14	3	4	2	3	...
.	...	...	...	2	29	99	1	4	4	104	1	8	8	...
...	...	..	...	...	6	3	...	6	...	3	...	..	...	...
...	.	...	...	18	539	8,646	4	174	439	2,643	875	4,806	72	190
...	...	...	...	...	90	1,438	1	28	92	322	145	929	3	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	13	282	...	27	39	39	22	168	...	...
...	...	..	25	899	5,654	39,111	83	750	6,796	12,946	2,577	21,283	401	878
...	...	...	...	108	1,480	9,314	88	232	2,062	2,227	721	5,443	60	69
400	80	13	1,985	19,427	350,258	1,871,573	77,677	135,392	241,382	647,822	226,340	833,059	17,413	62,173
113	69	42	2,217	8,219	121,711	578,667	40,177	64,425	92,638	145,5.8	77,560	246,581	7,087	34,611
513	149	55	4,202	27,646	471,961	2,450,240	117,854	199,817	334,020	793,340	303,900	1,079,640	24,500	96,784
247	123	21	4,595	31,052	500,215	2,348,395	106,743	188,10?	330,783	828,045	292,897	1,030,915	27,084	74,978

(6)—*Percentage of male scholars of the different sections of the population at each stage of instruction to the total number of scholars at the respective stages.*

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Depressed classes (Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes).	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Others.
Arts colleges. Indians ...	0·5	8·5	0 7	4·8	52 6	32·8	0·1
Secondary schools. Indians ...	0·1	9·0	2·9	6·5	30·8	50·6	0·1
Secondary schools. Europeans ...	82·8	7·2	0·1	1·0	1·3	6·3	1·3
Elementary schools ...	0·0	6·0	13·9	10·4	4·4	65·2	0·1
European primary schools ...	91·1	4 8	...	0·4	0·6	3·0	0·1
Professional colleges and special schools	0·5	16·1	5·6	6·3	31·7	39·5	0·3

(7)—*The number at each stage of instruction in public institutions out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the main sections of the population.*

—	Arts colleges for Indians.	Arts colleges for Europeans.	Secondary schools for Indians.	Secondary schools for Europeans.	Elementary schools.	European primary schools.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	13	...	51	728	34	145	29
Indian Christians	8	...	114	2	845	...	31
Muhammadans	3	...	53	...	936	...	8
Hindus. Brahmans	42	...	350	...	553	...	55
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	3	...	65	...	924	...	8
Hindus. Depressed classes (Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes) ...	...	...	18	...	976	...	6

(8)—*Scholars according to the languages studied.*

Languages.	1930–31.				1929–30.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) *European languages*—								
English	353,556	65,310	431	40	361,241	71,916	428	13
French	462	710	...	...	452	741	...	...
Total ...	354,018	66,020	431	40	361,693	72,657	428	13
(ii) *Classical languages*—								
Latin	631	37	...	...	439	9	...	...
Greek	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic	79,373	37,051	18,204	6,984	87,993	40,781	18,052	6,014
Persian	255	14	15	72	425	...	21	...
Sanskrit	23,331	2,099	1,832	14	24,630	2,515	1,621	21
Total ...	103,590	39,202	20,051	7,070	113,487	43,305	19,694	6,035
(iii) *Vernacular languages*—								
Tamil	965,172	245,172	8,117	795	1,064,059	259,468	8,922	986
Telugu	713,424	221,313	11,493	3,039	728,477	232,212	13,058	3,247
Malayalam	242,103	120,894	294	21	249,556	126,045	492	211
Kanarese	97,299	30,507	983	125	98,048	31,143	1,046	174
Hindustani	63,619	32,750	817	391	64,131	33,038	862	415
Oriya	66,640	8,439	2,333	205	66,537	9,361	2,331	276
Tulu	329	19	...	...	276	149	...	...
Marathi	301	365	...	...	328	499	...	...
Konkani	6	5	...	...	56	150	...	...
Total ...	2,148,893	659,464	24,037	4,576	2,271,468	692,065	26,711	5,309

(9)—*Number of scholars unprotected from smallpox.*

Institutions.	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges, Indians	24	...	38	...
Oriental colleges	...	...	...	..
Secondary schools, Indians	146	31	146	28
Do. Europeans	...	1	1	1
Elementary schools, Indians	7,083	1,028	6,374	2,452
Primary schools, Europeans	16	11	13	10
Special schools, Indians	4	2	9	...
Total ...	7,273	1,073	6,581	2,491

(10)—*Number of aided and unaided institutions under mission and non-mission agencies.*

Classes of institutions.	Aided.				Unaided.			
	Mission.		Non-mission.		Mission.		Non-mission.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians)	14	5,515	14	3,370	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women (for Indians)	4	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for men ...	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...
Do. for women.	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental colleges	...	...	16	559	...	...	2	53
Secondary schools for Indians for Boys ...	100	41,458	160	63,529	1	203	7	1,321
Secondary schools for Indians for Girls ..	42	9,607	3	519	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for Indians for Boys ...	6,920	261,067	23,680	1,001,380	196	5,575	1,332	49,802
Elementary schools for Indians for Girls ...	640	60,661	1,011	59,275	12	720	97	3,291
High schools for Europeans for Boys ...	10	2,037	2	475	...	...	...	...
High schools for Europeans for Girls ...	15	2,322	4	611	..	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for Boys ...	7	1,129	3	313	..	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for Girls ...	14	1,918	2	215	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for Boys ...	5	643	6	375	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for Girls ...	4	280	6	370	...	...	...	...
Training schools for Indians for Masters.	19	1,877	3	253	...	...	...	...
Training schools for Indians for Mistresses.	20	1,136	1	87	...	...	...	...
Training schools for Europeans for Mistresses.	1	37	1	11	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for Indians.	76	4,457	35	1,289	1	18	41	1,076
Other special schools for Europeans.	2	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1930-31 ...	7,894	394,521	24,948	1,132,657	210	6,516	1,479	45,543
Total ... 1929-30 ...	8,186	391,804	24,385	1,103,180	171	5,383	1,714	52,446

(11)—*Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.*

Classes of institutions.		In municipal areas.		In non-municipal areas.	
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians)		38	11,854	1	124
Do. for women (for Indians)		5	441	...	...
Oriental colleges (for Indians)		8	487	11	281
Professional colleges for men (for Indians)		9	1,678	1	239
Do. for women (for Indians) ...		2	59	...	...
Secondary schools for Indians for	Boys	292	106,033	612	88,014
	Girls	64	15,700	10	1,341
High schools for Europeans for	Boys	9	1,769	3	753
	Girls	16	2,483	3	500
Middle schools for Europeans for	Boys	7	1,129	3	313
	Girls	12	1,618	4	515
Elementary schools for Indians for	Boys	2,837	251,804	48,818	2,087,958
	Girls	873	98,250	4,818	245,871
Primary schools for Europeans for	Boys	9	930	2	88
	Girls	3	148	7	502
Training schools for Indians for	Masters ...	60	3,816	29	2,593
	Mistresses ...	53	2,669	7	254
Do. for Europeans for Mistresses ...		2	48	...	...
Other special schools for Indians		127	3,878	54	2,937
Do. for Europeans		2	98	...	...
Total ...	1930-31 ...	4,428	517,832	54,383	2,432,283
	1929-30 ...	4,387	504,217	54,388	2,375,570

(12)—*Statement showing the number of schools and scholars (public and private) in municipalities on the 31st March 1931.*

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1921.		Colleges and secondary schools.			Elementary schools.			Schools for Europeans, special and private schools.			Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
1	Berhampur	16,001	16,730	6	1,270	116	42	1,469	725	4	212	9	52	2,951	850
2	Parlākimedi	8,818	9,901	3	819	...	18	1,161	443	2	91	...	23	2,071	443
3	Chicacole	7,695	8,603	1	619	7	36	1,855	994	2	122	1	39	2,096	1,002
4	Vizagapatam	22,153	22,558	4	1,598	198	49	3,236	1,527	11	624	275	64	5,453	2,000
5	Vizianagram	19,381	19,918	6	2,451	25	72	3,483	1,977	2	69	...	80	6,003	2,002
6	Anakāpalle	10,088	10,272	1	439	7	20	1,207	434	...	...	...	21	1,646	441
7	Bimlipatam	3,424	4,071	1	183	10	13	567	278	1	141	...	15	891	288
8	Rajahmundry	26,758	27,033	10	2,359	279	91	4,677	2,126	9	622	127	110	7,658	2,532
9	Cocanada	26,346	27,002	3	1,909	78	65	4,094	1,871	7	272	220	75	6,275	2,169
10	Peddāpuram	7,201	7,419	1	579	...	27	988	519	...	..	...	28	1,565	519
11	Ellore	22,630	23,232	3	1,237	101	65	3,295	1,764	5	312	19	73	4,844	1,884
12	Palacole	7,263	7,272	1	549	...	17	816	436	1	25	4	19	1,390	440
13	Bezwada	23,107	21,052	2	1,388	25	80	2,914	1,693	3	236	88	85	4,538	1,806
14	Masulipatam	21,878	22,062	6	2,559	196	53	3,001	1,740	6	448	103	65	6,008	2,039
15	Guntūr	24,337	23,847	6	2,705	354	81	2,649	2,039	7	395	148	94	5,749	2,541
16	Tenali	12,065	11,165	1	792	7	33	1,294	835	3	160	35	37	2,246	877
17	Chirala	7,705	7,618	1	315	...	19	1,144	624	...	...	...	20	1,459	624
18	Ongole	7,049	7,227	3	743	19	44	1,639	1,135	3	129	60	50	2,511	1,214
19	Narasaraopet	5,769	5,539	1	455	...	23	1,056	592	3	228	6	27	1,739	598
20	Kurnool	13,844	14,064	5	1,113	171	52	2,246	1,171	3	170	15	60	3,529	1,357
21	Nandyāl	9,194	8,930	3	564	11	32	1,331	626	3	135	24	38	2,030	661
22	Bellary	21,113	18,729	4	1,386	241	52	1,888	979	12	407	363	68	3,681	1,583
23	Adōni	15,561	14,671	1	595	1	37	1,622	663	...	...	...	38	2,217	664
24	Hospet	9,132	9,205	1	368	...	22	1,011	277	4	127	10	27	1,506	287
25	Hindupur	6,740	5,716	1	258	4	27	1,314	752	1	47	...	29	1,619	756
26	Anantapur	6,077	5,375	3	795	201	27	1,222	373	4	209	32	34	2,226	606
27	Tadpatri	5,605	5,688	1	188	1	17	616	351	...	...	...	18	804	352
28	Cuddapah	9,866	9,651	3	765	167	53	1,658	704	1	20	...	57	2,443	871
29	Proddatūr	8,105	7,801	1	345	5	32	1,278	453	1	39	...	34	1,662	458
30	Nellore	17,769	18,094	9	1,131	339	63	2,507	1,889	8	343	203	80	3,981	2,431

31	Madras	276,107	250,804	55	21,519	4,296	437	39,692	25,308	78	6,224	2,744	570	67,435	32,348
32	Conjeeveram	30,714	30,662	4	1,751	86	56	3,448	1,832	8	106	46	68	5,305	1,964
33	Saidapet	13,947	13,457	2	693	50	26	1,463	759	3	142	...	31	2,298	809
34	Chingleput	6,137	5,626	2	1,002	18	21	1,288	928	3	544	64	26	2,834	1,005
35	Vellore	24,809	25,311	6	2,261	270	82	4,913	1,960	5	150	78	93	7,324	2,308
36	Gudiyāttam	11,201	11,602	1	397	...	32	1,518	771	1	...	19	34	1,915	790
37	Tiruvannāmalai ...	10,847	11,065	2	691	21	28	2,071	963	4	89	12	34	2,851	996
38	Vāniyambādi	9,283	10,807	2	569	...	17	753	583	1	...	16	20	1,322	599
39	Tiruppattūr	7,992	8,283	1	413	17	16	951	524	1	40	...	18	1,404	541
40	Walajapet	4,980	5,033	1	477	...	10	508	371	...	...	...	11	985	371
41	Chittoor	8,942	8,999	3	960	167	28	1,215	950	3	202	61	34	2,377	1,178
42	Tirupati	8,631	8,803	2	578	...	18	917	494	3	213	...	23	1,708	494
43	Cuddalore	25,079	25,448	5	1,836	236	59	2,588	1,536	6	256	68	70	4,680	1,840
44	Chidambaram	11,214	11,287	4	1,409	6	48	3,336	1,140	5	292	...	57	5,037	1,146
45	Villupuram	9,046	8,377	1	614	9	26	1,249	719	2	206	48	29	2,069	776
46	Kumbakōnam	29,626	31,074	5	2,021	...	58	4,271	2,204	9	250	2	72	6,542	2,206
47	Tanjore	29,353	30,560	5	2,520	377	68	4,169	2,629	19	1,687	221	92	8,376	3,227
48	Negapatam	26,321	27,695	2	1,758	36	41	2,767	1,429	7	304	.	50	4,829	1,465
49	Māyavaram	14,007	14,610	4	1,164	174	33	2,022	1,046	10	241	52	47	3,427	1,272
50	Tiruvārūr	12,309	11,815	1	785	11	24	1,075	557	6	152	...	31	2,012	568
51	Mannārgudi	10,808	10,828	3	1,178	42	24	1,452	687	3	49	...	30	2,679	729
52	Trichinopoly	60,574	59,848	15	5,592	768	108	7,488	4,721	18	889	656	141	13,969	6,145
53	Srīrangam	11,139	12,014	1	728	3	21	1,079	590	8	139	...	30	1,946	593
54	Karūr	9,155	9,094	1	787	23	26	1,370	776	5	144	29	32	2,301	828
55	Madura	70,289	68,605	10	4,904	586	125	9,181	5,451	17	408	407	152	14,493	6,444
56	Dindigul	15,809	15,113	2	950	...	35	3,081	1,333	6	390	130	43	4,421	1,463
57	Bōdināyakkanūr ...	9,767	10,574	1	589	62	16	1,022	205	...	...	...	17	1,611	267
58	Palni	8,519	8,982	1	353	16	15	843	435	...	...	...	16	1,196	451
59	Periyakulam	7,844	8,634	1	443	7	18	1,251	571	...	...	...	19	1,694	578
60	Kodaikānal	2,268	2,015	...	...	...	10	477	273	1	27	73	11	504	346
61	Srīvilliputtūr	15,437	15,758	2	691	10	33	2,112	708	5	194	58	40	2,997	771
62	Karaikudi	7,223	8,127	1	246	...	5	168	428	4	46	...	10	460	428
63	Virudunagar	10,799	11,022	1	503	...	21	3,373	869	2	50	69	24	3,926	938
64	Sivakāsi	7,027	7,590	1	277	2	21	1,769	637	...	...	...	22	2,046	639
65	Tinnevelly	26,563	27,220	5	1,552	21	57	2,940	1,427	9	378	151	71	4,870	1,599
66	Palamcottah	22,246	24,397	8	2,192	648	41	2,363	1,277	35	1,482	646	84	6,037	2,571
67	Tuticorin	22,781	21,741	5	1,084	147	38	3,561	2,062	3	39	156	46	4,684	2,365
68	Coimbatore	33,417	32,371	9	2,673	771	88	6,417	2,669	13	678	321	110	9,768	3,761
69	Erode	11,481	11,430	2	1,140	33	32	2,394	1,374	9	327	236	43	3,861	1,643
70	Dhārāpuram	7,903	8,221	1	506	18	24	1,311	510	2	49	14	27	1,866	542
71	Pollachi	6,241	5,634	1	551	6	11	1,099	552	...	...	...	12	1,650	558

(12)—*Statement showing the number of schools and scholars (public and private) in municipalities on the 31st March 1931*—cont.

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1921.		Colleges and secondary schools.			Elementary schools.			Schools for Europeans, special and private schools.			Total.		
		Males	Females.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
72	Tiruppūr	5,840	5,011	1	621	34	37	1,743	791	...	...	...	38	2,364	825
73	Udamalpet	5,177	5,059	1	476	27	13	642	455	...	..	...	14	1,118	482
74	Salem	26,418	25,826	5	1,564	279	83	7,053	2,913	3	256	34	91	8,873	3,226
75	Ootacamund	10,217	9,250	2	745	162	30	1,681	1,111	6	157	184	38	2,583	1,457
76	Coonoor	6,459	5,756	1	163	...	15	904	507	6	245	380	22	1,312	887
77	Calicut	42,527	39,807	11	2,927	1,004	73	7,181	3,860	22	1,265	528	106	11,373	5,392
78	Palghat	22,619	22,868	7	2,024	337	38	2,836	1,512	5	291	171	50	5,151	2,020
79	Cannanore	13,159	14,546	3	942	554	32	2,285	1,372	16	734	272	51	3,961	2,198
80	Tellicherry	13,090	14,486	6	1,469	534	42	2,430	1,857	24	736	255	72	4,635	2,646
81	Cochin	11,222	9,415	2	539	163	15	1,615	1,194	1	5	204	18	2,159	1,561
82	Mangalore	28,204	25,673	17	4,269	2,391	50	4,912	2,946	11	583	151	78	9,764	5,488
	Total ... 1930–31 ...	1,535,531	1,508,678	327	116,568	16,985	3,587	224,983	122,761	514	26,242	10,293	4,428	367,793	150,039
	Total ... 1929–30 ...	...	...	331	119,737	15,893	3,541	215,150	116,942	515	26,438	10,057	4,387	361,325	142,892

(13)—*Scholars by classes and ages.*

Class.	Primary.					Middle.			High.			Totals.	Intermediate.		Degree.			Post-graduate.		Total.	Grand total.
Ages.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.		First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.	Seventh year.		
Below 5 ...	23,991	43	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,042
5 to 6 ...	249,710	7,788	238	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	257,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257,759
6 to 7 ...	316,422	41,047	4,925	34×	15	1	..	...	...	..	...	362,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	362,758
7 to 8 ...	281,531	86,399	23,624	4,204	239	17	...	...	..	...	...	396,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396,014
8 to 9 ...	194,614	106,727	52,515	17,551	2,168	221	21	1	...	...	...	373,818	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	373,818
9 to 10	120,150	83,499	69,150	38,083	8,520	1,943	141	25	...	...	...	321,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	321,511
10 to 11 ...	69,609	72,113	71,920	54,201	17,688	6,637	1,639	222	4	...	...	294,033	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	294,033
11 to 12 ...	36,808	48,009	54,070	51,672	24,119	10,393	5,043	1,296	74	1	...	231,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231,485
12 to 13 ...	20,633	21,797	35,935	43,340	22,407	11,336	8,168	4,502	911	40	2	169,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,071
13 to 14 ...	12,366	12,172	19,618	28,272	16,820	9,618	8,761	6,623	3,118	619	61	117,548	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	117,551
14 to 15 ...	9,209	7,705	10,249	15,329	10,518	6,664	7,493	7,747	4,849	2,370	517	83,650	27	...	...	...	...	..	...	27	83,677
15 to 16 ..	8,049	6,034	6,092	9,114	5,820	3,925	5,051	6,846	5,064	3,951	2,535	62,481	295	38	3	...	...	...	...	336	62,817
16 to 17 ...	7,097	4,861	4,141	5,115	2,687	2,014	2,777	4,536	4,039	4,212	3,693	45,172	807	284	34	6	...	...	...	1,131	46,303
17 to 18 ...	6,442	4,209	3,234	3,195	1,552	925	1,269	2,514	2,161	3,059	3,810	32,370	1,137	742	137	22	2	...	...	2,040	34,410
18 to 19 ...	6,559	4,052	3,143	2,453	717	469	580	1,186	1,037	1,726	3,340	25,253	880	881	424	159	3	...	...	2,347	27,600
19 to 20 ...	5,204	3,753	2,779	2,007	508	224	356	636	320	778	2,214	18,779	587	738	609	437	44	2	...	2,397	21,176
Over 20 ...	9,049	7,958	5,208	3,682	628	387	384	1,182	165	392	2,141	31,126	580	952	1,439	1,607	193	135	...	4,906	36,032
Total ...	1,377,443	518,166	366,849	279,588	113,907	54,765	41,683	37,266	21,742	17,148	18,313	2,846,870	4,296	3,635	2,646	2,231	242	137	...	13,187	2,860,057
			...			...			...				...		...		...				

(14)—*Comparative statement showing the total expenditure on education for the last three years.*
(*The amounts are expressed in lakhs.*)

	1928–29.	1929–30.						1930–31.					
	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	28·82	9·56	...	0·14	12·32	6·70	28·72	8·84	...	0·09	11·91	6·08	26·92
Professional colleges ...	11·55	8·86	...	...	2·51	0·39	11·76	9·68	...	...	2·51	0·40	12·59
Secondary schools	98·49	26·22	7·65	2·07	47·00	19·46	102·40	28·43	8·47	2·19	47·83	18·82	105·74
Elementary schools ...	205·90	117·96	44·81	18·22	7·08	27·59	215·66	128·27	44·66	18·49	7·49	34·11	233·02
Training schools	25·28	22·54	0·31	0·12	0·05	2·04	25·06	23·20	0·29	0·14	0·08	2·20	25·91
Other special schools ...	26·83	12·68	0·27	0·21	1·71	13·20	28·07	13·44	0·82	0·13	1·55	14·60	30·04
Total, direct expenditure ...	396·87	197·82	53·04	20·76	70·67	69·38	411·67	211·86	53·74	21·04	71·37	76·21	434·22
University	34·91	6·81	...	...	1·09	0·16	8·06	7·45	...	...	6·10	2·68	16·23
Direction and Inspection ...	18·57	19·80	...	...	...	...	19·80	20·44	...	...	...	...	20·44
Scholarships	4·93	3·50	0·10	0·02	...	1·60	5·22	3·47	0·07	0·04	...	1·90	5·48
Buildings and furniture ...	46·30	31·25	9·05	3·35	0·69	8·69	53·03	60·40	9·33	3·22	0·89	15·13	88·97
Miscellaneous	44·17	6·97	0·10	0·05	17·96	18·16	43·24	8·21	0·10	0·04	18·70	21·69	48·74
Total, indirect expenditure.	148·88	68·33	9·25	3·42	19·74	28·61	129·35	99·97	9·50	3·30	25·69	41·40	179·86
Grand total ...	545·75	266·15	62·29	24·18	90·41	97·99	541·02	311·83	63·24	24·34	97·06	117·61	614·08

(15)—GENERAL STATISTICS OF RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

(15)—*General statistics*

Heads of expenditure.	1929-30.			
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.				
Arts colleges ... Government ...	5,60,968	..	...	2,72,767
Municipal Board ...	2,500	...	13,483	7,972
Local Board ...	...	...	...	...
Aided	3,92,593	100	...	9,51,431
Unaided	...	...	...	..
Total, Arts colleges ...	9,56,061	100	13,483	12,32,170
Professional colleges. Government ...	8,80,727	1,468	560	2,50,184
Aided	4,902	...	...	670
Total, Professional colleges ...	8,85,629	1,468	560	2,50,854
Total, University Education ..	18,41,690	1,568	14,043	14,83,024
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.				
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
Boys.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	1,94,168	...	...	88,097
Municipal Board ...	1,64,705	...	2,00,321	5,27,924
Local Board ...	5,62,115	7,51,656	465	9,63,076
Aided	7,64,738	9,500	...	26,45,499
Unaided	...	...	...	6,768
Total, Indian schools ...	16,85,726	7,61,156	2,00,786	42,31,364
European schools—Aided	2,17,855	...	...	1,38,785
Total, European schools ..	2,17,855	..	...	1,38,785
Total, Secondary schools—Boys ..	19,03,081	7,61,156	2,00,786	43,70,149
Girls.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	3,08,732	...	...	41,723
Municipal Board ...	2,033	...	6,356	3,813
Local Board ...	14,096	3,692	...	2,898
Aided	1,59,523	235	...	1,16,811
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total, Indian schools ..	4,84,384	3,927	6,356	1,65,240
European schools—Aided	2,34,803	...	...	1,64,105
Total, European schools ...	2,34,803	...	...	1,64,105
Total, Secondary schools—Girls ...	7,19,187	3,927	6,356	3,29,345
Total, Secondary schools ...	26,22,268	7,65,083	2,07,142	46,99,494

of receipts and charges.

		1930–31.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,892	8,58,627	5,60,575	...	...	2,59,999	35,335	8,55,909
526	24,481	2,650	...	8,894	8,538	7,405	27,487
12,630	12,630	...	...	...	...	11,495	11,495
6,20,190	19,64,314	3,20,964	100	..	9,22,273	5,38,930	17,82,267
12,136	12,136	...	...	...	...	15,000	15,000
6,70,374	28,72,188	8,84,189	100	8,894	11,90,810	6,08,165	26,92,158
27,874	11,60,813	9,56,082	...	...	2,49,680	22,858	12,28,620
10,261	15,838	11,995	373	...	1,076	16,961	30,405
38,135	11,76,646	9,68,077	373	...	2,50,756	39,819	12,59,025.
7,08,509	40,48,834	18,52,266	473	8,894	14,41,566	6,47,984	38,51,183
2,266	2,84,531	1,94,649	...	...	91,745	5,080	2,91,474
5,997	8,98,947	1,98,908	...	2,13,157	5,49,214	4,052	9,65,331
86,659	23,63,971	6,16,739	8,24,939	...	10,05,110	71,603	25,18,451
11,10,255	45,29,992	8,33,205	7,954	...	26,64,960	10,49,880	45,55,999
69,780	76,548	...	...	...	9,449	53,983	63,432
12,74,957	81,53,989	18,43,501	8,32,893	2,13,157	43,20,478	11,54,658	83,94,687
2,27,120	5,83,260	2,17,222	...	...	1,41,668	2,05,864	5,64,754
2,27,120	5,83,260	2,17,222	...	...	1,41,668	2,05,864	5,64,754
15,02,077	87,37,249	20,60,723	8,32,893	2,13,157	44,62,146	13,90,522	89,59,441
1,929	3,52,384	3,50,004	...		37,634	1,008	3,88,646
28	12,230	3,264	...	5,501	4,275	...	13,040
1,755	22,436	14,836	13,192	...	3,939	813	32,780
2,56,860	5,33,429	1,77,840	...	...	1,20,962	2,77,545	5,76,847
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,60,572	9,20,479	5,45,944	13,192	5,501	1,66,810	2,79,366	10,10,813
1,83,524	5,82,432	2,36,338	...	...	1,54,465	2,12,324	6,03,127
1,83,524	5,82,432	2,36,338	...	...	1,54,465	2,12,824	6,03,127
4,44,096	15,02,911	7,82,282	13,192	5,501	3,21,275	4,91,690	16,13,940
19,46,173	1,02,40,160	28,43,003	8,46,085	2,18,658	47,83,421	18,82,212	1,05,73,381

(15)—*General statistics*

Heads of expenditure.	1929-30. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—*cont.*				
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.				
Boys.				
Indian schools ... Government	9,20,814	...	...	1,259
Municipal Board ...	3,21,650	...	12,18,636	1,807
Local Board	30,67,266	38,76,919	...	75,133
Aided	53,19,408	3,836	66,637	5,53,239
Unaided	...	...	...	33,839
Total, Indian schools ...	96,29,138	38,80,755	12,85,273	6,65,277
European schools—Aided	18,998	...	1,908	7,721
Total, European schools ...	18,998	...	1,908	7,721
Total, Elementary schools—Boys ...	96,48,136	38,80,755	12,87,181	6,72,998
Girls.				
Indian schools .. Government	77,626	...	2,606	1,029
Municipal Board ...	2,56,845	13,431	4,85,231	129
Local Board ...	10,26,014	5,86,767	12,027	5,460
Aided	7,82,128	...	35,193	19,747
Unaided	...	...	...	671
Total, Indian schools...	21,36,613	6,00,198	5,35,057	27,036
European schools—Aided	11,165	...	...	8,073
Total, European schools ...	11,165	...	...	8,073
Total, Elementary schools—Girls .	21,47,778	6,00,198	5,35,057	35,109
Total, Elementary schools ...	1,17,95,914	44,80,953	18,22,238	7,08,107
Total, School Education—General ...	1,44,18,182	52,46,086	20,29,380	54,07,601
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.				
TRAINING SCHOOLS.				
Masters.				
Indian schools ... Government	13,89,134	22,229	2,173	60
Local Board	14,800	5,092	...	...
Aided	2,82,282	1,506	96	495
Total, Indian schools ...	16,86,216	28,827	2,269	555
European schools—Aided	1,539	...	...	...
Total, European schools ...	1,539	...	...	...
Total, Training schools—Masters ...	16,87,755	28,827	2,269	555

of receipts and charges—cont.

		1930-31.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
887	9,22,960	10,11,367	...	...	1,086	11,575	10,24,028
66,873	16,08,966	3,82,859	...	12,52,643	1,153	80,275	17,16,930
1,27,933	71,47,251	41,56,132	37,72,371	...	80,599	8,730	80,17,832
19,15,035	78,58,155	49,71,006	4,393	5,096	6,06,542	24,22,501	80,09,538
77,961	1,11,800	...	...	...	22,466	1,02,706	1,25,172
21,88,689	1,76,49,132	1,05,21,364	37,76,764	12,57,739	7,11,846	26,25,787	1,88,93,500
35,786	64,413	20,818	..	...	6,396	47,291	74,505
35,786	64,413	20,818	...	...	6,396	47,291	74,505
22,24,475	1,77,13,545	1,05,42,182	37,76,764	12,57,739	7,18,242	26,73,078	1,89,68,005
1,681	82,942	94,938	...	...	1,132	...	96,070
2	7,55,638	2,54,004	1,321	5,58,248	130	28	8,13,731
2,687	16,26,955	12,65,156	6,88,298	..	2,758	7,234	19,63,446
4,80,265	13,17,333	6,58,906	...	32,969	18,802	6,84,435	13,95,112
26,625	27,296	...	...	...	58	23,205	23,263
5,11,260	38,10,164	22,73,004	6,89,619	5,91,217	22,880	7,14,902	42,91,622
23,191	42,429	11,443	...	...	8,144	22,943	42,530
23,191	42,429	11,443	...	...	8,144	22,943	42,530
5,34,451	38,52,593	22,84,447	6,89,619	5,91,217	31,024	7,37,845	43,34,152
27,58,926	2,15,66,138	1,28,26,629	44,66,383	18,48,956	7,49,266	34,10,923	2,33,02,157
47,05,099	3,18,06,298	1,56,69,634	53,12,468	20,67,614	55,32,687	52,93,135	3,38,75,538
3,373	14,16,969	14,06,472	20,958	3,565	399	3,064	14,34,458
...	19,892	14,290	4,872	...	...	24	19,186
85,784	3,70,163	2,87,773	1,322	144	1,901	92,241	3,83,381
89,157	18,07,024	17,08,535	27,152	3,709	2,300	95,329	18,37,025
...	1,539	2,736	...	...	...	...	2,736
...	1,539	2,736	...	...	...	...	2,736
89,157	18,08,563	17,11,271	27,152	3,709	2,300	95 329	18,39,761

(15)—*General statistics*

Heads of expenditure.	1929-30. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*cont.*				
TRAINING SCHOOLS—*cont.*				
Mistresses.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	3,82,833	2,100	897	162
Municipal Board ...	...	...	8,666	...
Aided	1,61,285	..	...	160
Total, Indian schools ...	5,44,118	2,100	9,563	322
European schools—Aided	22,075	...	...	3,873
Total, European schools ...	22,075	...	...	3,873
Total, Training schools for Mistresses ...	5,66,193	2,100	9,563	4,195
Total, Training schools ...	22,53,948	30,927	11,832	4,750
OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	9,99,970	...	...	96,621
Municipal Board ...	8,097	...	20,914	1,159
Local Board ...	20,649	28,683	...	745
Aided	2,23,444	3,220	600	26,427
Unaided	...	...	...	46,246
Total, Indian schools ..	12,52,160	26,903	21,514	1,71,198
European schools ... Government ...	14,211	...	...	...
Aided	1,200	...	...	...
Total, European schools ...	15,411	...	...	...
Total, Other Special schools ...	12,67,571	26,903	21,514	1,71,198
Total, School Education—Special ...	35,21,519	57,830	33,346	1,75,948
Total, Direct Expenditure ...	1,97,81,391	53,05,434	20,76,769	70,66,573
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				
University	6,81,001	...	...	1,09,006
Direction and Inspection	19,80,302	...	...	...
Scholarships	3,49,297	9,620	2,297	...
Expenditure of buildings, furniture and other apparatus	31,24,835	9,05,046	3,34,541	68,966
Miscellaneous	6,96,792	9,953	4,765	17,96,504
Total, Indirect Expenditure ...	68,32,227	9,24,619	3,41,603	19,74,473
Grand total ...	2,66,13,618	62,30,053	24,18,372	90,41,046

of receipts and charges—cont.

1930-31.							
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
997	3,86,989	4,19,133	2,156	565	942	1,605	4,24,401
...	8,666	...	...	9,220	...	...	9,220
1,07,797	2,69,242	1,65,509	..	180	1,837	1,15,252	2,82,778
1,08,794	6,64,897	5,84,642	2,156	9,965	2,779	1,16,857	7,16,399
5,760	31,708	23,545	...	...	2,820	8,029	34,394
5,760	31,708	23,545	...	...	2,820	8,029	34,394
1,14,554	6,96,605	6,08,187	2,156	9,965	5,599	1,24,886	7,50,793
2,08,711	25,05,168	23,19,458	29,308	13,674	7,899	2,20,215	25,90,554
12,163	11,08,754	9,98,194	..	...	90,222	36,215	11,24,631
649	30,819	10,928	...	13,250	1,095	1,078	26,351
8,898	53,975	15,696	29,636	...	1,381	2,209	48,922
12,67,136	15,20,827	2,96,079	2,048	100	44,975	13,77,883	17,21,085
25,548	71,794	...	...	...	17,607	34,538	52,145
13,14,394	27,86,169	13,20,897	31,684	13,350	1,55,280	14,51,923	29,73,134
3,030	17,241	22,253	...	...	...	...	22,253
1,659	2,859	1,200	...	...	155	7,650	9,005
4,689	20,100	23,453	...	...	155	7,650	31,258
13,19,083	28,06,269	13,44,350	31,684	13,350	1,55,435	14,59,573	30,04,392
15,22,794	53,11,437	36,63,808	60,992	27,024	1,63,334	16,79,788	55,94,946
69,36,402	4,11,66,569	2,11,85,708	53,73,933	21,03,532	71,37,587	76,20,907	4,34,21,667
15,769	8,05,776	7,44,719	...	...	6,10,439	2,67,798	16,23,156
...	19,80,302	20,43,680	...	.	...	...	20,43,680
1,60,768	5,21,982	3,46,603	7,485	3,803	...	1,90,077	5,47,973
8,69,541	53,02,926	60,40,944	9,32,696	3,21,761	88,660	15,13,473	88,97,534
18,16,174	43,24,188	8,21,459	9,679	4,382	18,69,961	21,68,447	48,73,928
28,62,252	1,29,35,174	99,97,605	9,49,860	3,29,951	25,69,060	41,39,795	1,79,86,271
97,98,654	5,41,01,743	3,11,83,313	63,23,793	24,33,483	97,06,647	1,17,60,702	6,14,07,938

(16)—*Statement showing percentage of expenditure under each head to total expenditure on public schools.*

Heads of expenditure.	1929–30. From provincial funds. (1)	From local funds. (2)	From municipal funds. (3)	From fees. (4)	From subscriptions and other sources. (5)	Total. (6)	Percentage to total expenditure. (7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	9,56,061	100	13,483	12,32,170	6,70,374	28,72,188	5·31
Professional colleges	8,85,629	1,468	560	2,50,854	38,135	11,76,646	2·18
Schools, general	1,44,18,182	52,46,036	20,29,380	54,07,601	47,05,099	3,18,06,298	58·79
Schools, special	35,21,519	57,830	33,346	1,75,948	15,22,794	53,11,437	9·81
General or indirect charges	68,32,227	9,24,619	3,41,503	19,74,473	28,62,252	1,29,35,174	23·91
Total ...	2,66,13,618	62,30,053	24,18,372	90,41,046	97,98,654	5,41,01,743	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure	49·19	11·53	4·46	16·71	18·11	100·00	...

Heads of expenditure—*cont.*	1930–31. From provincial funds. (8)	From local funds. (9)	From municipal funds. (10)	From fees. (11)	From subscriptions and other sources. (12)	Total. (13)	Percentage to total expenditure. (14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	8,84,189	100	8,894	11,90,810	6,08,165	26,92,158	4·41
Professional colleges	9,68,077	373	...	2,50,756	39,819	12,59,025	2·06
Schools, general	1,56,69,634	53,12,468	20,67,614	55,32,687	52,93,135	3,38,75,538	55·51
Schools, special	36,63,808	60,992	27,024	1,63,334	16,79,788	55,94,946	9·17
General or indirect charges	99,57,605	9,49,960	3,29,951	25,49,229	37,83,194	1,76,09,839	28·85
Total ...	3,11,83,313	63,23,793	24,33,483	96,86,816	1,14,04,101	6,10,31,506	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	51·09	10·36	3·99	15·87	18·69	100·00	...

(17)—*Provincial charges and receipts.*

Charges and receipts.	1929–30.	1930–31.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.
University	6,81,001	41,34,919
Direction	2,05,899	2,12,438
Inspection	17,74,403	18,31,242
Government colleges and schools ... General ...	16,73,471	22,25,012
Government colleges and schools ... Special ...	48,26,865	49,87,358
Scholarships in colleges and schools ... General ...	2,28,619	2,43,954
Scholarships in colleges and schools ... Special ...	71,309	64,602
Grants-in-aid to schools under private management ...	41,28,088	36,11,181
Grants-in-aid to do. municipal management ...	13,81,648	14,74,595
Grants-in-aid to do. local board management ...	74,57,952	80,53,661
To the District Educational Councils towards Elementary Education	57,68,047	54,44,311
To the Inspector of Local Boards for Elementary Education.	2,81,399	2,96,320
Registration of Books	9,334	9,494
Purchase and collection of Oriental Manuscripts	10,386	10,634
Text-Book Committee	896	995
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	1,36,446	11,306
Government educational buildings	9,26,889	11,60,030
Total charges ...	2,95,62,652	3,38,32,052
Receipts.		
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	9,04,952	7,60,677
Income on Endowments credited to Government	2,838	2,838
Departmental examination fees	6,675	5,455
Miscellaneous receipts	2,11,866	2,78,350
Total receipts ...	11,26,331	10,47,820
Deduct refunds ...	13,883	8,656
Net receipts ...	11,12,448	10,39,164
Net expenditure ...	2,84,50,204	3,27,92,888

Non-departmental—	Rs.	Rs.
1929–30	25,51,568	3,26,997
1930–31	34,71,576	2,44,470

(18)—*General statistics of receipts and charges of local boards.*

—	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1931.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	70	...	...	...	11,495	11,495
Secondary schools ...	200	49,162	6,31,575	8,38,131	..	10,81,525	25,51,231
Elementary schools ...	17,633	933,477	54,21,288	44,60,669	...	99,321	99,81,278
Sessional schools ...	6	141	14,290	4,872	...	24	19,186
Other special schools ...	9	314	15,696	29,636	...	3,590	48,922
Buildings and furniture.	...	...	2,70,086	9,32,696	...	3,864	12,06,646
Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	31,921	..	...	31,921
Contributions to schools under other managements	...	...	...	16,189	...	...	16,189
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	9,679	...	...	9,679
Total ...	17,849	983,164	63,52,935	63,23,793	...	11,99,819	1,38,76,647

(19)—*General statistics of receipts and charges of municipal boards.*

—	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1931.	Provincial funds	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	103	2,650	...	8,894	15,943	27,487
Secondary schools ...	53	22,393	2,02,172	...	2,18,658	5,57,541	9,78,371
Elementary schools ...	1,600	166,438	6,36,863	1,321	18,10,891	81,586	25,30,661
Training schools ...	1	27	...	...	9,220	...	9,220
Other special schools ...	4	403	10,928	...	13,250	2,173	26,351
Buildings and furniture.	...	..	1,15,932		3,21,761	5,571	4,43,264
Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	..	8,262	...	8,262
Contributions to schools under other managements	...	...	...	...	38,165	...	38,165
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	...	4,382	...	4,382
Total ...	1,659	189,364	9,68,545	1,321	24,33,483	6,62,814	40,66,163

(20)—*Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.*

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges ... General	5,60,575	...	...	2,59,999	35,335	8,55,909
Colleges ... Professional	9,56,082	...	...	2,49,680	22,858	12,28,620
Secondary schools for boys ... Indians ...	1,94,649	...	...	91,745	5,080	2,91,474
Secondary schools for girls ... do. ...	3,50,004	...	...	37,634	1,008	3,88,646
Elementary schools for boys ... do. ...	10,11,367	..	..	1,086	11,575	10,24,028
Elementary schools for girls ... do. ...	94,938	..	...	1,132	...	96,070
Training schools ... do. ...	18,25,605	23,114	4,130	1,341	4,669	18,58,859
Other Special schools ... Indians ...	9,98,194	...	...	90,222	36,215	11,24,631
Other Special schools ... Europeans	22,253	...	...	...	...	22,253
Total ... Indians ...	59,91,414	23,114	4,130	7,32,839	1,16,740	68,68,237
Total ... Europeans.	22,253	...	...	...	...	22,253
Board.						
Colleges, General .. Indians ...	2,650	...	8,894	8,538	18,900	38,982
Secondary schools for boys ... do. ...	8,15,647	8,24,939	2,13,157	15,54,324	75,715	34,83,782
Secondary schools for girls ... do. ...	18,100	13,192	5,501	8,214	813	45,820
Elementary schools for boys ... do. ..	45,38,991	37,72,371	12,52,643	81,752	89,005	97,34,762
Elementary schools for girls ... do. ...	15,19,160	6,89,619	5,58,248	2,888	7,262	27,77,177
Training schools ... do. ...	14,290	4,872	9,220	...	24	28,406
Other Special schools ... do. ...	26,624	29,636	13,250	2,476	3,287	75,273
Total, Indians ...	69,35,462	53,34,629	20,60,913	16,58,192	1,95,006	1,61,84,202
Aided.						
Colleges General ... Indians ..	3,20,964	100	...	9,22,273	5,38,930	17,82,267
Colleges Professional do. ...	11,995	373	..	1,076	16,961	30,405
Secondary schools for boys ... do. ...	8,33,205	7,954	. .	26,64,960	10,49,880	45,55,999
Secondary schools for boys ... Europeans.	2,17,222	...	...	1,41,668	2,05,864	5,64,754
Secondary schools for girls ... Indians ...	1,77,840	...	...	1,20,962	2,77,545	5,76,347
Secondary schools for girls ... Europeans.	2,36,338	...	...	1,54,465	2,12,324	6,03,127
Elementary schools for boys ... Indians ...	49,71,006	4,393	5,096	6,06,542	24,22,501	80,09,538
Elementary schools for boys ... Europeans.	20,818	...	...	6,896	47,291	74,505
Elementary schools for girls ... Indians ...	6,58,906	..	32,969	18,802	6,84,435	13,95,112
Elementary schools for girls ... Europeans.	11,443	...	...	8,144	22,943	42,530
Training schools ... Indians ...	4,53,282	1,822	324	3,738	2,07,493	6,66,159
Training schools ... Europeans.	26,281	...	...	2,820	8,029	37,130
Other Special schools ... Indians ...	2,96,079	2,048	100	44,975	13,77,883	17,21,085
Other Special schools ... Europeans.	1,200	...	...	155	7,650	9,005
Total ... Indians ...	77,23,277	16,190	38,489	43,83,828	65,75,628	1,87,36,912
Total ... Europeans.	5,13,302	...	...	3,13,648	5,04,101	13,31,051
Unaided.						
Colleges, General ... Indians ...	...	...	...	...	15,000	15,000
Secondary schools for boys ... do. ...	...	...	...	9,449	53,983	63,432
Elementary schools for " ... do. ...	...	...	...	22,466	1,02,706	1,25,172
Other Special schools. " ... do. ...	...	.	...	17,607	34,538	52,145
Elementary schools for girls ... do. ...	...	...	...	58	23,205	23,263
				49,580	2,29,432	2,79,012
Grand total ... Indians ...	2,00,50,153	53,73,953	21,03,532	68,23,939	71,16,806	1,20,68,383
Grand total ... Europeans.	5,35,555	...	...	3,13,648	5,04,101	13,53,304

(21)—*Expenditure on educational property during the year* 1930-31.

(*a*) Government Institutions.

Detailed head.	European and Anglo-Indian institutions.	Other than European and Anglo-Indian institutions.
	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	2,30,611
Secondary	...	47,665
Elementary	...	8,290
Special	...	1,51,542
Miscellaneous	...	2,06,630
Total ...	...	6,44,738

(*b*) Aided Institutions.

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of	
	School buildings.	Hostels.
EAST GODĀVARI.	Rs.	Rs.
St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada	250	...
Total ...	250	...
KISTNA.		
R.R. High School, Nuzvid	14,997	...
Total ...	14,997	...
GUNTŪR.		
B.B. Hindu School, Vetapalam	1,146	...
Total ...	1,146	...
NELLORE.		
A.B.M. High School, Kanigiri	379	...
Total ...	379	...
BELLARY.		
St. Philomena's High School, Bellary	2,000	...
Total ...	2,000	...

(21)—*Expenditure on educational property during the year* 1930-31—cont.

(*b*) Aided Institutions—*cont.*

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of	
	School buildings.	Hostels.
MADRAS.	RS.	RS.
The Madras Christian College...	17,191	...
Loyola College, Madras	...	14,422
The University Students' Club	290	...
St. Paul's High School, Vepery	3,241	...
Muthialpet High School, Madras	27,870	...
Ramakrishna Residential High School, Mylapore	2,167	...
Doveton Corrie School, Vepery	4,000	.
St. Bedes School, San Thome	17,150	...
Doveton Corrie Girls' School, Vepery	800	...
St. Aloysius' Girls' School, Vepery	1,073	...
St. Kevin's School, Rayapuram	324	...
St. Francis Xavier's School, Georgetown	2,000	...
Total ...	76,106	14,422
CHINGLEPUT.		
St. Columbia's School, Chingleput	1,450	..
Wesleyan Mission Secondary School, Tiruvallur	1,280	...
Total ...	2,730	...
NORTH ARCOT.		
Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai	...	3,610
Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi	6,147	...
Union Mission Training School, Vellore	6,443	...
Total ...	12,590	3,610
SOUTH ARCOT.		
Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram	...	4,781
S.I.Ry. School, Villupuram	1,607	...
Ramaswami Chettiyar's Town High School, Chidambaram ...	3,363	...
Total ...	4,970	4,781
TRICHINOPOLY.		
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	10,216	...
St. Joseph's College (School Department), Trichinopoly	6,376	...
St. Joseph's Vestry School, Trichinopoly	14,891	...
St. Joseph's Girls' School, Trichinopoly	322	...
Holy Cross Training School, Trichinopoly	3,150	...
Total ...	34,895	...

(21)—*Expenditure on educational property during the year* 1930-31—cont.

(*b*) Aided Institutions—*cont.*

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of	
	School buildings.	Hostels.
MADURA.	RS.	RS.
American College, Madura	26,204	...
St. Mary's High School, Dindigul	5,000	...
A.M.C.C. Boarding Schools (Madura and Ramnad Districts) ...	26,351	...
S.I. Railway School, Madura	162	...
Lucy Perry Noble Institute, Madura...	5,000	...
Capron Hall Training School, Madura	16,872	8,335
Total ...	79,589	8,335
RAMNAD.		
H.N.V. High School, Sivakasi	2,777	...
S.M.S.V. High School, Karaikkudi	...	3,450
Total ...	2,777	3,450
TINNEVELLY.		
St. John's College, Palamcottah	35,314	...
S.A.V. High School, Tuticorin	979	...
Coronation High School, Srivaikuntam	24,350	...
Total ...	60,643	...
COIMBATORE.		
L.M. High School, Coimbatore	8,324	...
Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu	1,909	...
Stane's High School, Coimbatore	7,422	...
W.M. Training School, Dharapuram	10,000	...
Total ...	27,655	...
THE NILGIRIS.		
Laidlaw Memorial School, Keity	280	...
Stane's High School, Coonoor	5,000	...
Hebron High School, Coonoor	378	...
Cordite Factory School, Aravankadu	3,649	...
Total ...	9,307	...
MALABAR.		
Ganapati High School, Calicut	24,144	...
Raja's High School, Chirakkal	7,896	...
St. Michael's School, Cannanore	1,000	...
Total ...	33,040	...

(21)—*Expenditure on educational property during the year* 1930-31—cont.

(*b*) Aided Institutions—*cont.*

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of	
	School buildings.	Hostels.
SOUTH KANARA.	RS.	RS.
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	565	...
The Canara High School, Mangalore	11,940	...
Victoria Caste Secondary School, Urava	...	3,300
St. Agnes High School, Mangalore	20,500	...
Total ...	33,005	3,300
Institutions under the control of the department—		
Government institutions	6,44,738	...
Aided institutions	3,96,079	37,898
Total ...	10,40,817	37,898
Institutions not under the control of the department—		
Government institutions	5,15,292	...
Aided institutions	80,074	...
Total ...	5,95,366	...
Grand total ...	16,36,183	37,898

(22)—*Distribution of expenditure from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds on secondary, elementary and primary schools.*

Expenditure from	Schools.		1929–30.	1930–31.
			Rs.	Rs.
Provincial funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	16,85,726	18,43,501
		Europeans.	2,17,355	2,17,222
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	4,84,384	5,45,944
		Europeans.	2,34,803	2,36,338
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	96,29,138	1,05,21,364
		Europeans.	18,998	20,818
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	21,36,613	22,78,004
		Europeans.	11,165	11,443
		Total ...	1,44,18,132	1,56,69,634
Local funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ..	7,61,156	8,32,893
		Europeans.	...	...
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	3,927	13,192
		Europeans.	...	...
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	38,80,755	37,76,764
		Europeans.	...	...
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	6,00,198	6,89,619
		Europeans.	...	...
		Total ...	52,46,036	53,12,468
Municipal funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	2,00,786	2,13,157
		Europeans.	...	...
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	6,356	5,501
		Europeans.	...	...
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ..	12,85,273	12,57,739
		Europeans.	1,908	...
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	5,35,057	5,91,217
		Europeans.	...	...
		Total ...	20,29,380	20,67,614
	Total from public funds ...		2,16,93,598	2,30,49,716

(23)—*Proportion of expenditure under the various heads of education met from public and private funds.*

	1929–30.		1930–31.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education	45·87	54·13	47·12	52·88
Secondary education	35·10	64·90	36·95	63·05
Elementary and primary education.	83·46	16·54	82·15	17·85
Special education	68·02	31·98	67·05	32·95
Indirect expenditure	62·61	37·39	62·70	37·30
Total expenditure ...	65·18	34·82	65·04	34·96

(24)—*Average cost of education and average fee per head in public institutions for general education for boys.*

Institutions.	Government.					Board.					Aided.				
	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Arts Colleges.															
1929-30. Indians ...	2,608	2,59,376	7,55,548	99 6	289 11	160	7,972	37,111	49 3	231 15	10,191	8,33,763	15,90,894	81 12	156 2
1929-30. Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1930-31. Indians ...	2,736	2,46,365	7,45,589	90 1	272 8	174	8,538	38,992	49 1	224 1	9,825	9,67,129	20,40,540	98 7	207 11
1930-31. Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Boys.															
1929-30. Indians ...	4,082	88,097	2,84,531	21 8	69 11	68,052	14,91,000	32,62,918	21 14	47 15	105,043	26,45,499	45,29,992	25 0	43 0
1929-30. Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,833	1,38,785	5,83,260	36 3	152 0
1930-31. Indians ...	4,115	91,745	2,91,474	22 5	70 14	71,538	15,54,324	34,83,782	21 12	48 11	105,741	26,64,960	45,55,999	25 3	43 1
1930-31. Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,706	1,41,668	5,64,754	38 3	152 6
Elementary and Primary Schools.															
1929-30. Indians ...	94,054	1,259	9,22,960	...	9 12	860,485	76,940	87,56,217	...	10 0	1,203,721	5,53,289	78,58,155	0 6	6 8
1929-30. Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	943	7,721	64,413	8 0	68 5
1930-31. Indians ...	99,962	1,086	10,24,028	...	10 3	873,143	81,752	97,34,762	0 1	11 2	1,237,987	6,06,542	80,09,538	0 8	6 8
1930-31. Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	6,396	74,505	6 9	76 5

(25)—*School fees.*

Classes of Institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ... ... Indians ...	2,792	2,736	2,72,767	2,59,999	97·69	95·03	160	174	7,972	8,538	49·83	49·07	10,504	10,210	9,51,431	9,22,273
Professional colleges ... Do. ...	2,037	1,924	2,50,184	2,49,680	122·27	129·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	50	670	1,076
Secondary schools for boys. Do. ...	4,082	4,115	88,097	91,745	21·58	22·29	68,213	71,538	14,91,000	15,54,334	21·86	21·73	106,817	105,741	26,45,684	26,04,960
Secondary schools for boys. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,833	3,706	1,38,785	1,41,668
Secondary schools for girls. Indians ...	5,224	5,810	41,723	37,634	7·98	6·48	856	1,040	6,706	8,214	7·83	7·89	10,033	10,174	1,17,172	1,20,962
Secondary schools for girls. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,774	4,995	1,64,105	1,54,465
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Indians ...	94,054	99,962	1,259	1,086	0·01	0·01	860,560	873,143	76,940	81,752	0·10	0·10	1,211,355	1,237,987	5,54,073	6,06,542
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	943	976	7,721	6,396
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Indians ...	4,332	4,679	1,029	1,132	0·23	0·24	191,984	200,273	5,589	2,888	0·03	0·01	108,594	114,847	19,747	18,802
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	633	8,073	8,144
Special schools ... ... Indians ...	14,185	14,344	96,483	91,563	6·82	6·38	769	831	1,904	2,476	2·48	2·98	8,131	13,625	25,702	48,713
Special schools ... ... Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	152	3,873	2,975
Total ... Indians ...	126,706	133,570	7,51,902	7,32,839	5·9	5·48	1,122,542	1,146,999	15,90,111	16,58,192	1·41	1·44	1,455,452	1,492,634	43,14,479	43,33,308
Total ... Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,452	10,462	3,22,557	3,13,668
Grand total ...	126,706	133,570	7,51,902	7,32,839	5·9	5·48	1,122,542	1,146,999	15,90,111	16,58,192	1·41	1·44	1,465,904	1,503,096	46,37,036	46,96,976

(25)—*School fees*—cont.

Classes of Institutions—*cont.*		Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and private.						Total.					
		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
		1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	Indians ...	90·57	90·33	37	53	...	...	...	...	13,493	13,173	12,32,170	11,90,810	91 32	93·98
Professional colleges ...	Do. ...	37·22	21·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,055	1,974	2,50,854	2,50,756	122·07	127·29
Secondary schools for boys.	Do. ...	24·77	25·29	1,414	11,738	6,768	11,570	4·78	0·98	180,526	193,132	42,31,549	43,22,599	23·44	22·39
	Europeans.	36·20	38·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,833	3,706	1,39,785	1,41,668	36·20	38·23
Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	11·67	11·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,113	17,024	1,65,601	1,66,810	10·27	9·79
	Europeans.	34·37	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,774	4,995	1,64,105	1,54,465	34·37	30·92
Elementary and primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	0·46	0·49	48,480	85,351	33,839	40,171	0·70	0·47	2,214,449	2,296,443	6,66,111	7,20,551	0·31	0·31
	Europeans.	8·18	6·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	943	976	7,721	6,396	8·18	6·55
Elementary and primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	0·18	0·16	4,132	4,648	671	63	0·16	0·01	309,042	324,447	27,036	22,385	0·08	0·07
	Europeans.	10·72	12·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	633	8,073	8,144	10·72	12·86
Special schools	Indians ...	3·28	3·59	1,045	1,227	46,246	17,607	44·25	14·35	24,130	30,027	1,63,395	1,60,359	6·99	5·34
	Europeans.	25·98	19·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	152	3,873	2,975	25·98	19·57
Total ...	Indians ...	2·96	2·93	55,108	103,017	87,524	69,411	1·58	0·85	2,759,808	2,876,220	67,41,016	68,43,750	2·44	2·38
	Europeans.	30·86	29·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,452	10,462	3,22,557	3,13,668	30·86	29·98
Grand total ...		3·16	3·13	55,108	103,017	87,524	69,411	1·58	0·85	2,770,260	2,886,682	70,66,573	71,57,418	2·55	2·48

(26)—*Proportion of fee income to total direct expenditure.*

		1929-30.			1930-31.		
		Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	Indians ...	28,72,188	12,32,170	42·90	26,92,158	11,90,810	44·23
Professional colleges	Do. ...	11,76,646	2,50,854	21·31	12,59,025	2,50,756	19·92
Secondary schools for boys	Do. ...	81,53,989	42,31,364	51·89	83,94,687	43,20,478	51·47
	Europeans ...	5,83,260	1,38,785	23·79	5,64,754	1,41,668	25·08
Secondary schools for girls	Indians ...	9,20,479	1,65,240	17·95	10,10,813	1,66,810	16·20
	Europeans ...	5,82,432	1,64,105	28·17	6,03,127	1,54,465	25·61
Elementary and primary schools for boys	Indians ...	1,76,49,182	6,65,277	3·76	1,88,93,500	7,11,846	3·77
	Europeans ...	64,413	7,721	11·98	74,505	6,396	8·55
Elementary and primary schools for girls	Indians ...	38,10,164	27,036	0·71	42,91,622	22,880	0·53
	Europeans ...	42,429	8,073	19·02	42,530	8,144	19·15
Special schools	Indians ...	52,58,090	1,72,075	3·27	55,26,558	1,60,359	2·90
	Europeans ...	53,347	3,873	7·26	68,388	2,975	4·35
Total ...	Indians ...	3,98,40,688	67,44,016	16·92	4,20,68,363	68,28,939	16·21
	Europeans ...	13,25,881	3,22,557	24·32	13,53,304	3,13,648	23·32
Grand total ...		4,11,66,569	70,66,573	17·16	4,34,21,667	71,37,587	16·44

(27)—*Scholarships.*

	1929-30.			1930-31.		
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	57,636	52,326	1,09,962	60,266	64,138	1,24,404
Professional colleges	40,160	29,668	69,828	40,521	32,452	72,973
Secondary schools	1,92,852	52,155	2,45,007	2,03,217	60,313	2,63,530
Elementary and primary schools	34,133	701	34,834	33,739	1,208	34,947
Special schools	36,488	25,918	62,351	20,153	31,966	52,119
Total ...	3,61,214	1,60,768	5,21,982	3,57,896	1,90,077	5,47,973

(28)—*Grants-in-aid to institutions under private management.*

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1919-20	40,54,293	3,079	22,125	40,79,497
1920-21	42,96,756	5,634	26,815	43,29,205
1921-22	23,05,177	1,189	5,595	23,11,961
1922-23	23,32,757	806	600	23,34,163
1923-24	25,47,641	5,738	2,942	25,56,321
1924-25	25,11,195	6,552	6,843	25,24,590
1925-26	28,45,182	12,188	4,390	28,61,760
1926-27	29,12,041	12,745	11,190	29,35,976
1927-28	29,90,751	11,513	17,660	30,19,924
1928-29	29,83,195	20,353	38,411	30,41,959
1929-30	30,79,899	16,891	1,04,338	32,01,128
1930-31	33,90,405	14,868	38,165	34,43,438

(29)—*Grants-in-aid paid from Provincial funds.*

Grants from Provincial Funds.		1929-30.	1930-31.
(i) *Grants to institutions under private management*—		Rs.	Rs.
Teaching and fixed grants ...	Indians ...	13,48,660	13,74,503
	Europeans ...	2,95,425	3,00,498
Stipendiary grants	Indians ...	3,32,296	3,42,801
	Europeans ...	9,432	11,525
Building grants	Indians ...	2,54,715	3,75,378
	Europeans ...	49,389	58,599
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants.	Indians ...	1,50,020	1,39,290
	Europeans ...	7,400	12,632
Boarding grants	Indians ...	1,78,570	2,31,551
	Europeans ...	2,28,719	2,29,944
Other grants	Indians ...	61,832	1,81,989
	Europeans ...	80,213	82,573
Provident funds	Indians ...	30,181	45,660
	Europeans ..	245	69
Grants for medical inspection.	Indians ...	31,643	31,399
	Europeans ...	610	575
Education of defective children		20,549	21,419
Total ...	Indians ...	24,08,466	26,93,990
	Europeans ...	6,71,433	6,96,415
	Total ...	30,79,899	33,90,405
(ii) *Grants to Local Bodies*		74,51,792	80,53,661
(iii) *Grants to Municipalities*		13,81,648	14,74,595
(iv) *Grants to District Educational Councils*... ...		57,68,047	54,44,311
(v) *Grants to Panchayat Schools*		2,81,399	2,96,320
	Grand total ...	1,79,62,785	1,86,59,292

(30)—*Grants-in-aid from Local Board and Municipal funds.*

Grants-in-aid.	1929–30.	1930–31.
(i) *From Local Board Funds.*	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to aided schools ...	16,891	14,868
Total ...	16,891	14,868
(ii) *From Municipal Funds.*		
Contribution to aided schools ...	1,04,338	38,165
Total ...	1,04,338	38,165

(31)—*Distribution of Provincial grants-in-aid by districts.*

Districts.	Percentage, 1929–30.	Percentage, 1930–31.
Ganjām	3·32	3·43
Vizagapatam	4·17	4·51
Gōdāvari, East	4·37	4·26
Do. West	2·41	2·57
Kistna	3·62	3·63
Guntūr	4·89	4·44
Kurnool	2·56	2·42
Bellary	1·79	1·67
Anantapur	2·35	2·29
Cuddapah	1·96	1·99
Nellore	2·32	2·54
Madras	6·85	6·24
Chingleput	3·56	3·45
North Arcot	3·99	4·76
Chittoor	2·50	2·26
South Arcot	4·53	4·59
Tanjore	4·53	4·68
Trichinopoly	3·99	3·56
Madura	4·58	4·27
Ramnad	3·74	3·49
Tinnevelly	5·15	5·30
Coimbatore	3·92	3·96
Salem	2·94	3·05
The Nilgiris	1·65	1·85
Malabar	9·47	10·56
South Kanara	3·82	3·39
Agencies	1·01	0·84
Sanawar	0·01	0·00
Total ...	100·00	100·00

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(32)—*Number and strength of public secondary schools for boys.*

—	Number of schools.	Strength.											
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	Total.
1929-30 ...	526	15,933	16,322	19,905	22,785	24,326	26,270	23,683	17,486	4,318	2,865	2,495	175,493
		125,641						49,852					
1930-31 ...	531	17,459	16,302	20,926	23,922	24,617	27,178	23,668	17,597	4,538	2,825	2,245	(a) 181,272
		130,404						50,868					

(a) Of these 4,016 were girls.

(33)—*Number and strength of Indian secondary schools for boys on 31st March 1931 according to the degree of completeness.*

—	Number of schools.						Number of scholars.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth	12	41	113	170	2	338	3,737	20,230	37,740	89,008	402	151,117
Fifth	...	...	3	5	1	9	...	...	680	1,006	42	1,728
Fourth	..	..	6	9	...	15	...	...	1,032	1,942	...	2,974
Third	3	10	75	76	5	169	474	1,729	9,139	13,031	1,080	25,453
Second	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
First	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	51	197	260	8	531	4,211	21,959	48,591	104,987	1,524	181,272

(34)—*Statement showing the proportion of pupils in Indian secondary schools for boys who came from outside the towns in which secondary schools are situated to the total number on rolls.*

Districts.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Number of pupils who come from outside the towns in which the secondary schools are situated.		Proportion of pupils in columns (4) and (5) to those in columns (2) and (3).	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ganjām	5,321	5,430	1,112	1,130	1 : 5	1 : 5
Vizagapatam	5,686	6,036	671	599	1 : 8	1 : 10
Gōdāvari, East ...	8,845	9,221	1,827	2,163	1 : 5	1 : 4
Do. West ...	6,205	6,423	1,578	1,791	1 : 4	1 : 4
Kistna	6,652	7,215	1,764	1,582	1 : 4	1 : 5
Guntūr	7,462	7,508	1,469	1,586	1 : 5	1 : 5
Kurnool	2,780	2,868	824	836	1 : 3	1 : 3
Bellary	3,396	3,409	424	671	1 : 8	1 : 5
Anantapur	2,074	2,052	756	684	1 : 3	1 : 3
Cuddapah	1,758	1,945	238	391	1 : 8	1 : 5
Nellore	3,660	4,057	735	932	1 : 5	1 : 4
Madras	16,298	16,690	1,199	1,179	1 : 14	1 : 14
Chingleput	5,822	5,853	1,107	1,240	1 : 5	1 : 5
North Arcot	7,638	8,118	1,679	1,755	1 : 5	1 : 5
Chittoor	3,094	3,202	697	679	1 : 4	1 : 5
South Arcot	5,438	5,532	709	786	1 : 8	1 : 7
Tanjore	15,280	15,175	3,176	2,892	1 : 5	1 : 5
Trichinopoly	7,822	8,233	1,509	1,395	1 : 5	1 : 6
Madura	8,339	8,721	813	1,199	1 : 10	1 : 7
Ramnad	5,092	5,462	530	599	1 : 10	1 : 9
Tinnevelly	8,273	8,847	2,011	2,045	1 : 4	1 : 4
Coimbatore	8,418	8,745	1,601	1,644	1 : 5	1 : 5
Salem	4,514	4,803	966	1,141	1 : 5	1 : 4
The Nilgiris	1,066	1,077	320	314	1 : 3	1 : 3
Malabar	16,358	16,340	2,851	3,082	1 : 6	1 : 5
South Kanara	7,222	7,299	1,450	1,414	1 : 5	1 : 5
Agency { Ganjām ...	186	181	20	21	1 : 9	1 : 9
Agency { Vizagapatam.	494	492	70	74	1 : 7	1 : 7
Agency { Gōdāvari, East.	300	338	38	45	1 : 8	1 : 8
Total ...	175,493	181,272	32,139	32,879	1 : 5	1 : 6

(35)—*Male pupils in public secondary schools.*

Districts.	Male population (Census of 1921).	Male pupils in public secondary schools on 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Ganjām	826,644	5,283	5,378	0·64	0·65
Vizagapatam	1,080,146	5,648	5,991	0·52	0·55
Gōdāvari, East	718,924	8,649	8,996	1·23	1·25
Do. West	516,864	6,147	6,352	1·19	1·23
Kistna	546,322	6,588	7,134	1·21	1·31
Guntūr	913,088	7,378	7,424	0·81	0 81
Kurnool	463,255	2,749	2,814	0·59	0·61
Bellary .. .	439,688	3,371	3,397	0·77	0·77
Anantapur	492,346	2,064	2,018	0·42	0·41
Cuddapah	452,181	1,785	1,912	0·38	0·42
Nellore	697,380	3,425	3,809	0·49	0·55
Madras	276,107	16,492	16,958	5·97	6·14
Chingleput	752,542	5,627	5,640	0·75	0·75
North Arcot	1,021,087	7,520	8,005	0·74	0·78
Chittoor	647,625	3,071	3,185	0·47	0·49
South Arcot	1,152,414	5,380	5,458	0·47	0·47
Tanjore	1,116,702	15,017	14,940	1·34	1·34
Trichinopoly	931,890	7,716	8,114	0·83	0·87
Madura	987,468	8,253	8,599	0·84	0·87
Ramnad	818,619	5,021	5,388	0·64	0·66
Tinnevelly	929,338	8,163	8,744	0·88	0·94
Coimbatore	1,106,171	8,285	8,564	0·75	0·77
Salem	1,051,025	4,484	4,758	0·43	0·45
The Nilgiris	67,018	1,047	1,065	1·56	1·59
Malabar	1,510,732	15,411	15,279	1·02	1·01
South Kanara	606,280	6,955	6,944	1·15	1·15
Agency { Ganjām ...	165,889	170	170	0·10	0·10
Agency { Vizagapatam.	481,266	493	492	0·10	0·10
Agency { Gōdāvari, East	101,738	298	333	0·29	0·33
Total ...	20,870,749	172,440	177,861	0·83	0·85

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(36)—*Public elementary schools for boys according to management.*

	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.				
Government	2,415	94,512	2,599	101,891
Municipal Board	1,197	112,684	1,153	117,805
Local Board	14,226	759,246	14,241	767,736
Under private management.				
Aided	30,899	1,240,087	(a) 30,600	1,262,447
Unaided	1,716	50,848	(b) 1,528	45,377
Total ...	50,453	2,257,877	50,121	2,295,256

N.B.—(a) Of these 6,920 schools with 261,067 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) Of these 196 do. 5,575 do. do.

(37)—*Details of Government elementary schools for boys.*

	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Practising sections of the training schools for masters	28	2,725	28	2,820
Hill schools, Agency { Ganjām	128	6,865	127	6,926
Hill schools, Agency { Vizagapatam ...	37	1,011	41	1,104
Hill schools, Agency { Gōdāvari, East ...	23	649	23	730
Chenchu schools	19	551	19	494
Other Elementary schools not under departmental management	2,180	82,711	2,361	89,817
Total ...	2,415	94,512	2,599	101,891

(38)—*Public elementary night schools for boys according to management.*

	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government schools	156	4,475	134	3,668
Board do.	197	4,990	166	4,437
Aided do.	4,993	138,166	4,726	134,198
Unaided do.	372	9,127	348	9,203
Total ...	5,723	156,758	5,374	151,506

(39)—*Male pupils in public elementary schools.*

Districts.	Male population (Census of 1921).	Male pupils in public elementary schools on the 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Malabar	1,510,732	216,318	223,384	14·3	14·8
Madras	276,107	38,518	39,692	14·0	14·4
The Nilgiris	67,018	7,786	8,251	11·6	12·3
Kurnool	463,255	49,754	54,412	10·7	11·7
Cuddapah	452,181	51,423	52,479	11·4	11·6
South Kanara	606,280	69,181	70,103	11·4	11·6
Gōdāvari, East	718,924	79,266	82,279	11·0	11·5
Tinnevelly	929,338	103,188	106,688	11·1	11·5
Kistna	546,322	59,829	61,672	11·0	11·3
Gōdāvari, West	516,864	50,988	52,725	9·9	10·2
North Arcot	1,021,087	103,253	104,330	10·1	10·2
Ramnad	818,619	82,441	82,595	10·1	10·1
Guntūr	913,088	91,596	91,356	10·0	10·0
South Arcot	1,152,414	106,538	111,041	9·2	9·6
Chingleput	752,542	74,646	68,432	9·9	9·1
Tanjore	1,116,702	98,863	101,988	8·9	9·1
Anantapur	492,346	45,340	42,907	9·2	8·7
Ganjām	826,644	70,757	70,800	8·6	8·6
Bellary	439,688	39,294	37,975	8·9	8·6
Madura	987,468	87,880	83,608	8·9	8·5
Vizagapatam	1,080,146	87,434	90,880	8·1	8·4
Chittoor	647,625	51,491	50,254	8·0	7·8
Ganjām Agency	165,889	12,319	12,787	7·5	7·7
Trichinopoly	931,890	69,515	70,963	7·5	7·6
Nellore	697,380	47,070	50,206	6·8	7·2
Coimbatore	1,106,171	75,244	76,427	6·8	6·9
Salem	1,051,025	59,518	58,449	5·7	5·6
Agency { Gōdāvari, East ...	101,738	4,692	5,059	4·6	5·0
Agency { Vizagapatam ...	481,266	11,416	11,177	2·4	2·3
Total ...	20,870,749	1,945,558	1,972,819	9·3	9·5

(40)—*Extension of elementary education.*

Districts.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the Educational Survey Register).				Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village being				Percentage of column 6 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 3.	Percentage of column 8 to column 4.	Percentage of column 9 to column 5.	Number of villages with a population of more than 2,000, which are unprovided with schools.
	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Gōdāvari, East	450	274	152	119	450	273	112	12	100	100	74	10	...
Kistna	261	328	425	127	261	317	382	70	100	97	90	55	...
Kurnool	196	368	405	530	196	363	270	68	100	99	67	13	...
The Nilgiris	15	10	8	4	15	9	8	...	100	90	38	..	...
Malabar	712	657	443	127	709	622	182	13	100	95	41	10	...
Guntūr	394	381	379	148	390	367	284	72	99	96	75	49	...
Cuddapah	197	309	481	283	196	300	333	79	99	97	69	28	...
Nellore	348	470	469	262	343	412	256	54	99	88	55	21	...
North Arcot ...	370	662	644	668	366	577	335	162	99	87	52	24	.
Trichinopoly	398	421	616	777	396	432	372	196	99	88	60	25	.
Gōdāvari, West	257	238	250	167	252	229	177	48	98	96	71	29	...
Bellary	121	282	453	845	119	259	306	79	98	92	68	23	...
Anantapur	179	397	637	492	176	341	332	74	98	86	52	15	..
Tinnevelly	377	405	291	136	364	354	208	51	97	87	71	38	...
Ganjām	371	721	1,004	1,011	358	619	563	96	96	86	56	9	1
Tanjore	524	648	342	329	506	593	167	38	96	92	49	12	...
Madura	278	414	641	1,112	266	336	196	60	96	81	31	5	1
South Kanara	254	567	898	817	242	501	604	391	96	88	67	48	...
Ramnad	250	454	432	235	238	350	162	38	95	77	37	16	...
Chittoor	295	483	634	636	278	436	276	38	94	90	44	6	...
Ganjām Agency	16	67	4,373		15	53	269	49	94	79	6	...	.
South Arcot	606	733	681	306	563	601	339	22	93	82	50	7	...
Coimbatore	385	494	284	151	355	394	114	29	92	80	40	19	8
Salem	444	484	770	1,499	394	368	174	30	89	76	23	2	3
Vizagapatam Agency ...	35	173	7,592	1,006	30	93	208	30	86	54	3	3	...
Gōdāvāri, East Agency...	14	51	1,038	..	12	40	103	...	86	78	10	...	...
Chingleput	377	540	583	233	316	449	302	74	84	83	52	32	...
Vizagapatam ...	651	667	561	326	532	533	275	44	82	80	49	14	1
Total ...	8,773	11,768	25,486	11,846	8,338	10,221	7,299	1,917	95	87	29	16	14

(40-a)—*Scholars in elementary schools by sex and ages.*

Ages.	Number of boys reading in boys' schools in standards					Number of girls reading in girls' schools in standards					Number of boys reading in girls' schools in standards					Number of girls reading in boys' schools in standards				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Below 5 ...	14,328	10	...	...	...	4,797	1	2	...	...	838	3	1	...	...	3,787	28	...	...	...
5 to 6 ...	156,894	5,282	151	16	1	41,872	812	23	1	...	4,223	128	6	..	...	45,285	1,484	45	1	...
6 to 7 ...	200,195	28,886	3,394	186	2	48,114	4,776	461	23	2	3,969	637	161	2	...	61,842	5,935	667	63	...
7 to 8 ...	186,420	62,255	17,548	2,657	73	40,594	10,911	2,249	321	14	2,636	933	287	49	2	50,248	10,719	2,551	402	14
8 to 9 ...	130,634	76,258	38,670	11,659	738	28,259	14,698	5,913	1,513	141	1,153	810	410	109	12	33,650	18,505	5,699	1,543	116
9 to 10 ...	84,709	68,796	50,112	26,201	3,532	15,230	12,183	9,106	3,690	829	535	489	381	204	22	19,338	10,999	7,693	3,371	391
10 to 11 ...	51,182	55,555	54,170	38,751	8,418	6,992	7,646	8,719	5,676	1,881	194	221	242	169	44	11,094	8,118	7,492	4,861	1,056
11 to 12 ...	28,922	40,557	43,168	38,506	14,330	3,178	3,469	5,347	5,233	2,602	96	89	124	102	57	4,558	3,590	4,579	3,776	1,266
12 to 13 ...	17,277	18,816	30,533	35,625	14,301	1,395	1,385	2,610	3,214	2,370	45	34	53	44	38	1,895	1,474	2,351	2,180	1,007
13 to 14 ...	11,225	11,094	17,559	24,891	11,738	493	485	888	1,302	1,211	18	7	23	24	11	628	565	937	997	615
14 to 15 ...	8,784	7,278	9,487	14,939	8,295	205	226	415	570	628	2	...	4	7	6	215	194	285	307	272
15 to 16 ...	7,896	5,824	5,773	8,653	4,854	92	131	214	217	289	1	...	1	...	...	59	76	78	105	132
Over 16 ...	34,213	24,590	18,177	15,167	5,586	118	177	271	190	208	1	...	...	..	...	24	61	42	37	56
Total ...	932,170	405,151	288,742	217,551	71,868	191,334	56,900	36,218	21,950	10,070	13,711	3,351	1,693	710	192	232,618	56,748	32,419	17,643	4,035

(41)—*Statement showing particulars of aided elementary schools for boys managed by teacher-managers.*

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher-managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with elementary board or aided schools.
Ganjām	1,623	767	584	522	4
Vizagapatam	1,498	767	412	480	12
Gōdāvari, East	620	306	268	144	...
Gōdāvari, West... ...	382	162	180	68	...
Kistna	452	130	212	92	...
Guntūr	1,329	625	403	416	1
Kurnool	568	235	269	83	...
Bellary	690	138	217	176	1
Anantapur	726	126	179	284	3
Cuddapah	979	291	271	359	...
Nellore	1,069	406	522	230	2
Madras	74	158	33	13	...
Chingleput	297	88	100	102	2
North Arcot	669	137	225	77	11
Chittoor	671	261	305	165	13
South Arcot	1,139	197	340	326	20
Tanjore	734	459	461	59	22
Trichinopoly	635	157	357	142	6
Madura	281	111	132	46	9
Ramnad	522	266	255	74	10
Tinnevelly	614	368	325	106	6
Coimbatore	592	95	241	157	23
Salem	374	96	99	147	53
The Nilgiris	1	..	...	1	...
Malabar	1,433	1,448	790	451	23
South Kanara	187	181	76	26	13
Agency. Ganjām	201	91	31	69	...
Agency. Vizagapatam ...	117	39	26	50	4
Agency. Gōdāvari, East ...	23	14	14	1	...
Total 1930-31 ...	18,510	8,119	7,327	4,866	238
Total 1929-30 ...	18,808	7,559	8,027	4,410	242

(42)—*Number of elementary schools for boys.*

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1930.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1931.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no aided or board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided formerly existed.
Government... ...	2,415	82	2.6		2,599	2	..		...
Municipal Board ...	1,197	70	26	..	1,153	3	...	...	...
Local Board... ...	14,226	345	360	...	14,241	55	...	...	...
Aided	30,899	2,901	2,599	3	30,600	4	...	...	...
Unaided	1,716	1,504	1,316	...	1,528	3	...	...	...
Total ...	50,453	4,902	4,567	3	50,121	67	...	...	...

(43-*a*)—STATEMENT OF PART-TIME AND NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND MALE ADULTS.

(43-a)—*Statement of part-time and night*

Districts.	Under										Total of part-time and night schools.	Schools under the management of persons.			
	Public management.		Private management.									Who are also managers of full-time and day schools.		Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools.	
			Mission.				Non-mission.								
			Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.						
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Ganjām	10	306	8	204	2	50	125	3,621	2	69	147	15	385	5	218
Vizagapatam ..	9	249	32	839	5	117	466	15,735	41	1,304	553	206	6,003	198	6,626
Godāvari, East ...	16	381	35	717	...	...	299	9,872	12	337	362	108	3,106	130	4,386
Do. West ...	2	41	35	828	..	...	136	3,527	2	32	175	55	1,421	66	1,178
Kistna	15	294	94	1,817	2	37	226	5,581	11	230	348	82	1,883	93	2,146
Guntūr	6	134	33	634		...	241	5,223	...	...	280	119	2,445	64	1,481
Kurnool	...	..	96	1,748	18	344	237	5,714	65	1,156	406	123	2,824	145	3,403
Bellary	11	213	7	112	...	..	96	1,773	2	33	116	65	1,277	61	1,072
Anantapur	15	257	9	185	...	..	186	3,412	12	229	221	69	1,184	113	1,995
Cuddapah	3	79	33	643	2	42	410	8,606	23	439	471	263	5,571	227	4,538
Nellore	7	128	6	94	1	21	140	2,896	5	107	159	49	906	43	873
Madras	26	1,029	14	701	1	18	59	3,922	6	262	106	18	807	26	1,237
Chingleput... ...	59	1,582	86	1,902	3	60	54	2,044	5	156	207	176	4,419	30	1,122
North Arcot ...	25	848	43	1,158	2	41	141	4,346	27	571	238	125	4,719	52	2,207
Chittoor	1	18	6	145	...	..	166	4,496	10	282	183	53	1,314	59	1,529
South Arcot ...	3	85	37	1,298	6	141	231	7,620	27	770	304	128	3,855	84	2,767
Tanjore	13	364	5	195	..		120	4,295	7	250	145	86	3,096	86	3,113
Trichinopoly ...	6	146	12	263	1	48	133	3,192	11	301	163	81	2,047	78	1,911
Madura	10	308	39	1,073	2	75	37	1,195	2	67	90	25	717	24	766
Ramnad	9	178	20	640	...	...	98	4,682	5	146	132	50	3,096	22	967
Tinnevelly	6	178	8	249	6	156	56	2,329	9	321	85	57	1,648	45	1,500
Coimbatore... ...	24	535	23	685	1	25	106	3,400	6	155	160	57	1,473	48	1,542
Salem	3	135	9	205	...	...	69	1,991	6	103	87	37	931	31	821
The Nilgiris ...	1	60	6	154	...	...	1	61	...	...	8	7	214	...	..
Malabar	25	783	2	64	...	...	127	6,259	13	720	167	57	2,783	70	3,331
South Kanara ...	5	125	4	86	...	...	10	617	...	..	19	9	354	5	288
Agencies. Ganjām	...	...	4	115	...	..	8	259	1	42	13	4	115	2	59
Agencies. Vizagapatam	..	...	1	8	...	...	55	1,282	...	...	56	13	304	25	670
Agencies. Godāvari, East ...	...	...	1	26	...	...	11	277	1	27	13	1	61	10	223
Total ... 1930-31 ...	310	8,456	708	16,788	52	1,175	4,044	118,227	300	8,172	5,414	2,138	58,958	1,872	51,969
Total ... 1929-30 ...	357	9,591	748	17,578	29	664	4,275	121,632	340	8,401	5,749	2,393	63,194	2,278	59,909

schools for boys and male adults.

Number of pupils aged				Number of pupils		Number of pupils			Number of pupils who when admitted were illiterate.	Number of teachers.		
Below 6 years.	From 6 to 11 years.	From 11 to 18 years.	Over 18 years.	Employed during the day.	Not employed during the day.	Who have attended but are not now attending full-time day schools.	Who are now attending full-time day schools.	Who have not attended full-time day schools.		Who are teachers in full-time day schools.	Who are teachers in part-time schools only.	Others.
26	611	2,141	1,472	3,917	333	616	...	3,634	2,877	19	109	119
21	1,713	10,022	6,488	14,989	3,235	6,281	4	11,959	11,938	505	68	303
...	1,121	6,816	3,370	8,991	2,316	3,656	...	7,651	7,040	229	93	189
...	280	2,515	1,633	3,201	3,227	546	...	3,882	2,005	112	...	106
...	140	3,449	4,370	7,121	838	3,298	...	4,661	4,671	169	..	215
...	5	2,408	3,578	5,503	488	1,668	.	4,323	4,362	154	40	118
...	127	5,020	3,815	7,481	1,481	2,501	17	6,444	6,444	284	172	...
...	34	684	1,413	2,070	61	245	3	1,883	1,401	94	6	39
2	148	2,247	1,686	2,894	1,189	742		3,341	2,778	158	18	42
...	168	3,976	5,665	8,670	1,139	4,302	21	5,486	5,053	318	86	87
...	41	1,218	1,987	3,017	229	536	...	2,710	2,695	86	29	65
10	614	3,498	1,810	5,300	732	2,555	131	3,246	1,929	309	...	100
226	2,195	1,883	1,410	4,538	1,206	2,414	4	3,326	4,495	179	94	19
4	3,017	2,765	1,178	5,976	988	1,602	1,005	4,357	3,918	184	25	115
5	462	2,484	1,990	4,048	893	935	8	3,998	3,966	124	61	68
6	534	5,745	3,629	6,693	3,221	2,059	...	7,855	6,986	165	78	184
1	269	2,850	1,984	4,633	471	951	86	4,067	3,916	200	57	19
1	159	2,091	1,699	2,789	1,161	534	...	3,416	2,951	107	21	65
1	207	1,448	1,062	2,524	194	214	...	2,504	1,319	79	24	31
...	71	2,330	3,245	5,226	420	1,157	43	4,446	4,321	178	39	72
...	150	1,607	1,476	2,909	324	175	...	3,058	2,973	111	...	47
7	525	3,010	1,258	3,244	1,556	2,330	21	2,449	1,795	153	...	43
3	284	1,406	804	2,356	141	1,067	...	1,480	1,343	50	12	53
...	4	113	158	275	...	210	...	65	54	20	1	...
1	325	3,079	4,121	6,257	1,569	1,001	...	6,825	5,703	317	56	23
...	52	379	397	712	116	388	6	434	353	40	...	7
...	5	204	207	416	...	368	...	48	48	11	...	15
...	88	678	524	1,281	9	231	.	1,059	945	33	7	26
...	5	144	181	330	..	37	...	293	293	11	2	3
314	13,354	76,210	62,940	126,261	26,557	42,619	1,349	108,850	96,812	4,399	1,098	2,171
418	13,950	79,224	64,274	133,725	24,141	40,122	523	107,826	97,833	4,597	1,263	2,005

(43-*b*)—*Adult education classes.*

	Number of classes.	Strength on the 31st March 1931.
GOVERNMENT.		
East Gōdâvari	1	41
Nellore	1	8
Madras	1	52
Chingleput	1	55
Coimbatore	1	23
Malabar	1	28
Total ...	6	207
MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
Cuddapah	1	39
Trichinopoly	1	43
Total ...	2	82
LOCAL BOARD.		
Ganjām	1	32
Vizagapatam	1	30
Total .	2	62
AIDED.		
Ganjām	3	153
Vizagapatam	1	34
Bellary	1	18
Anantapur	2	65
Cuddapah	1	15
Nellore	1	7
Chingleput	2	64
Chittoor	1	32
Rāmnād	1	33
Tinnevelly	1	36
Coimbatore	2	52
Salem	1	30
Malabar	5	175
South Kanara	4	103
Total ...	26	817
UNAIDED.		
Bellary	1	12
Madras	1	18
Malabar	2	114
Total ...	4	144
Grand total ... 1930–31 ..	40	1,312
1929–30 ..	26	1,108

(44)—*Statement showing the number of elementary school buildings (boys' schools) constructed during the year* 1930–31.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for boys' schools) constructed by							
	Public agencies.			Private agencies.				
				Aided.		Unaided.		
	Government.	Municipal board.	Local board.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Total.
Ganjām	...		..	...	15	...	6	21
Vizagapatam	...	...	4	2	65	2	6	79
Gōdāvari, East	...	...	17	3	12	...	...	32
Gōdāvari, West	2	...	1	7	8	...	..	18
Kistna	1	.	8	10	5	...	...	24
Guntūr	1	. .	2	12	10	...	.	25
Kurnool	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	4
Bellary	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
Anantapur	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	6
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Nellore	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	1
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Chingleput	47	1	3	10	16	...	4	81
North Arcot	12	1	3	11	83	2	4	116
Chittoor	...	1	2	1	13	2	...	19
South Arcot	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Tanjore	8	4	3	2	27	...	1	45
Trichinopoly	...	...	3	1	6	...	1	11
Madura	3	.	4	4	5	..	1	17
Ramnad	...	...	1	2	6	1	1	11
Tinnevelly	1	...	1	7	17	1	3	30
Coimbatore	...	2	5	10	4	2	...	23
Salem	...	.	1	5	33	...	...	39
The Nilgiris	...	...	..	2		...	...	2
Malabar	1	3	...	2	176	...	28	210
South Kanara	2	...	9	.	23	.	3	37
Agency { Ganjām	7	...	...	.	10	...	6	23
Agency { Vizagapatam	1	...	17	6	4	...	1	29
Agency { Gōdāvari, East ..		.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ... { 1930–31 ...	95	12	85	100	540	10	65	907
Total ... { 1929–30 ...	76	10	110	104	482	10	60	852

(45-*a*)—*Statement showing the number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district, the number of pupils per trained teacher and the number of pupils per teacher in elementary schools for boys on the 31st March* 1931.

Districts.	Elementary schools for boys.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām	1,976	4,407	45	7,852	40	18
Vizagapatam ...	2,434	4,823	50	100,311	41	21
Gōdāvari, East	2,752	4,112	67	101,626	37	25
Do. West	1,888	2,850	66	67,899	36	24
Kistna	2,021	3,605	56	81,266	40	23
Guntūr	2,995	4,962	60	113,360	38	23
Kurnool	1,710	2,714	63	62,521	37	23
Bellary	869	1,703	51	40,839	47	24
Anantapur	1,164	2,072	56	46,758	40	23
Cuddapah	1,176	2,682	44	58,390	50	22
Nellore	1,452	2,770	52	60,137	41	22
Madras ...	1,400	1,874	75	44,047	31	24
Chingleput ..	1,984	2,933	68	77,476	39	26
North Arcot	2,001	4,016	50	115,838	58	29
Chittoor	1,376	2,496	55	56,833	41	23
South Arcot	2,420	4,660	52	121,793	50	26
Tanjore	2,732	4,712	58	116,035	42	25
Trichinopoly	1,603	3,040	53	76,140	48	25
Madura	2,115	3,308	64	89,841	42	27
Ramnad .. .	1,789	3,7 1	48	91,099	51	25
Tinnevelly	2,542	5,217	49	124,061	49	24
Coimbatore	1,770	3,179	56	84,953	48	27
Salem	1,376	2,384	58	63,589	46	27
The Nilgiris	264	406	65	9,816	37	24
Malabar	5,952	12,396	48	292,009	49	24
South Kanara	1,874	3,606	52	87,743	47	24
Agency { Ganjām	412	623	66	13,824	34	22
Agency { Vizagapatam ...	287	519	55	12,063	42	23
Agency { Gōdāvari, East ..	219	287	76	6,417	29	22
Total ... { 1930–31 ...	52,551	96,067	55	2,295,256	44	24
Total ... { 1929–30 ...	49,229	94,412	52	2,257,877	46	24

(45-*b*)—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS BY CLASSES IN BOYS' SCHOOLS.

(45-b)—*Statement showing the number of trained and*

(1)	Caste Hindus.					
	Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
	Trained. (2)	Untrained. (3)	Trained. (4)	Untrained. (5)	Trained. (6)	Untrained. (7)
Ganjām ... Men	218	27	468	389	1,395	2,045
Women	...	..	...	...	..	...
Vizagapatam ... Men	338	106	663	441	1,474	1,754
Women	...	...	2	...	...	1
Gōdāvari, East ... Men	338	124	841	208	952	601
Women ...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Gōdāvari, West... Men ...	261	68	601	122	528	355
Women . .	...	..	..	..	...	..
Kistna ... ... Men ...	269	74	482	149	545	526
Women ...	...	...	6	2	1	16
Guntūr ... ... Men ...	338	86	567	220	879	1,032
Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ... ... Men ...	68	30	165	42	601	477
Women ...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Bellary ... ... Men ...	116	3	157	13	441	727
Women ...	...	...		.	...	..
Anantapur ... Men ...	164	28	221	57	499	609
Women ...	.	...		..	...	8
Cuddapah .. Men ...	70	20	122	45	414	1,059
Women ...	...	...	.	...	...	5
Nellore ... ... Men ...	157	55	279	73	539	855
Women ...	...	...	2	...	1	4
Madras ... ... Men ...	355	87	536	161	115	66
Women ...	2	...	8	8	2	18
Chingleput .. Men ..	169	55	424	266	811	309
Women ...	...	..	...	1	...	1
North Arcot ... Men ...	191	152	493	498	873	864
Women ..	...	...	...	..	1	10
Chittoor .. ... Men ...	152	57	333	111	657	824
Women ...	...	...	2	. .	1	7
South Arcot ... Men ...	278	75	572	121	1,056	1,339
Women ...	...	...	...	...	2	4

untrained teachers by classes in boys' schools.

Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.						Mappillas.					
Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	.	...	3	14	4	...	...	...	...	..	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	17	2	68	31	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	12	7	53	30	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...
5	...	12	2	21	14	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	23	7	93	56	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...
7	1	23	5	226	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
17	5	35	14	265	70	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
10	1	11	..	105	46	..	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	22	7	123	121	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
7	3	27	6	241	170	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	5	24	9	96	57	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...
35	5	63	1	38	10	..	...	..	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	11	33	13	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..
10	15	20	6	131	109	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4	...	15	3	119	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...
2	1	4	2	80	35	...	...	...		..	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...

(45-*b*)—*Statement showing the number of trained and*

		Christians.						Adi-Dravidas and			
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Ganjām ...	Men ...	4	1	14	9	13	9	..	...	1	2
	Women.	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Men ..	9	2	38	37	46	63	...	...	2	3
	Women.	...	...	5	5	4	6		...	..	...
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men ...	35	12	167	74	144	65	1	2	37	23
	Women.	1	...	41	4	23	32	...	...	1	
Do. West...	Men ...	30	18	238	114	195	144	3	...	13	15
	Women.	1	...	28	11	5	41	...	...	1	...
Kistna	Men ...	34	28	328	146	230	351	...	1	19	14
	Women.	...	1	42	33	17	132	...	...		..
Guntūr	Men ...	63	36	373	114	295	239	1	...	19	8
	Women.	2		292	43	92	143		..	4	4
Kurnool	Men ...	27	26	263	65	242	188	...	..	1	
	Women.	...	1	38	15	6	37	..	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Men ...	8	..	1	..	51	34	...	1	21	1
	Women.	...	.	9	..	...	3	...	...	...	..
Anantapur ...	Men ...	6	1	81	8	50	31	...		4	1
	Women.	.	...	...	..	5	1	...	...	...	..
Cuddapah ...	Men ...	13	2	107	24	72	44	...	...	7	4
	Women.	...	.	5	5	1	4	...	.	..	..
Nellore	Men ...	37	13	129	46	154	118	...	...	2	1
	Women.	...		100	27	33	94	...		1	...
Madras	Men ...	77	15	248	38	47	14	1	...	45	14
	Women.	3	1	51	18	11	9	...	...	2	...
Chingleput ...	Men ...	44	21	218	65	258	100	...	1	14	7
	Women.	2	1	28	10	10	17	...	...	..	...
North Arcot ...	Men ...	44	12	146	29	131	103	...	4	21	19
	Women.	1	1	23	5	6	13	...	...	.	1
Chittoor	Men ...	12	9	90	13	53	21	...	...	...	..
	Women.	...	...	17	1	1	23		...		..
South Arcot ...	Men ...	23	12	122	24	212	106	...	...	14	3
	Women.	...	..	21	5	12	10	...	...	...	...

untrained teachers by classes in boys' schools—cont.

Adi-Andhras.		Other Depressed Classes.						Total.					
Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
18	16	...	.	...	...	12	18	218	28	483	403	1,452	2,092
...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2	...	5
31	14	...	.	...	..	2	..	351	110	720	483	1,621	1,862
...	.	...	.	...	..		...	...	...	7	5	4	7
229	150	...	...	15	18	127	69	374	139	1,072	330	1.505	915
3	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	43	5	28	4C
101	68	...	...	5	1	11	3	299	86	869	254	856	579
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	29	11	5	41
80	48	...	...	11	1	12	1	308	110	858	317	960	982
1	1	...	...	..			...	...	1	4?	35	19	151
25	21	...	...	2	..	3	2	409	123	984	347	1,428	1,374
2	3	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	.	296	47	94	146
14	14	1	...	1	...	38	21	113	61	465	121	1,160	770
1	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	38	15	7	38
32	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	134	5	190	14	629	817
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	9	..	1	3
25	16	...	...	..	2	26	43	178	81	328	75	723	820
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	5	9
21	62	...	...	5	...	33	52	90	25	358	79	781	1,387
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	5	5	1	10
12	19	2	...	3	...	10	10	208	78	437	129	811	1,054
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	103	27	35	98
22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	107	892	214	222	100
...	2	.	..	...		...	...	5	1	61	26	13	29
162	76	...	...	...	...	3	..	218	77	660	349	1,267	498
1	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	28	11	11	24
67	80	...	...	2	..	16	6	245	183	682	552	1.218	1,162
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	6	8	24
4	4	...	...	1	1	2	3	168	66	439	128	835	905
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	19	1	2	31
210	374	...	...	1	...	5	2	303	88	713	150	1,563	1,856
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	15	17

(45-*b*)—*Statement showing the number of trained and*

(1)		Caste Hindus.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained. (2)	Untrained. (3)	Trained. (4)	Untrained. (5)	Trained. (6)	Untrained. (7)
Tanjore ...	Men	624	215	1,065	642	738	759
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trichinopoly ..	Men	245	110	373	189	628	830
	Women.	...	...	...	1	10	14
Madura	Men	241	56	499	221	549	515
	Women.	...	...	1	4	1	12
Ramnad	Men	236	71	439	231	527	1,025
	Women.	..	...	1	...	1	8
Tinnevelly ...	Men	290	100	405	190	529	672
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	16
Coimbatore ...	Men	277	109	473	242	753	320
	Women.	...	...	3	...	2	18
Salem	Men	183	92	321	228	713	564
	Women.	...	..	...	.	...	5
The Nilgiris ...	Men ..	32	19	42	24	55	11
	Women.	1	...	...	...	1	...
Malabar	Men	649	521	2,131	2,080	2,142	1,730
	Women.	2	4	53	25	25	43
South Kanara ...	Men	232	138	504	630	633	517
	Women.	..	...	3	...	2	5
Ganjām Agency ...	Men	20	4	44	9	203	130
	Women.	...	..	...	...	...	..
Vizagapatam Agency.	Men	29	13	38	31	202	156
	Women.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari East Agency.	Men	17	3	33	3	103	22
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Men ..	6,552	2,498	13,291	7,631	19,554	21,093
	Women.	5	4	82	42	53	200

untrained teachers by classes in boys' schools—cont.

Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.						Mappillas.					
Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
6	4	34	14	53	49	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	18	5	56	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	.	..	...
4	2	22	5	41	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	11	8	34	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	17	11	41	71	.	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	3	23	15	32	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	13	7	83	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	.	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	15	2	21	3	21	16	173	138	685	1,706
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	2	1	...
5	1	16	8	82	15	3	...	5	6	23	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	65	485	160	2,166	1,809	24	16	178	144	708	1,800
...	...	..	...	2	9	...	...	1	2	1	...

(45-b) —*Statement showing the number of trained and*

		Christians.						Ādi-Drāvidas and			
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Tanjore ..	Men	44	21	110	37	108	57		1	44	27
	Women.	1	...	5	1	1	4	...	...	5	2
Trichinopoly	Men	23	17	87	26	186	102	2	..	14	2
	Women.	2	.	27	2	6	9	1	...	...	...
Madura ...	Men	89	28	368	87	375	124	...	...	10	2
	Women.	4	1	49	13	34	64	...	...	...	...
Ramnad ...	Men	61	16	217	61	273	230	...	...	7	...
	Women.	3	...	46	1	20	55	...	...	1	...
Tinnevelly	Men	201	75	522	234	471	324	2	3	16	14
	Women.	9	1	106	61	54	233	...	...	3	7
Coimbatore	Men	25	13	165	46	141	110	...	...	7	1
	Women.	...	...	7	2	2	7	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Men	15	6	80	13	52	32	..	...	1	1
	Women.	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	Men	16	9	77	24	30	29	...	...	1	...
	Women.	4	...	30	9	7	12	...	...	1	...
Malabar ...	Men	77	34	196	141	121	37	...	...	6	...
	Women.	5	1	44	19	10	10	...	...	.	...
South Kanara	Men	71	44	185	161	115	60	...	...	2	1
	Women.	8	1	83	11	22	7	.	...	1	...
Ganjām Agency	Men	1	...	14	5	53	28	...	...	1	1
	Women.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Vizagapatam Agency.	Men	...	2	8	20	27	20	...	...	...	...
	Women	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari East Agency.	Men	3	1	26	2	28	20	...	...	..	...
	Women.	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
Total	Men	1,092	474	4,653	1,663	4,173	2,798	10	13	329	164
	Women.	46	10	1,105	304	884	976	1	...	20	14

untrained teachers by classes in boys' schools—cont.

Ādi-Āndhras.		Other Depressed Classes.						Total.					
Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
221	141	...	10	28	8	2	6	674	251	1,281	728	1,122	1,012
6	6	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	10	3	7	13
79	110	...	...	1	...	15	...	277	128	493	222	964	1,071
...	...	...	...	..	...		...	3	..	27	3	16	24
23	29	..	2	...	5	11	9	334	88	899	310	989	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	1	50	17	35	76
42	72	...	..	...	1	1	2	299	90	674	301	877	1,480
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	49	1	21	65
48	46	...	...	...	8	14	41	494	180	960	457	1,103	1,054
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	109	68	59	250
37	10	...	...	1	3	14	7	302	125	669	307	977	975
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	2	4	25
57	34	...	...	2	...	4	2	200	98	367	244	909	663
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	7	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	29	121	48	87	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	31	9	8	12
27	23	...	...	5	...	5	1	751	571	2,526	2,361	3,001	3,500
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	5	98	48	36	53
22	1	...	1	9	7	31	6	311	184	721	813	906	692
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	87	11	24	12
1	2	...	...	2	...	79	32	21	4	61	15	386	193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	3	24	29	15	48	51	241	206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	..	...	6	3	20	4	60	5	151	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	5
1,618	1,448	8	13	94	55	485	364	7,839	3,079	19,030	9,817	28,704	28,812
21	28	...	..	1	...	...	1	52	14	1,209	363	460	1,214

(45-c)—*Statement showing the number of trained and*

	Urdu.					
	Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ganjām ... ... Men ...	...	...	...	3	14	4
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ... Men ...	3	2	16	2	63	32
Women.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gōdāvari, East ... Men ..	...	2	14	7	44	28
Women.		...	...	..	...	2
Do. West ... Men ...	5	...	12	2	21	14
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ... ... Men ...	5	7	23	7	93	56
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Guntūr ... .. Men ..	6	...	17	3	186	65
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Kurnool ... ... Men ...	14	3	23	4	128	36
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ... ... Men ...	10	1	7	...	67	18
Women.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anantapur ... ... Men ...	3	1	21	6	88	66
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ... ... Men ...	5	1	25	4	174	104
Women.	...	.	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ... Men ...	11	3	9	4	58	46
Women.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Madras ... ... Men ...	42	2	56	1	41	11
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ... ... Men ...	...	...	4	9	29	11
Women.	...	...	...	...	..	...
North Arcot ... Men ...	9	13	19	1	128	95
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor ... ... Men ..	2	...	8	1	97	45
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Arcot ... Men ...	..	...	2	1	63	21
Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...

untrained teachers by languages in boys' schools.

Telugu.						Oriya.					
Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
116	15	231	149	403	629	102	13	252	251	1,035	1,459
..	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
347	107	701	481	1,554	1,825	...	1	3	...	4	5
...	...	7	5	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	137	1,057	323	1,461	887	...	...	...	..	...	...
1		43	5	28	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
294	86	857	252	835	565	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	29	11	5	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	103	835	310	867	926	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	48	35	19	149	...	...	..	...	.	...
402	123	967	344	1,241	1,309		. .	...	...	...	...
2	...	296	47	94	146	...	...	...	..	...	...
89	58	442	117	1,032	734	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	38	15	7	38	...	...		...	...	...
87	4	102	6	248	263	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	2	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...
175	29	305	69	632	751	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	24	333	75	607	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	5	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	70	428	125	753	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	103	27	34	98	...	..	...	...	...	...
103	17	103	25	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	7	39	25	102	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	2	33	9	56	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	.	...	..	...	...	...
157	56	366	114	688	827	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	11	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(45-c)—*Statement showing the number of trained and*

		Tamil.						Malaya.			
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Ganjām ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	.	...
Vizagapatam ...	Men	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. West...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Guntūr ...	Men	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	..	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	Men	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Men	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Women.	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	..	...
Anantapur ...	Men	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Women.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Men	2	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...
	Women.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Madras ...	Men	323	88	732	188	143	72	.	...	1	...
	Women.	5	1	51	21	10	23	..	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	Men	196	70	617	315	1,136	399	...			...
	Women.	2	1	26	9	9	22	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Men	205	168	630	542	1,034	1,025	...	...	..	...
	Women.	1	1	22	6	8	23	.	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	Men	9	10	71	13	50	33		...	...	...
	Women.	...	..	18	...	1	19	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	Men	303	88	711	148	1,500	1,825	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	21	5	15	17	...	...	...	...

untrained teachers by languages in boys' schools—cont.

lam.		Kanarese.						Total.					
Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	218	28	483	403	1,452	2,092
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	351	110	720	483	1,621	1,862
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	7	5	4	7
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	374	139	1,072	330	1,505	915
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1		43	5	28	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	86	869	254	856	579
...	...	...	...		..	...	...	1	...	29	11	5	41
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	308	110	858	317	960	982
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	48	35	19	151
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	409	123	984	347	1,428	1,374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	296	47	94	146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	61	465	121	1,160	770
...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	1	38	15	7	38
...	...	36	..	81	8	314	536	134	5	190	14	629	817
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	3
...	...	..	...	...	...	3	1	178	31	328	75	723	820
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	25	358	79	781	1,387
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	5	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	73	437	129	811	1,054
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	27	35	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	468	107	892	214	222	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	61	26	13	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	77	660	349	1,267	498
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	1	28	11	11	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	183	682	552	1,218	1,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	6	8	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	66	439	128	835	905
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	19	1	2	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	88	718	150	1,563	1,856
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	15	17

(45-c)—*Statement showing the number of trained and*

		Urdu.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tanjore ...	Men ...	1	...	1	1	4	4
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Men ...	4	1	14	4	48	21
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Madura	Men ...	...	1	...	...	3	8
	Women.	...	...	..	...	..	...
Ramnad	Men ...	...	..	2	...	1	6
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	9	15
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Men ...	1	2	14	13	23	23
	Women.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Salem	Men ..	2	...	6	3	54	24
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	Men ...	...	1	1	...	2	4
	Women.	..	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar	Men ...	1	...	2	...	5	4
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara ...	Men ...	2	1	13	7	57	15
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency — Ganjām ...	Men ...	..	...	...	...	...	1
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency — Vizagapatam...	Men ...	..	...	2	..	4	3
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency — Gōdāvari, East	Men ...	...	...	..	...	5	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Men ...	126	41	311	88	1,509	780
	Women.	...	...	...	...	2	7

untrained teachers by languages in boys' schools—cont.

Telugu.						Oriya.					
Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower-Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	...	7	2	1	4		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6	...	10	...	8	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
12	3	18	6	56	35		...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	17	27	42	43	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
20	18	111	44	82	40	.	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	21	4	61	15	336	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	6	11	14	93	104	8	9	35	37	144	99
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
20	4	60	5	146	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,873	879	7,029	2,525	10,950	11,441	131	27	351	303	1,519	1,753
4	2	586	161	205	566	...	...	...	...	...	...

(45-c)—Statement showing the number of trained and

		Tamil.						Malaya			
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Tanjore ...	Men	672	251	1,269	725	1,111	1,001	...	...	...	...
	Women.	1	...	10	3	7	13	.	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	Men	272	127	479	218	916	1,050	1	...	...	...
	Women.	3	...	27	3	16	23	...	...	...	...
Madura ..	Men	324	86	898	320	996	692	...	1	..	...
	Women.	4	1	50	17	35	76	...	...	..	...
Ramnad ..	Men	233	90	659	301	868	1,474	...	...	1	...
	Women.	3	...	49	1	21	65	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	Men	494	180	959	455	1,089	1,032	...	...	...	...
	Women.	9	1	109	68	59	250	...	...	..	...
Coimbatore ..	Men	268	103	581	270	847	897	1	7	8	7
	Women.	...	...	10	2	4	25	.	.	...	...
Salem ...	Men	197	88	344	214	813	596	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	1	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ..	Men	24	5	6	..	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Women.	5	...	31	9	8	11	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Men	2	...	1	1	2	...	748	571	2,523	2,360
	Women	...	...	.	...	...	...	7	5	98	46
South Kanara .	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	45	30
	Women.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Agency. Ganjām ..	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari East.	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	Men	3,587	1,355	7,960	3,710	10,506	10,098	766	587	2,578	2,897
	Women.	33	6	436	144	198	575	7	5	98	46

untrained teachers by languages in boys' schools—cont.

lam.		Kanarese.						Total.					
Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
...	...	...	...	4	..	6	3	674	251	1,281	728	1,122	1,012
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	10	3	7	13
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	277	128	493	222	964	1,071
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	27	3	16	24
...	...	..	.	...	...		...	334	88	899	320	999	700
...	.	...	...	...		...	...	4	1	50	17	35	76
...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	299	90	674	301	877	1,480
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	..	49	1	21	65
...	...		...		..	...	...	494	180	960	457	1,103	1,054
...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	9	1	109	68	59	250
1	1	20	10	48	11	50	19	302	125	669	307	977	975
...	...	..	...	...		...	..			10	2	4	25
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	200	93	367	244	909	663
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	6
...	...	1	5	8	4	3	2	48	29	121	48	87	46
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	5	..	31	9	8	12
2,994	3,496	..	...	...	.	...		751	571	2,526	2,361	3,001	3,500
36	53	...	...	...	...	...	.	7	5	98	46	36	53
86	92	297	175	663	776	768	585	811	184	721	813	906	692
...	...	8	1	87	11	24	12	8	1	87	11	24	12
...	...	.	...	...	...	...		21	4	61	15	336	193
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	15	48	51	241	206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	20	4	60	5	151	47
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	5
3,081	3,589	356	190	801	799	1,139	1,151	7,839	3,079	19,030	9,817	28,704	28,812
36	53	8	1	89	11	24	13	52	14	1,209	362	460	1,214

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(46)—*Statement showing the number of students studying each subject of the technical, art, industrial and commercial group on 31st March*

	1930.		1931.	
Art education—				
Drawing	501		761	
Technical Drawing	243		1,226	
Design	64		33	
Painting	54		191	
Modelling	1,651		403	
Geometrical Drawing	...		...	
		2,513		2,614
Technical education—				
Civil Engineering	450		483	
Mechanical Engineering	820		644	
Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy	486		311	
		1,756		1,438
Industrial education—				
Wood Engraving	217		480	
Jewellers' work	20		14	
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	955		831	
Wood work	19,104		20,320	
Metal work	402		513	
Rattan work	1,574		1,499	
Textiles — Cotton-weaving	12,340		15,260	
Textiles — Carpet-weaving	325		310	
Textiles — Lace-making	450		213	
Textiles — White Embroidery	...		..	
Textiles — Tape-making	1,401		1,018	
Textiles — Hand-knitting	102		260	
Textiles — Embroidery	548		519	
Tailoring and Dress-making	953		1,355	
Agriculture	1,930		2,048	
		40,321		44,640
Commercial education—				
Book-keeping	295		320	
Commercial Correspondence	161		196	
Banking	79		171	
Commercial Geography	22		14	
Shorthand	625		643	
Typewriting	1,090	2,272	1,024	2,368
Total		46,862		51,060

(47)—TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1931.

(47)—*Training schools for masters on the 31st March* 1931.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.				On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary.					Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
				Higher.	Lower.	Total.								
Ganjām (*Government*).	Berhampur Secondary Training School ..	153	36	62	56	154	71	94	5	13	60	40	60	2
	Chicacole Training School	110	...	53	55	108	67	48	...	...	37	41	65	1
	Russellkonda Training School	83	..	...	83	83	145	152	..	...	33	28	42	
	Total ...	346	36	115	194	345	283	294	5	13	130	109	167	3
Vizagapatam (*Government*).	Vizagapatam Training School	217	...	153	63	216	57	72	...	...	117	19	50	...
	Bimlipatam Training School	143	20	66	55	141	...	...	22	...	46	...	67	1
	Parvatipur (Telugu) Training School ...	79	...		77	77	69	52	...	...	43	...	37	...
	Total ...	439	20	219	195	434	126	124	22	...	206	19	154	1
Gōdāveri, East (*Government*).	Rajahmundry Secondary Training School.	109	102	...	...	102	387	424	52	52	...	...	15	45
	Rajahmundry Higher Elementary Training School	194	...	98	84	182	75	73		...	64	...	32	9
	Amalapur Training School	210	...	97	100	197	...	...	78	..	...	...	40	5
(*Aided*) ...	Rajahmundry U.L.C.M. Training School.	94	...	99	...	99	86	108	...	...	29	...	21	21
	Cocanada Rakshanodaya Training School.	163	..	76	83	159	92	85	...	...	..	98	50	24
	Secondary Training Class attached to the P.R. College, Cocanada	18	20	...	...	20	...	...	15	...	...	...	5	9
	Total ...	788	122	370	267	759	640	690	145	52	93	98	163	113

Gōdāvari, West (*Government*).	Ellore Training School	243	94	89	63	246	63	77	...	44	...	72	...	1
	Narasapur Training School	178	...	97	77	174	90	61	...	...	77	2	45	...
	Total ..	421	94	186	140	420	153	138	...	44	77	74	45	1
Kistna (*Government*).	Masulipatam Training School	175	...	90	86	176	...	113	...	...	...	65	37	...
	Bezwada Training School	175	...	83	84	167	...	89	...	...	...	71	65	2
(*Aided*) ...	Secondary Training Class attached to the Noble College, Masulipatam ...	43	46	...	...	46	143	46	...	32	...	...	41	5
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Higher Elementary Training School	151	...	82	78	160	50	66	...	...	...	50	50	...
	Total ...	544	46	255	248	549	193	314	...	32	...	186	193	7
Guntūr (*Government*).	Guntūr Secondary Training School ...	233	107	80	61	248	48	48	42	26	25	24	8	1
	Guntūr Muhammadan Training School ...	83	...	11	75	86	...	...	...	...	38	18	21	14
	Ongole Training School	133	...	67	62	129	84	95	...	...	60	29	55	17
	Narasaraopet Training School	114	...	60	65	125	...		...	...	49	26	48	1
(*Aided*) ...	Bāpatla A.B.M. Training School... ...	114	...	41	60	101	96	118	...	...	37	...	51	28
	Total ...	677	107	259	323	689	228	261	42	26	204	97	183	46
Kurnool (*Government*).	Kurnool Training School	104	...	45	68	113	62	82	...	...	43	50	24	1
	Nandyāl S.P.G. Training School	91	...	46	58	104	118	133	...	...	42	44	42	...
(*Aided*) ..	Secondary Training Class attached to the S.P.G. High School, Nandyāl ...	25	31	...	..	31	135	134	19	7	...	...	20	3
	Total ..	220	31	91	126	248	315	349	19	7	85	94	86	4
Bellary (*Government*).	Bellary Secondary Training School ...	143	48	30	57	135	98	117	11	9	37	25	62	..
	Bellary Muhammadan Training School...	52	...	...	49	49	45	43	...	...	34	14	12	12
	Hospet Training School	92	14	18	66	98	...	...	...	...	35	...	33	2
	Total ..	287	62	48	172	282	143	160	11	9	106	39	107	14

(47)—*Training schools for masters on the 31st March 1931*—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.				On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary.					Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
				Higher.	Lower.	Total.								
Anantapur (*Government*).	Anantapur Training School	165	31	59	78	168	81	91	19	...	64	59	48	3
(*Aided*) ...	Gooty L.M. Training School	50	...	51	...	51	50	109	...	...	9	...	6	18
	Total ...	215	31	110	78	219	131	200	19	...	73	59	54	21
Cuddapah (*Government*).	Rāyachōti Training School	119	...	47	81	128	80	90	...	...	65	38	55	1
Nellore (*Government*).	Nellore Secondary Training School ...	229	85	78	69	232	54	77	33	17	56	35	55	7
	Kanigiri Training School	94	...	48	48	96	133	202	...	...	33	...	43	...
(*Aided*) ...	Tharlupadu U.L.C.M. Training School ...	79	...	78	...	78	84	87	...	...	32	...	...	...
	Total ...	402	85	204	117	406	271	366	33	17	121	35	98	7
Madras (*Government*).	Madras Muhammadan Training School ...	83	...	52	47	99	124	126	...	..	51	...	...	...
	Madras Higher Elementary Training School ...	228	...	99	160	259	102	100	...	...	82	...	29	59
	Total ...	311	...	151	207	358	226	226	...	...	133		29	59
Chingleput (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	74	80		...	80	613	631	26	...	...	...	28	12
	Chingleput Training School	176	...	89	87	176	..	...	...	...	82	81	84	1
	Total ...	250	80	89	87	256	613	631	26		82	81	112	13

North Arcot (*Government*).	Ranipet Training School	209	...	125	121	246	126	144	...	...	100	62	26	...
	Arcot Muhammadan Training School ...	43	...	...	53	53	96	100	...	...	25	...	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Vellore Union Mission Training School ...	71	...	74	...	74	70	73	...	...	35	42	13	21
	Ambur M.E.L.M. Training School ...	2	4	...	...	4	242	241	2	...	...	...	2	2
	Total ...	325	4	199	174	377	534	558	2	...	160	104	41	23
Chittoor (*Government*).	Chittoor Secondary Training School ...	191	64	76	62	202	131	129	25	11	93	38	63	11
	Tirupati Training School	117	...	57	61	118	...	...	...	...	64	28	23	14
	Total ...	308	64	133	123	320	131	129	25	11	157	66	86	25
South Arcot (*Government*).	Villupuram Training School	146	...	82	66	148	71	77	...	...	43	7	50	10
	Cuddalore Training School	164	...	91	79	170	124	110	...	...	64	...	50	2
(*Aided*) ...	Tindivanam B.C. Training School ...	130	...	55	74	129	331	323	...	...	67	79	46	16
	Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Training School	204	67	74	68	209	...	...	30	...	74	...	120	75
	Total ...	644	67	302	287	656	526	510	30	...	248	86	266	103
Tanjore (*Government*).	Tanjore Secondary Training School ...	386	134	158	79	371	206	193	57	36	116	63	122	81
	Mayavaram Training School	165	...	85	63	148	...	...	...	...	...	66	90	1
(*Aided*) ...	Tranquebar E.L.M. Training School ...	77	...	73	...	73	...	...	...	...	39	33	6	32
	Total ...	628	134	316	142	592	206	193	57	36	155	162	218	64
Trichinopoly (*Government*).	Trichinopoly Training School	182	...	106	81	187	63	52	...	...	91	58	81	7
(*Aided*) ...	Trichinopoly B.C. Boarding and Training School	171	52	80	73	205	165	206	...	...	53	32	15	54
	Secondary Training Class attached to the High School, Srirangam	23	24	...	...	24	323	370	...	...	...	...	28	10
	Total ...	376	76	186	154	416	551	628	...	...	144	90	124	71

(47)—*Training schools for masters on the 31st March 1931*—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1930.	Of the 31st March 1931.				On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary.					Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
				Higher.	Lower.	Total.								
Madura (*Government*).	Dindigul Training School	247	96	88	83	267	129	126	45	27	78	41	81	25
(*Aided*) ...	Pasumalai A.M. Training School ...	184	66	127	...	193	201	195	16	...	36	...	...	...
	Total ...	431	162	215	83	460	330	321	61	27	114	41	81	25
Ramnad (*Government*).	Rāmnād Training School	123	...	61	66	127	118	113	...	...	56	44	..	..
	Srivilliputtūr Training School	137	...	83	64	147	...	...	...	...	62	15	44	...
	Total ...	260	...	144	130	274	118	113	...	...	118	59	44	...
Tinnevelly (*Government*).	Tinnevelly Secondary Training School ...	220	83	88	66	237	119	108	40	34	57	55	46	13
	Kovilpatti Training School	94	...	59	41	100	...	...	...	...	55	38	19	10
(*Aided*) ...	Palamcottah Bishop Sargent Training School.	127	43	116	...	159	251	277	11	20	54	49	45	18
	Total ...	441	126	263	107	496	370	385	51	54	166	142	110	36
Coimbatore (*Government*).	Coimbatore Secondary Training School ...	166	70	90	...	160	134	138	39	27	23	46	78	21
	Erode Training School	127	...	...	176	176	...	...	...	...	50	54	35	4
(*Aided*) ...	Dhārāpuram Wesleyan Mission Training School	44	...	49	...	49	177	185	...	...	25	13	10	8
	Erode London Mission Training School.	66	...	82	...	82	96	50	...	...	25	...	23	8
	Total ...	403	70	221	176	467	407	373	39	27	123	113	141	36

Salem (*Government*).	Salem Training School	220	...	154	78	232	96	89	...	...	116	87	100	9
Malabar (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Brennen College, Tellicherry ...	105	111	...	...	111	226	...	39	...	...	...	39	...
	Calicut Training School	359	92	188	98	378	80	77	88	...	86	...	155	...
	Cannanore Training School	246	...	238	...	238	50	64	...	...	106	...	105	...
	Palghat Training School	162	...	177	...	177	...	...	...	...	69	...	77	...
	Malappuram Training School	214	...	98	139	237	232	251	...	...	101	...	93	...
	Badagara Training School	161	...	158	...	158	...	...	...	...	64	...	81	...
(*Aided*) ...	Nettur B.E.M. Training School	99	...	80	...	80	41	49	...	...	47	...	59	...
	Total ...	1,346	203	939	237	1,379	629	441	77	...	473	...	609	...
South Kanara (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Government College, Mangalore ...	68	74	...	...	74	108	74	36	15	...	...	...	...
	Mangalore Training School	245	...	164	78	242	89	99	118	92	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	313	74	164	78	316	197	173	154	107	...	...	...	...
Ganjām Agency (*Government*)	Serango Welchman Training School ...	36	...	...	17	17	35	32	...	...	10	4	16	...
	G. Udayagiri Training School	38	...	20	38	58	73	70	...	...	21	1	17	...
	Total ...	74	...	20	55	75	108	102	...	...	31	5	33	...
Vizagapatam Agency (*Government*).	Jeypore Training School	30	...	...	31	31	...	166	...	...	13	3	16	...
Gōdāvari East Agency (*Government*).	Polavaram Training School	32	...	...	32	32	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	10,580	1,694	5,400	4,122	11,216	7,605	8,124	818	452	3,393	1,887	3,315	682

(48)—*Training schools for mistresses on the 31st March 1931.*

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.				On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary. Higher.	Elementary. Lower.	Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
Ganjām (*Government*).	Berhampur Secondary and Training School	6	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	...
Vizagapatam (*Government*).	Vizagapatam Training School	13	...	17	...	17	...	...	..	...	3	...	6	...
Gōdāvari, East (*Government*).	Rajahmundry Secondary and Training School	71	18	33	27	78	...	120	8	...	13	...	9	16
(*Aided*) ...	Cocanada C.B.M. Training School ...	61	...	71	...	71	127	104	...	...	...	20	12	8
	Total ...	132	18	104	27	149	127	224	8	...	13	20	21	24
Gōdāvari West (*Government*).	Ellore Training School	19	..	12	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna (*Government*).	Masulipatam Training School	24	...	23	18	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Training School ...	55	...	59	...	59	74	140	...	...	9	...	16	1
	Total ...	79	...	82	18	100	74	181	...	...	9.	...	16	1

Guntūr (*Government*).	Guntūr Muhammadan Training School ...	22	...	8	17	25	93	85	...	...	...	...	2	2
(*Aided*) ...	Guntūr Stall Training School ...	98	...	95	...	95	139	132	...	...	48	...	19	3
	Ongole A.B.M. Training School	39	...	41	...	41	152	148	...	...	41	...	13	...
	Phirangipuram St. Ann's Training School	42	...	43	...	43	166	171	...	...	14	...	10	4
	Total ...	201	...	187	17	204	550	536	...	...	103	...	44	9
Kurnool (*Government*).	Kurnool Muhammadan Training School.	17	...	...	15	15	62	118	...	...	8	...	13	3
	Nandyal Training School	17	..	14	10	24	78	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	34	...	14	25	39	140	174	...	...	8	..	13	3
Bellary (*Government*).	Bellary Training School	53	...	41	21	62	112	126	...	...	15	32	8	17
	Hospet Training School	11	...	2	8	10	114			...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary Muhammadan Training School ..	27	...	...	31	31	92	64	...	...	...	12	12	15
	Total ...	91	...	43	60	103	318	190	...	...	15	44	20	32
Anantapur (*Government*).	Anantapur Secondary and Training School	29	...	15	17	32	164	154	...	...	17	15	9	2
Nellore (*Government*).	Nellore Training School	104	...	79	54	133	171	182	...	...	30	...	2	4
(*Aided*) ...	Nellore A.B.M. Training School	51	...	52	...	52	165	137	...	...	12	...	...	10
	Total ...	155	...	131	54	185	336	319	...	...	42	...	2	14
Madras (*Government*).	Egmore Presidency Training School ...	33	..	34	...	34	407	375	...	...	14	...	8	2
	Royapetta Hobart Muhammadan Secondary and Training School	43	6	15	39	60	216	227	...	2	9	8	5	7
	Lady Willingdon Secondary and Training School	65	42	23	...	65	609	612	20	...	7	30	25	12
(*Aided*) ...	Kilpauk St. Christopher's Secondary Training School	50	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	26	...	...	11	16
	Triplicane Sarada Ladies Union Training School	75	...	87	..	87	67	76	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	266	92	159	39	290	1,299	1,290	20	28	30	38	49	37

(48)—*Training schools for mistresses on the 31st March 1931*—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.				On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.	Secondary.		Elementary.			
			Secondary.	Elementary. Higher.	Elementary. Lower.	Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.	In the district.	Elsewhere.
Chingleput (*Government*). (*Aided*) ...	Conjeeveram Training School	57	...	25	21	46	287	100	...	...	8	...	25	...
	St. Thomas' Mount Gnanodhaya Training School	44	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	18	16	14	3
	Total ...	101	...	77	21	98	287	190	...	...	26	16	39	3
North Arcot (*Government*).	Vellore Secondary and Training School...	5	4	...	...	4	259	270	2	...	...	...	...	1
	Gudiyattam Training School	26	..	3	16	19	179	143	...	...	...	...	20	...
	Vaniyambadi Training School	...	...	...	16	16	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	31	4	3	32	39	438	500	2	...	...	...	20	1
Chittoor (*Government*). (*Aided*) ...	Madanapalle Training School	21	...	12	19	31	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
	Chittoor Beattie Memorial Training School	45	...	34	...	34	83	84	...	...	15	...	2	21
	Total ...	66	...	46	19	65	83	84	...	...	15	19	2	21
South Arcot (*Government*).	Cuddalore Secondary and Training School.	80	8	39	21	68	184	210	...	...	20	...	12	11
	Vriddachalam Training School	15	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	1
	Total ...	95	8	39	42	89	184	210	...	...	31	...	20	12

Tanjore (*Government.*)	Tanjore Palace Training School	94	...	58	39	97	207	228	...	...	34	...	25	15.
	Tanjore Muhammadan Training School ...	13	...	...	13	13	118	114	...	...	13	...	...	...
	Total ...	107	...	58	52	110	325	342	...	...	47	...	25	15
Trichinopoly (*Government*).	Trichinopoly Viscountess Goschen Muhammadan Training School ...	28	...	10	19	29	181	175	...	...	...	3	...	12
	Karur Training School	19	...	13	16	29	182	167	...	...	16	...	3	..
(*Aided*) ...	Trichinopoly Holy Cross Secondary and Training School	48	54	...	...	54	48	410	19	4	...	...	19	...
	Trichinopoly R.C. Training School ...	96	...	96	9	105	203	177	...	...	55	...	5	28
	Puttūr All Saints S.P.G. Training School.	44	...	49	...	49	106	137	...	...	29	6	15	10
	Total ...	235	54	168	44	266	720	1,066	19	4	100	9	42	50
Madura (*Government*).	Dindigul Training School	35	...	33	7	40	226	199	..	...	...	14	18	11
(*Municipal*) ...		29	...	...	27	27	166	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Madura Training School	127	39	117	...	156	351	336	8	13	15	20	39	8
	Madura Capron Hall Training School ...													
	Total ...	191	39	150	34	223	743	727	8	12	15	34	57	19
Ramnad (*Government*).	Ramnad Training School	40	...	21	19	40	110	99	...	...	39	...	3	3
(*Aided*) ...	Srivilliputtur Sacred Heart Training School ...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	40	...	44	19	63	110	99	...	...	39	...	3	3
Tinnevelly (*Government.*)	Tinnevelly Higher Elementary Training School	39	...	28	31	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training School	102	37	73	...	110	175	198	15	...	32	...	39	8
	Nazareth St. John's Training School ...	41	...	42	...	42	41	186	...	...	18	16	19	...
	Total ...	182	37	143	31	211	216	384	15	...	50	16	58	8
Coimbatore (*Government*).	Coimbatore Training School	46	12	49	...	61	461	504	6	...	15	...	16	6
	Erode Training School	76	...	...	80	80	40	209	...	...	...	32	...	1
(*Aided*) ...	Dhārāpuram Wesleyan Mission Training School	12	...	14	...	14	81	102	...	...	...	12	8	4
	Total ...	134	12	63	...	155	582	815	6	...	15	44	24	11

(48)—*Training schools for mistresses on the 31st March 1931*—cont.

District.	School.	Strength : Training section.					Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.				On the 31st March 1930.	On the 31st March 1931.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary. Higher.	Elementary. Lower.	Elementary. Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
Salem (*Aided*) ...	Hasthampatti London Mission Training School	36	...	34	...	34	79	135	...	...	18	...	11	7
Nilgiris (*Aided*).	Ootacamund Bethlehem Training School.	13	...	13		13	107	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar (*Government*).	Cannanore Training School	52	47	...	...	47	484	495	23	15	...	...	11	1
	Calicut Moyan Training School	125	...	91	...	91	295	340	...	...	77	...	53	...
	Tellicherry Training School	76	..	75	...	75	240	214	...	...	30	...	41	...
	Palghat Training School	32	...	25	29	54	222	232	...	...	17	...	...	...
	Total ...	285	47	191	29	267	1,241	1,281	23	15	124	...	105	1
South Kanara (*Government*).	Mangalore Training School	75	..	73	...	73	202	307	...	...	34	...	38	...
	Udipi Training School	25	.	10	15	25	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Mangalore St. Ann's Training School ...	53	45	...	...	45	413	411	33	15	5	8	21	9
	Total ...	153	45	83	15	143	615	926	33	15	39	8	59	9
	Grand total ...	2,694	356	1,876	691	2,923	8,738	9,965	134	74	759	263	651	282

(49)—*Medical Schools.*

(Under the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.)

Districts.	Names of schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.
	Government.		
Madras	Madras Medical College (School Department).	133	128
	Royapuram Medical School	374	359
	School of Indian Medicine	322	314
	Lady Willingdon Medical School (Girls) ...	90	81
Tanjore	Tanjore Medical School	197	237
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore Medical School	77	...
	Aided.		
North Arcot ...	Vellore Missionary Medical School (Girls) ..	70	74
	Total ...	1,263	1,193

(50-*a*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Mechanical Engineering. (4)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Design. (7)	Painting. (8)	Engraving. (9)	Cabinet-making. (10)	Blacksmith's work. (11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other schools (under the control of the Director of Industries).*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Bellary Industrial School	22	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
Madras School of Arts and Crafts (*a*)	315	218	...	...	...	...	27	41	62	...
Madras School of Technology(*b*)...	863	821	221	240	..	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Textile Institute	56	60		...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Madras Penitentiary Carpentry Class	53	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
Tanjore Borstal School	251	197	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Industrial Institute (*c*) ...	98	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Calicut Industrial School	55	87	32	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Mangalore Trades School ...	75	94	33	...	...	..	...	...	18	...
Total ..	1,788	1,660	286	240	...	...	27	41	213	21
MUNICIPAL BOARD.										
Kumbakonam Municipal Industrial School	...	19	...	...	...	...	.	...	11	...
AIDED.										
Parlakimedi Raja's Industrial School	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius Industrial School	15	25	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius Supplementary Industrial School ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada C.B.M. Industrial School.	37	32	...	..	..	...	...	...	32	...
Ellore Alexander Girls' Industrial School	22	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...
Masulipatam Andhra Jatiya Kalasala	65	69	47	...	...	..	22	...	...	...
Gundala St. Joseph's Industrial School	60	59	5	..	..	...	...	...	54	...
Cowtaram Srikrishna Parishad Industrial School	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	..	20	...
Guntur U.L.C.M. Lam Industrial School	54	42	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also freehand outline drawing
(*b*) Teaches also drawing to 129, plumbing and minor sanitary science to 38
(*c*) Teaches also metal

March 1931. (*Schools under the control of other departments.*)

receiving instruction in														
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8,795	5,675	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160	5,865	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,665	5,481	11
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	23,777	22,444	...
..	...	...	.	..	...		...	...	...	8	...	27,728	27,181	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6,800	4,500	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	43	...	237	125	...
...	...	..	60	...	...	...	...	104	...	65	...	87,162	71,271	84
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	263	44	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,138	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,416	9,099	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	9,000	7,495	...
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	100	...
...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

to 48, metal work to 20 and Goldsmith's work to 14 students.
and preparatory trades school course to 89 students.
work to 69 students.

(50-*a*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Mechanical Engineering. (4)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Design. (7)	Painting. (8)	Engraving. (9)	Cabinet-making. (10)	Blacksmith's work. (11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Guntûr St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School	20	21	...		21	...	..	...	..	...
Ongole A.B.M. Girls' Industrial School	20	19	..	...	8	...		...	...	...
Kurnool Cole's Memorial Vocational School	49	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
Bellary St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School	92	81	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gudur O.E.L.M. Girls' Industrial School	29	37	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Vepery Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Technical Institute (*a*)	328	358	130	43	.	.	...	...	25	...
Madras Anjuman Industrial School.	99	100	...	...	.	.	...	...	70	...
Madras Orr Assisted Industrial School (*b*)	27	33	...	...	..	..	...	15	...	...
Mylapore Ramakrishna Students' Home	27	22	21	...	..	...	..	.	1	...
Madras Sri Ram Motor School	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpauk C.S.M. Industrial School	48	48	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Seva Sadan Industrial School(*c*)	41	35	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Madras St. Bridget Industrial School	30	36	...	...	36	..	...	...	.	...
Saidapet A.A.M. Industrial School.	18	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...
Chingleput C.S.M. Lace School	60	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ikkadu Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	161	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount St. Antony's Industrial School	...	41	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Katpadi A.A.M. Industrial School (*d*)	102	149	...	..	...	...	...	...	127	14
Vellore Anjuman Industrial School (*e*)	55	55	7	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Melvisharam Anjuman Industrial School (*f*)	59	57	6	...	..	...	..	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also freehand outline drawing
(*b*) Imparts also general
(*c*) Teaches also
(*d*) Teaches also metal
(*e*) Teaches also freehand outline
(*f*) Teaches also freehand outline

March 1931. (*Schools under the control of other departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in														
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	1,948	1,890	6
...	...	..	..	...	...	4	7	....	...	...	...	88	...	...
...	...	..	48	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1,547	1,202	9
...	...	...	...	...	16	81	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	1,800	1,900	1
...	...	..	14	..	...		...	...		11	24	2,332	8,409	5
...	...	...	12	...	..	18	...	...	...	..	...	8,996	9,602	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	326	466	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	2,735	1,641	6
14	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	1,518	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	36	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,987	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,743	4,943	1
...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	30	...	75	...	40	...	...	...	...	81,706	61,279	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	33	...	...	.	...	1,508	885	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,874	341	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,001	6,257	...

to 104, metal work to 7 students.
education to 18 students.
mat making to 1 student.
work to 7 students.
drawing to 48 students.
drawing to 49 students.

(50-*a*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number of students							
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Tiruppattur Anjuman Industrial School	27	40	...	...	...	.	.	...	40	...
Vellore Danish Mission Borce Industrial School	...	21	..	...	..	...	...	...	21	...
Palmaner A.A.M. Industrial School(*a*)	89	92	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tindivanam St. Joseph's Industrial School	83	98	...	..	...	...	...	...	88	10
Panruti Danish Mission Industrial School	103	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...
Kilur Danish Mission Industrial School	33	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Cuddalore Danish Mission Industrial School	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School	99	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
Kumbakōnam St. Mary's Industrial School	70	77	...	..	...	...	...	...	61	16
Kumbakonam Jacquard Weaving School	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	. .
Mayavaram Leipzig Mission Industrial School (*b*)	51	52	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's Industrial School(*c*)	53	59	19	..	...	...		...	38	...
Karur Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	88	87	...	...	.	...	...	...	52	9
Puttur All Saints' Industrial School	41	36	6	...	...	...	...	...	36	4
Karur Wesleyan Mission Lace School	17	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Holy Cross Convent School	69	64	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
Pasumalai Trades School ...	63	79	16	...	...	...		...	40	...
Dindigul C.S.M. Industrial School.	47	50	...	...		...	..	...	50	...
Madura St. Joseph's Convent School(*d*)	148	149	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...
Adaikalapuram St. Joseph's Industrial School	57	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...

(*a*) Teaches also freehand
(*b*) Teaches also mat-making
(*c*) Teaches also metal work
(*d*) Teaches also freehand

March 1931. (*Schools under the control of other departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	410	50	...
...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	832	...
...	..	...	...	...	..	59	74	...	...	...	...	6,380	...	11
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,553	21,663	6
...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10,060	2,063	...
...	..	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	.	...	...	10,638	4,676	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,800	19,356	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	34,515	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	44,690	38,705	...
5	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,565	2
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200	6,556	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	995	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,704	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	8,595	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	4,525	5,946	8
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482	2,805	...

outline drawing to 42 students.
to 10 students.
to 2 students.
outline drawing to 4 students.

(50-*a*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Mechanical Engineering. (4)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Design. (7)	Painting. (8)	Engraving. (9)	Cabinet-making. (10)	Blacksmith's work. (11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Palamcottah C.M.S. Industrial School for the Blind	64	51	.	...	...	...	..	...	3	...
Nazareth S.P.G. Art Industrial School	107	105	12	...	...	...	...	...	86	7
Tuticorin St. Ignatius Industrial School	20	28	...	...	...	.	...	...	28	...
Vadakankulam R.C. Lace School (*a*)	90	63	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam Hindu Girls' School...	43	46	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin Holy Cross Convent ...	96	86	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Anjengo Sacred Heart Industrial School	40	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	..	...
Coimbatore St. Joseph's Industrial School	159	164	43	...	..	...	...	..	121	...
Erode London Mission Weaving School (*b*)	90	66	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Peelamedu P.S.G. & Sons Charity Industrial School	33	59	9	2	..	...	...	...	11	25
Erode London Mission Girls' Industrial School	62	32	...		...	...	.		...	...
Coimbatore Immaculate Conception Girls' School	61	55	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Ootacamund St. Joseph's Industrial School	...	25	...	...	...	...	.	...	25	...
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Industrial School	35	31	...	..	31	...	..	...	...	...
Kotagiri Girls' Industrial School ...	...	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Ariyakode Y.M.C.A. Industrial School	57	36	...	...	...	...	..	...	11	.
Calicut Commonwealth Embroidery School	59	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Commonwealth Engineering Works	14	11	11	...		...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,820	3,848	332	45	360	...	22	...	1,256	85
Grand total, Industrial School ...	5,608	5,527	618	285	360	...	49	41	1,480	106

(*a*) Teaches also sericulture
(*b*) Teaches also basket and mat-

March 1931. (*Schools under the control of other departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												RS.	RS.	
4	...	..	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,451	4,235	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,570	13,573	2
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	729	..
	...	...	...	...	...	11	43	...	...	...	...	1,100	898	...
	..		...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	1,276	773	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	52	..	...	...	...	4,469	796	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	60	1
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	92,500	91,177	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'563	1,311	...
..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...		...	12	1,95,679	1,90,199	...
...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	356	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	29	...	...	...	...	2,678	3,072	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	31	...	...	..	...	...	5,812	1,922	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	...
14	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,275	928	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	..	...	...	7,589	7,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	397	...	213	621	448	14	18	49	39	6,24,530	6,21,007	69
47	...	...	465	...	213	621	448	118	18	114	39	7,11,955	6,92,322	153

to 12 students.
making to 50 students.

(50-*a*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Mechanical Engineering. (4)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Design. (7)	Painting. (8)	Engraving. (9)	Cabinet-making. (10)	Blacksmith's work. (11)
(*b*) *Schools of Agriculture.*										
1. *Under the control of the Director of Agriculture.*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Taliparamba Agricultural School...	23	16	...	..	16	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL BOARD.										
Usilampatti Agricultural School ...	14	16	.	...	16	...	..	...	...	...
2. *Under the control of the Director of Industries.*										
AIDED.										
Melrosapuram U.F.C.M. Agricultural School	64	70	..	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	101	102	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) *Reformatory and Certified Schools (under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons).*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Rajahmundry Junior Certified School	105	104	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Chingleput Reformatory and Senior Certified School ...	399	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rānipet Junior Certified School (*a*)	136	135	...	..	38	...	...	...	31	...
AIDED.										
Madras Society for the Protection of Children	75	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	715	699	...	...	38	...	...	...	31	...
Grand total ...	6,424	6,328	618	285	500	...	49	41	1,51 1	106

(*a*) Teaches also first aid to 18

March 1931. (*Schools under the control of other departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in														
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...		...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
.		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,313	1,777	6
...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,313	1,777	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	8,247	8,482	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28	...	..	38	...	...	...	..	...	8,247	8,482	...
47	...	..	493	...	213	659	448	118	18	114	39	7,22,515	7,02,581	159

and band-playing to 21 students.

(50-*b*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the 31st March* 1931.

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Civil Engineering. (4)	Mechanical Engineering. (5)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (6)	Drawing. (7)	Design. (8)	Modelling. (9)
(1) *Schools of Engineering.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Vizagapatam Engineering School ...	104	107	107	...	..	...	...	...
Guindy Engineering College (School Department)	311	338	338	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	415	445	445	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Electrical Engineering.								
UNAIDED.								
Trichinopoly Priestley Railway Institute (*a*)	182	26	...	...	26	...	...	...
Total ...	597	471	445	...	26	...	...	...
(2) *Schools of Art or Music.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Madras Singing Class	54	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUNICIPAL BOARD.								
Kumbakōnam Art Class (*b*)	333	302	...	...	...	36	20	4
AIDED.								
Chidambaram Rajah Annamalai Music College	14	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.								
Vizianagram Sri Vijaya Rama Gnana Patasala	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	441	423	...	...	...	36	20	4

(*a*) Teaches also subjects on railway
(*b*) Teaches also painting and engraving to 42

(Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.)

receiving instruction in										
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	28
...	...	.	.	..	..	60	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...

transport, freight and working.
and cabinet-making to 242 students.

(50-*b*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1931.

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(3) *Schools of Commerce.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Vizagapatam School of Commerce ...	82	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Institute of Commerce (*a*) ...	162	171	...	..	...	...	...	...
Calicut School of Commerce	239	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Pudupet Convent School of Commerce ...	210	216	...	...	...	.	...	...
Madura Kalyanam Institute of Commerce	66	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara School of Commerce	81	83	...	...	...	..	...	...
UNAIDED.								
(*a*) *Recognized.*								
Madras Presidency Shorthand-writers' Association	40	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) *Unrecognized.*								
Narsapur Sarada Phono Typewriting Institute	19	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Singh's Institute of Commerce.	25	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Shorthand-writers' Association.	17	15	...	..	..	...	...	...
Tanjore Royal Technical Institute ...	25	35	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tanjore T. V. K. Technical Institute ...	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Krishna Vilas Technical Institute	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Gregg Technical Institute ...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Laxmi Vilas Technical Institute	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Sri Rama Vilas Technical Institute	45	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Sri Ranga Vilas Technical Institute	34	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Pachaiyappa's Street School of Commerce	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Commercial Institute ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Victoria Technical Institute.	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mayavaram Nataraja's do.	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Sri Saraswati Vilas Technical Institute	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Sri Abhayambika Typewriting Institute	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	..

(*a*) Teaches also auditing to 85

(*Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction*)—cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								RS.	RS.	
32	4	39	47	15	19	...	..	...	...	...
29	5	24	...	30	23	...	...	...	...	...
105	5	98	44	21	73	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	62	102	8	60	...	...	..	...	..
18	...	27	59	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	19	78	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	8	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	14
3	...	8	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	12	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and co-operation to 38 students.

(50-*b*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1931.

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(3) *Schools of Commerce*—cont.								
UNAIDED—*cont.*								
(*b*) *Unrecognized*—cont.								
Shiyali Tirupurasundari Vilas Technical Institute	16	16	...	...	...	..	...	...
Negapatam Manikka Vilas Technical Institute	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Sri Krishna Technical Institute	19	35	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tiruvārūr Sri Tyagaraja Technical Institute	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvārūr Sri Raja Rajeswari Technical Institute	18	9	...	..	..	...	...	
Tiruvārūr Durgalaya Remington Institute	8	14	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mannargudi Institute of Commerce ...	...	23		...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central School of Commerce	93	45	...	.	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Ranga Vilas Technical Institute	47	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Sri Krishna Technical Institute	45	45	...	..	...	...	..	...
Madura Dubash Kader Commercial Institute	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Minakshi Typewriting Institute	63	53	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madura College Technical Class ...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Shorthand Studio	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Mahaganapati Technical Institute	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Y.M.C.A. School of Commerce	61	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gobichettipalaiyam Commercial Institute.	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erode Sri Ram Technical Institute ...	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem School of Commerce	27	24	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,703	1,675	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) *Schools of Dress-making.*								
AIDED.								
New Town School of Dress-making ...	19	17	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction*)—cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Rs.	Rs.	
1	...	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	..	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	20	35	...	2	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
5	...	10	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	12	40	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	30	28	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	7	12	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
1	...	8	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
299	14	629	951	85	196	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	5,485	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	5,485	...

(50-*b*)— *Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1931.

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(5) *Schools for Defectives.*								
MUNICIPAL BOARD.								
Rayapuram Deaf and Dumb School ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Rentachintla U.L.C.M. School for the Blind (*a*)	31	35	...	...	...		...	..
Bapatla Leper School	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mylapore Deaf and Dumb School (*b*)	72	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graemes Road—Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute	46	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah T.D.T.A. Blind Boys' School	35	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb School (*c*)	133	116	...	...	...	...	...	42
Palamcottah T.D.T.A. Blind Girls' School	27	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.								
Poonamallee Victory Memorial School for the Blind (*d*)	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	385	370	...	...	...	...	...	42
(6) *Other Schools.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Madras Domestic Economy Class (*e*) ...	89	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Rachanyapuram Lucy Perry Noble Institute (*f*)	87	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mylapore Seva Sadan (*g*)...	24	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	200	323	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	3,345	3,279	445	...	26	36	20	46

(*a*) Teaches rope-making to 15, tape-making to 9, mat
(*b*) Teaches also carpentry to 29, knitting
(*c*) Teaches also gardening to 3
(*d*) Gives instruction in clay-modelling, bead work, paper folding
(*e*) Imparts instruction in domestic
(*f*) Teaches also cotton-weaving to 28, domestic
(*g*) Gives instruction in music, tailoring and dress-

(Schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction)—cont.

receiving instruction in										
Book-keeping. (10)	Commercial Geography. (11)	Shorthand. (12)	Typewriting. (13)	Banking. (14)	Commercial Correspondence. (15)	Tailoring and Dress-making. (16)	Music. (17)	Approximate annual total value of work turned out. (18)	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles. (19)	Number of students who obtained employment during the year. (20)
								Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...		...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	39	35	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	.	33	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		.		...	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	..		.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...		...	93	...	39	35	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	9,613	5,204	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	131	...	9,613	5,204	...
299	14	629	951	86	193	241	121	9,652	10,724	43

and basket-making to 28 students.
to 16, and embroidery to 8 students.
and carpentry to 11 students,
and simple sewing in addition to instruction in 3 R's.
science to 71 students.
science and home-nursing to 16 students.
making in addition to general instruction.

(50-*c*)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the 31st March 1931.* (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Government.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chicacole	110	108	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Berhampur	175	177	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Russellkonda	155	161	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Vizagapatam	217	216	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Parvatipuram	79	77	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Bimlipatam	143	141	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Rajahmundry	194	182	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Amalapuram	210	197	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry	...	507		...	...	313	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ellore.	243	246	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	246
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Narasapur	178	174	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Masulipatam	175	176	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Guntur (*a*)	233	248	...	...	...	248	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Narasaraopet	114	125	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ongole.	171	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Guntur (Muhammadan)	83	86	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education.)

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile-printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...			...	...		..	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...							..	..	..	..	...
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		...	...								...				125	125	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..			..	...	...			...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	139	25	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	210	67	...
246	...	...				...	...	...	...			...	...	...	50	54	...
174	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...		...	165	69	45
...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	130	97	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...

mechanical drawing.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1931. (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Government—cont.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Kurnool	104	113	..	...	.	113	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Muhammadan High School, Kurnool.	157	143	...	...		...	...		143	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Bellary.	143	135	..	..	...	135	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Hospet.	92	98	..	..	...	98	...	...	.	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Anantapur	201	187	..	...	...	...	...	...	187	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Rayachoti	119	128			..	...	...	...	128	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Nellore (*a*)	229	232		..	...	232	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Madaraza-i-Azam	...	135	...	...	..	135	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Muhammadan High School Madras	176	214	...	...	..	214	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Madras (*b*)	249	259	...	..	...	259	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	207	99	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Institute, Vepery (*c*).	549	451	...	.	...	243	...	..	...	...
Industrial Section attached to the Government Secondary and Training School, Royapetta	7	7	...			...	7	...	...	...
Manual Training Class, Madras... ...	204	205	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chingleput	176	176	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...
Saidapet Teachers' College, Manual Training Class (*d*)	11	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Saidapet Teachers' College, Art Masters' Class (*e*)	17	13	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also paper and
(*b*) Teaches also mechanical
(*c*) Teaches also mechanical
(*d*) Teaches also mechanical
(*e*) Teaches also drawing and

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile-printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay-modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															RS.	RS.	
...	...		...	..		..	..	...	.	..			...	...	144	.	24
..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	30	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...		...	..	...
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...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	35	35	...
..	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	20	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	..	175	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

card-board modelling.
drawing and paper modelling.
drawing to 243 students.
drawing and card-board modelling.
design to 13 students.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the 31st March 1931. (Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Government—cont.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ranipet.	209	246	..	..	...	246	...		...	..
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Arcot	43	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	..	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chittoor.	185	202	...	...	...	202	...	...	...	.
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tirupati	117	118	...	...	..	118	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Cuddalore	164	170	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Villupuram	146	148	...	...	..	148	...	...		..
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tanjore.	461	449	.	...	..	449	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Trichinopoly	182	187	..	...	...	...	...	...	187	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Dindigul(*a*)	247	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Srivilliputtur	137	79	...	...	.	...	...		79	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tinnevelly	220	237	...	..	...	237	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Coimbatore College Secondary Training School	166	160	...	...	...	...	...	..	160	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Secondary Training School, Erode	127	176	...	...	..	...		...	176	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Secondary Training School, Salem	255	262	...	..	...	...	...	...	262	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Anglo-Vernacular Elementary School, Aravankadu	...	93	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	.
Manual Training Class attached to the Victoria College, Palghat	200	186	..	...	...	186	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Brennen College Secondary Training Class, Tellicherry	274	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont.

receiving instruction in														Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat weaving.	Rope making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	57	...
...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	36	44
.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	64	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40	38	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		65	29	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

drawing.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1931. (*Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and gardening.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Government—cont.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore	246	238	...	...	...	238	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Calicut.	359	378	...	.	...	378	.	...		...
Manual Training Class attached to the Govt. Training School, Malappuram...	344	367	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Palghat.	162	177	....	...	...	...	...	...	132	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Govt. Training School, Badagara ...	161	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Mangalore College Secondary Training Class (*a*)...	68	74	...	39	...	35	..	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore (*b*)	245	242	...	...	...	242	..	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Serango Welchman Training School.	64	43	...	...	...	43	..	..	..	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, G. Udayagiri	50	71	...	...	...	71	...	...	..	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Jeypore.	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	.	...
Total ...	9,953	10,763	...	39	...	7,289	7	...	1,619	246
Municipal Board.										
Berhampur Municipal Oriya School ...	138	124	...	...	...	...	.	...	124	...
Vizagapatam Muhammadan Boys' School.	12	13	...	...	13	...	...	..	...	...
Alipur-Vizagapatam Municipal Elementary School	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dandaparti Municipal Elementary School	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Hindu Municipal School	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gollapuram Elementary School ...	10	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sivalayam Ward Municipal School ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Sriram Patasala ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santhapetta Middle School	113	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam Municipal High School ...	170	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...
Cocanada Municipal School	170	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...
Edapalli Elementary School	62	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
Nuruddinpetta Elementary School ...	37	48	...	...	...	...	..	...	48	16
Kurnool Municipal High School ...	410	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	...
Nandyal Municipal High School ...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary Municipal High School ...	406	417	...	...	...	417	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also mechanical
(*b*) Teaches also

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.	(26)			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	..	...	...	...	480	39	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	158	...	...	...	47	51	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	62	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
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585	...	176	...	...	...	139	25	...	20	47	733	...	...	...	2,556	1,002	377
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...
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..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	21	..
...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	21	...
...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	159	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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drawing to 35 students.
mechanical drawing.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the 31st March* 1931. (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Municipal Board—cont.										
Hindupur Municipal High School ...	94	120	...	..	...	...	...		120	.
Anantapur Municipal Elementary School	...	91		..	...	...	.	...	91	.
Tadpatri Municipal High School ...	...	144	...	.	...	...	...	..	144	..
Cuddapah Municipal High School (a) ...	447	515	...	..	...	172	..	..	197	...
Proddatur Municipal High School ...	152	228	...	...	..	...	...	...	228	...
Nellore Muhammadan Middle School	76	104	...	...	..	...	...	...	104	
Walajapet Sourashtra Elementary School	32	26	...	...	..	...	..	...	26	.
Walajapet Municipal High School ...	317	331	...	...	...	331	..		...	...
Raiful Muhammadan Elementary School	...	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	11	...
Kasba Adi-Dravida School	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Saidapet Telugu and Tamil School ...	...	67	..	...	...	...		...	67	...
Bandipalaiyam Municipal Elementary School	26	30	...	...	..	...	...	...	30	...
Cuddalore Municipal Boys' School ...	...	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	19	...
Karur Municipal High School (b) ...	754	787	.	...	...	287	...	..	...	...
South Marret Municipal Elementary School	...	76	...	..	..	...	...	...	76	...
Coimbatore Manual Training Class for Devangas	78	108	...	..	...	...	.	...	108	...
Pollachi Municipal High School ...	419	534	...	...	...	326		...		..
Erode Town Elementary School ...	186	251	..	..	...	...	...	...	251	...
Salem College Tailoring Class ..	75	180	...	...	180	..	...	...	...	...
Salem College Manual Training Class ..	558	501	...	...		501	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund Municipal High School ...	285	25		...	...	...		...	...	...
Cannanore Municipal High School ...	220	357	...	...	...	357	..	...	...	...
Cannanore Middle School	...	61	...	...	...	61	...		...	...
Calicut Town Adi-Dravida Municipal Elementary School	108	105		.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry Town Mappilla Municipal Elementary School	120	115	..	...	...	...	..	...	115	...
Koduvalli Municipal Elementary School.	61	85	...	...		...		...	85	...
Total ...	5,756	6,478	...	...	193	2,604	...	...	2,697	16
Local Board.										
Aska Board High School	212	217	..	...	...	217	...	...	...	...
Russellkonda Board High School ...	54	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...
Rajpur Board Higher Elementary School	...	33	...	...	...	. .	...	...	33	...
Kukudakhondi Board Elementary School	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...

(a) Teaches also card-board
(b) Teaches also paper

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont.

Receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	85	16	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	94	...	...	...		12	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100	60	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	128	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	50	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,157	321	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	16	23	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	20	404	...
22	22	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	32	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	16	...
22	22	113	...	277	...	...	104	...	208	94	105	...	104	...	4,777	2,352	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
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...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...

modelling to 52 students.
work to 223 students.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the 31st March 1931.* (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Local Board—cont.										
Palakonda Board High School	193	222	222	...	...	...	.	...	...	.
Chipurupalli Board Higher Elementary School	62	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Parvatipur Board High School	227	199	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	..
Narasapatam Board High School	182	223	...	...	...	223	..	...	...	...
Chodavaram Board High School	164	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Madgul Higher Elementary School	65	79	..	...	...	79	...	...	...	...
Rajam Board Middle School	111	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...
Jannavalasa Board Higher Elementary School	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tandrangi Board Higher Elementary School	45	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
Tanuku Board High School	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nidadavolu Board High School	110	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...
Bapatla Board High School	452	483	...	...	...	483	...	...	483	...
Repalli Board High School	231	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	...
Kollur Board High School	249	291	..	...	...	...	...	...	291	...
Duggirala Board High School	231	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...
Atmakur Board High School	96	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...
Koilkuntla Hindu School (*a*)	170	181	..	...	...	82	...	...	...	...
Atmakur Adi-Andhra Free Bdg. School.	42	50	...	...	..	25	...	...	25	...
Harpanahalli Board High School	231	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...
Kottur Board Middle School	131	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Yemmiganur Board Middle School	115	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...
Penukonda Board High School	74	70	...	...		...	...	...	70	...
Badvel Board School (*b*)	80	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudur Board School	157	154	...	...	...	87	...	...	67	...
Kavali Board High School	270	258	...	...	...	120	...	...	138	...
Kandukur Board High School	199	200	...	...	...	...	...	..	200	...
Atmakur Board High School	93	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...
Poonamallee Board High School	332	359	359	...	...	...	...	...	359	...
Uttiramerur Board High School	128	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...
Vettavalam Board Higher Elementary School	108	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...
Chengam Board Higher Elementary School	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kannamangalam Board Boys' School	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
Chittoor Board High School	348	332	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...
Buvanagiri Board Elementary School.	165	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...
Lalpet Elementary School	55	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
Thorapadi Board Elementary School	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Kodavasal Board High School	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talakkadu Board Elementary School.	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Tattayyangarpettai Board Elementary School	86	153	...	..	...	...	...	...	153	...
Jayankondan Board Elementary School.	116	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...

(*a*) Teaches also paper-cutting and
(*b*) Teaches

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Batian work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															RS.	RS.	
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	40	29	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	125	51	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	75	56	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	33	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	50	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	82	...	..
...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	59	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	75	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	26	9	...
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...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	124	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	457	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	28	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	202	138	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	92	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	46	...

card-board modelling to 99 students.
card-board work.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1931. (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Local Board—cont.										
Muthanendal Board Elementary School.	38	23	23	...	...	...	..	...	23	...
Ambasamudram Board Senguntthar Elementary School	40	26	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	...
Srivaikuntam Board Elementary School.	58	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
Ambasamudram Board Girls School (*a*).	...	69	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	...
Dharapuram Board High School ...	385	387	..	..	..	...	...	...	387	...
Bhavani Board High School	221	260	...	...	..	.	...	...	260	...
Satyamangalam Board Middle School.	163	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...
Perundurai Board Middle School ...	92	109	.	..	...	...	...	...	109	...
Thadupatti Board Elementary School...	8	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	..
Uttakuli Board Elementary School ...	83	82	..	...	.	...	...	...	82	...
Chittode Board Elementary School (*b*).	...	53	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kollegal Board Elementary School (*c*).	...	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...
Attaiyampatti Board Hindu Elementary School	77	59	...	...	...	...	...		59	...
Kulukallur Higher Elementary School.	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Mankarai Higher Elementary School .	93	117	...	..	...	...	...	...	117	...
Anthatta Higher Elementary School ...	144	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
Tanur Higher Elementary School ..	44	46	..	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
Pattambi Higher Elementary School ...	218	205	...	...	...	...		...	205	...
Kuttipuram School	238	214	214	...	...	...	...	...	214	...
Koduvayur Board High School ...	...	349	...	...	..	...	...	...	349	...
Kokkalur School	...	152	152	...	...	152	...	...	152	...
Tirur Board High School	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...
Velur Board High School	112	156	..	...	...	...	...	...	156	...
Beypore Board High School	106	94	94	.	...	94	...	...	94	...
Karkal Board High School (*d*)	143	107	...	...	...	107	..	...	..	..
Mangalore Sasihita Board School ...	33	22	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Vinikambla Higher Elementary School.	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadrachalam School	105	100	...	.	...	100		..	...	...
Total ...	8,369	9,569	1,008	...	19	2,642	19	19	6,724	...
Aided.										
Dharakota Raja's College	46	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
Mandasa Raja's College	99	141	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Mrs. A.V.N. College ...	524	562	...	...	...	555	...	...	...	...
Cocanada McLaurin High School ...	264	261		...	...	261	...	...	...	...
Do. Rakshanodaya Training School.	168	159	...	..	...	159	...	...	...	...
Cocanada P.R. College	290	394	...	...	...	394	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also needle
(*b*) Teaches
(*c*) Teaches also card-board modelling to
(*d*) Teaches also

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont.

receiving instruction in																Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.					
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)		(27)	(28)	(29)
																Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		505	465	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		339	535	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		120	125	...
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..	..	...	..	..	...		..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...		77	51	...
...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...		41	16	...
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...	22	..	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...		120	109	...
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..	22	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	52	...	...	...		4,474	3,362	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		95	42	...
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work to 60 students.
typewriting.
111 and paper folding to 166 students,
mechanical drawing.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1931. (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Aided—cont.										
Vidyanagar C.M.S. Higher Elementary School (*a*)	179	173	49	...	...	47	...	...	41	...
Nuzvid R.R. High School	59	48	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	48
Chirala U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School	122	101	..	...	...	101	...	...	...	...
Giddalur S.P.G. Vocational School	45	63	...	35	...	29	...	...	34	...
Bellary Wardlaw High School	303	372	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	...
Gooty London Mission High School	232	204	..	...	...	204	...	...	...	...
Kalasapad S.P.G. Elementary School	105	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullampet S.V.B.D. Saba Higher Elementary School	85	123	...	...	...	...	.	...	123	...
Kavali A.B.M. Middle School	207	242	...	88	...	...	...	...	35	...
Udayagiri A.B.M. Higher Elementary School	38	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	36	...
Mylapore R.R. High School	96	96	...	..	13	22	...	...	29	...
Vepery St. Paul's High School (*b*)	280	348	...	..	..	128	...		...	...
Kilpauk M.E.M. Secondary School	70	81	...	..	...	...	...	...	81	..
Kilpauk Civil Orphan Asylum	29	42	...	...	...	42	..	...	..	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	42	87	...	..	...	87	...	...	...	...
Ikkadu Wesleyan Mission Boarding School	41	91	43	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Arkonam C.S.M. High School	319	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	...
Vellore Sri Mahant's High School	152	185	...	...	...	121	...	...	64	...
Melvisharam Anjuman Industrial Orphanage (*c*)	38	82	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Natrampatti Panchayat Elementary School	256	179	...	...	...	...	...	..	179	...
Vellore Anavanamdal R.C.M. School	20	15	...	...	.	15	...	..	...	...
Tiruvannāmalai D.M. School	198	659	...	...	...	359	...	...	300	...
Arkonam C.S.M. Elementary School	20	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruppanangad Adi-Dravida Elementary School	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore S.P.G. Mission School	...	64	...	.	...	...	...	...	64	...
Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Training School	204	209	...		...	208	..	..	...	..
Tindivanam National Elementary School	...	65	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
Tranquebar E.L.M. Training School (*d*)	77	73	...	...	...	20	...	...	36	..
Mayavaram National High School	171	164	...	...		88	...	...	76	...
Tirukkattuppalli High School (*e*)	94	107	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...
Poraiyar Nadar's High School	183	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...
Shiyali L.M. High School	188	167	...	...		167	...	...	167	...

(*a*) Teaches also leather
(*b*) Teaches also painting
(*c*) Teaches also mechanical drawing to 33, freehand
(*d*) Teaches also book-
(*e*) Teaches also book-keeping to 4, shorthand

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont.

receiving instruction in																	
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.		Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	2,884	...
48	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	..	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	1,620	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	1,472	1,589	...
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work to 36 students.
to 100 students.
outline drawing to 41 and turning work to 6 students.
keeping to 17 students.
to 14 and typewriting to 20 students.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the 31st March 1931.* (*Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and gardening.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Aided—cont.										
Trichinopoly R.C. Boarding and Training School	171	205	...		...	205	...	...	...	...
Srirangam High School	201	234	...		...	...	...	...	234	...
Pasumalai High and Training School (a).	403	816		...	...	333	...	...	...	...
Dindigul A.M.C.C. Boarding School	250	130	...	...	..		...	...	130	...
Ponnagaram C.S.M. First-grade Elementary School	183	175	...	...	..	175	...	...	...	...
Manamadura A.M.C.C. Boarding School	98	132	....	...	..	...	...	132	...	...
Paramakudi C.S.M. Elementary School.	11	94		...	...	..	...	...	94	...
Aruppukkottai A.M.C.C. Boarding School	192	207	89	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
Tinnevelly Hindu College	294	361	..	..	...	361	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah St. Xavier's College	288	191	...	...	48	54	...	...	85	...
Palamcottah Bishop Sargent Training School	188	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattamadai School	30	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...
Megnanapuram C.M.S. High School	168	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakikulam R.C. Girls' School	...	37	...		...	...	37	...	...	...
Dharapuram Wesleyan Mission High School	205	219	...	.	...	92	...	...	127	...
Erode London Mission School	90	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meikapillaiyur London Mission Elementary School	12	28	28	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Thoppanatti Srigokula Vilas Patasala.	...	46	...	...	..	...	...	...	46	...
Keti Wesleyan Mission High School	55	64	..	...	...	64	...	...	...	...
Hoobathalai Belli Gowder's Higher Elementary School	...	98	..	...	..	98	...	...	...	...
Keti Laidlaw Memorial of St. George's Homes	36	39	..	..	.	39	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund Breek's Memorial School.	53	48	...	...	..	48	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund C.M.S. Elementary School.	104	132	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...
Aravangadu Belligowder Elementary School	88	49	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...
Keity Lingayat Higher Elementary School	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
Coonoor St. Joseph's College	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Payyan's School	50	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat Nurani Hindu High School	197	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	...
Perungalam Saliya Elementary School.	78	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
Nettur Basel Mission Training School	99	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Mathilakam St. Joseph's Elementary School	167	139	...	...	...	...	...	..	139	...
Tanur D.M.R.T. Higher Elementary School	...	91	...	...	...	..	...	...	91	...
Parappur A.M.S. School	...	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	...

(a) Teaches also wood-carving to 256, string

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	24)	25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
..	...	..	...	.	..		..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		...
36	...	...	...	..		...		..	..		...	..	...	..	235	211	...
	...			...		...	...		109	...	...	134			...	186	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	250	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	167	41	...
40	92		.	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	76	37	...
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	...
...	...	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	187	...	...	...	81	...
...	...	...		..	.	...	...		...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	....	54	...		..	...	...	...	...		...	...	321	233	...
...	...	...		225	..			...	...	...	..		...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	.		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	225	68	...
	...	...	...	157	..	..	...	...		...			..	..	543	543	...
...	..	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	..		...	.	...	246	..	...
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	12)	104	18
...	...	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	15	7	...
						...		...	...	...		...	...	...	75	52	...
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	134	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	100	90	...
...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

work to 93, paper cutting to 38 and frame weaving to 57 students.

(50-c)—*Technical, industrial or art schools or classes on the* 31*st March* 1931. (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1930. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Aided—cont.										
Mangalore Ganapati High School ...	278	270	...	...	...	188	...	.	82	...
Nileshwar Raja's High School ...	175	153	...	74	...	...	...	...	79	...
Mangalore Court-Hill Adi-Dravida Elementary School	45	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,470	11,189	209	197	61	5,558	37	132	3,479	48
Unaided.										
Tenali U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School	134	103	...	...	...	49	...		30	...
Ongole A.B.M. Higher Elementary School (*a*)	140	140	...	20	...	15	...	...	30	...
Bapatla Training School	166	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	160	...
Pamidi London Mission Elementary School	20	35	...	.	...	35	..	.	...	
Ittamoli A.V. Joseph's High School ...	149	172	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...
Total ...	609	610	...	20	...	431	...	...	220	...
Grand total ...	34,157	38,609	1,277	256	273	18,524	63	151	14,739	310

(*a*) Teaches also leather work to 6 and

or vocational training classes attached to schools for general or special education)—cont.

receiving instruction in																	
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.		Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	300	155	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,118	72	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	92	...	...	436	..	...	39	...	109	..	154	321	...	...	20,826	16,429	216
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	147	...	...
29	12	...	..	...	...	..	...	...			...	9	...	...	886	662	...
160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		497	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15	15	...
..	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		226	134	...
213	12	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	...	...	1,771	811	...
1,009	148	289	...	713	...	139	168	...	337	141	1,044	330	104	...	34,404	23,956	593

bricks and tile-making to 19 students.

(51)—*Sessional schools at work during* 1930-31.

Districts.	Number of sessional schools at work during the year.	Number of teachers admitted.	Number who completed the course.
Bellary	1	20	20
Anantapur	1	20	20
Cuddapah	1	20	20
Chingleput	1	25	24
South Arcot	1	38	38
Ramnad	1	22	19
Ganjām Agency	1	8	6
Vizagapatam Agency...	2	22	...
Total ... 1930 31 ...	9	175	147
Total ... 1929-30 ...	9	171	156

(52)—*Oriental title examinations.*

	Males.		Females.	
	Number of examinees.	Number passed.	Number of examinees.	Number passed.
Master of Oriental learning	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Oriental learning ...	...	...	...	...
Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental learning...	18	12	...	...
Title examinations conducted by University or taken by students from Institutions of Collegiate Grade. — Vidvan examinations. — Vidya Praveena	29	22	...	...
Siromani	59	40	...	...
Sanskrit and Tamil ...	6	3	...	...
„ Telugu ...	33	21	...	...
„ Malayalam.	7	2	1	1
„ Kanarese .	3	1	...	...
„ Oriya ..	3	1	...	...
Tamil and Sanskrit ...	12	9	...	...
Telugu „ ...	19	10	1	...
Kanarese „ ...	14	9	1	..
Malayalam „ ...	13	6	1	...
Marathi „ ...	...	...	...	...
Tamil alone	17	10	...	...
Tamil and Malayalam ...	...	...	...	...
Telugu and Kanarese ...	1	1	...	...
Afzul-ul-ulama	4	4	...	...
Munshi-i-Fazil	4	4	...	...
Munshi-i-kamil	7	6	...	...

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(53)—*Number and strength of Indian girls' schools (both public and private) on the 31st March*

	1930.		1931.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Institutions.				
Government	108	11,247	112	12,177
Municipal Board	442	46,953	450	49,094
Local Board	3,112	151,672	3,395	166,312
Aided	1,683	125,234	1,751	133,311
Unaided	118	4,383	109	4,011
Total, Public Institutions ...	5,463	339,489	5,817	364,905
Private Institutions ...	46	1,453	45	1,508
Total, Private Institutions ...	46	1,453	45	1,508
Grand total ...	5,509	340,942	5,862	366,413

NOTE.—(1) Including girls reading in Indian boys' schools and excluding boys reading in Indian girls' schools, there were on the 31st March 1931, 703,060 girls under instruction in both public (Indian) and private schools as against 667,332 on the 31st March 1930.

(2) The number of girls reading in Indian boys' schools (public and private) alone was 357,209 on the 31st March 1931 as against 343,187 on the 31st March 1930.

(54)—*Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) under instruction and girls in Indian public elementary schools.*

Districts.	Female population, census of 1921.	Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) on 31st March		Girls in public elementary schools on 31st March		Percentage of scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) to female population.		Percentage of girls in public elementary schools to female population.	
		1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Ganjām ...	1,008,918	13,602	14,386	13,160	14,064	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·4
Vizagapatam.	1,151,728	18,953	20,294	18,463	19,950	1·6	1·8	1·6	1·7
Gōdāvari, East.	751,939	36,944	38,994	35,536	37,315	4·9	5·2	4·7	5·0
Do. West.	534,578	27,626	28,561	26,554	27,767	5·0	5·3	5·0	5·2
Kistna ...	535,550	31,613	33,194	30,802	32,149	5·9	6·2	5·8	6·0
Guntūr ...	896,486	42,222	43,650	40,943	42,448	4·7	4·9	4·6	4·7
Kurnool ...	451,635	12,637	14,632	12,401	14,375	2·8	3·2	2·7	3·2
Bellary ...	422,682	8,098	8,197	7,434	7,812	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·8
Anantapur ...	463,571	10,593	10,852	10,305	10,529	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·3
Cuddapah ...	435,748	10,028	10,788	9,779	10,544	2·3	2·5	2·2	2·4
Nellore ...	688,173	19,118	19,822	18,203	18,850	2·8	2·9	2·6	2·7
Madras ...	250,804	31,897	30,465	25,090	25,308	12·7	12·2	10·0	10·1
Chingleput ...	740,516	20,841	20,184	19,989	19,533	2·8	2·7	2·7	2·6
North Arcot...	1,034,507	25,449	27,249	24,760	26,621	2·5	2·6	2·4	2·6
Chittoor ...	621,532	12,787	13,305	11,971	12,550	2·1	2·1	1·9	2·0
South Arcot ...	1,167,671	21,751	22,957	21,256	22,362	1·9	2·0	1·8	1·9
Tanjore ...	1,209,563	30,151	32,754	28,512	30,831	2·5	2·7	2·4	2·5
Trichinopoly...	970,948	18,630	19,711	17,128	18,473	1·9	2·0	1·8	1·9
Madura ...	1,019,614	23,827	24,098	22,564	22,833	2·3	2·4	2·2	2·2
Ramnad ...	903,218	19,280	20,970	18,847	20,716	2·1	2·3	2·1	2·3
Tinnevelly ...	977,876	37,942	40,380	34,069	36,698	3·9	4·1	3·5	3·8
Coimbatore ...	1,113,677	22,358	23,709	20,803	22,300	2·0	2·1	1·9	2·0
Salem ...	1,061,009	15,241	16,319	14,782	16,020	1·4	1·5	1·4	1·5
The Nilgiris ...	59,501	3,933	3,453	2,958	3,216	6·6	5·8	5·0	5·4
Malabar ...	1,588,139	121,949	126,601	113,540	119,556	7·7	8·0	7·1	7·5
South Kanara.	641,088	30,931	32,520	26,450	27,673	4·8	5·1	4·1	4·3
Agency. Ganjām ...	167,009	1,129	1,497	1,080	1,393	0·7	0·9	0·6	0·8
Agency. Vizagapatam...	479,089	1,588	1,692	1,570	1,647	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·3
Agency. Gōdāvari, East ...	101,367	1,695	1,796	1,661	1,756	1·7	1·8	1·6	1·7
Total ...	21,448,236	672,813	703,060	630,610	665,289	3·1	3·3	2·9	3·1

(55)—*Number and strength of arts colleges for Indian women.*

—	1929-30.	1930-31.
Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras	183	186
Women's Christian College, Madras	133	149
Holy Cross College for Women, Teppakulam	17	23
Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah	16	26
St. Agnes' College for Women, Mangalore	55	57
Total ...	404	441

NOTE.—There were besides the above, 141 women students studying in Indian Colleges for men—52 in the Presidency College, Madras, 4 each in the Victoria College, Palghat Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, Noble College, Masulipatam, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizianagram, and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, 2 each in the Madras Christian College, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, St. John's College, Tinnevelly, and Zamorin's College, Calicut, 6 each in the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, and Brennen College, Tellicherry, 1 each in the Coimbatore College, and V.R. College, Nellore, 13 in the Calicut Christian College, 9 in the Mangalore College, 7 in the P.R. College, Cocanada, and 12 in the Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

(56)—*Number of girls in Indian secondary schools on the 31st March 1931.*

Districts.	Girls.	Districts.	Girls.
Ganjām	143	Ramnad	74
Vizagapatam	249	Tinnevelly	1,555
Gōdāvari, East	491	Coimbatore	973
Gōdāvari, West	173	Salem	240
Kistna	277	The Nilgiris	167
Guntūr	382	Malabar	3,810
Kurnool	218	South Kanara	2,864
Bellary	253	Agency. Ganjām	11
Anantapur	237	Vizagapatam	...
Cuddapah	199	Gōdāvari, East	5
Nellore	567	Total ...	20,213
Madras	3,781		
Chingleput	294		
North Arcot	383		
Chittoor	331		
South Arcot	306		
Tanjore	726		
Trichinopoly	796		
Madura	708		

(57)—*Public elementary schools for girls.*

—	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	47	4,158	49	4,531
Municipal Board	439	46,528	447	48,633
Local Board	3,110	151,257	3,362	165,741
Aided	1,584	112,465	(a) 1,651	119,936
Unaided	118	4,383	(b) 109	4,011
Total ...	5,298	318,791	5,648	342,852

(a) Of these, 640 schools with 60,661 pupils were under mission management.
(b) Do. 12 do. 720 do. do.

(58)—*Number of elementary schols ofor girls.*

Managing agencies.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1930.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1931.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no board or aided schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description whether board, aided or unaided schools formerly existed.
Government	47	1	3	...	49	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ...	439	3	11	...	447	...	...	...	...
Local Board	3,110	42	324	...	3,392	7	...	...	...
Aided	1,584	70	137	...	1,651	...	...	...	...
Unaided	118	84	75	...	109	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,298	200	550	...	5,648	7	...	...	...

(58-*a*) *Public elementary night schools for girls according to management.*

Management.	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Schools	1	48	1	30
Board Schools	5	228	4	206
Aided Schools	37	1,157	39	1,216
Unaided Schools...	3	77	4	122
Total ...	46	1,510	48	1,574

(58-b)—*Extension of elementary education for girls.*

District.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the census of 1921)				Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private girls' schools, the population of each village being				Percentage of column (6) to column (2).	Percentage of column (7) to column (3).	Percentage of column (8) to column (4).	Percentage of column (9) to column (5).	Number of villages with a population of more than 5,000 which are unprovided with girls' schools.
	5,000 to 4,000.	4,000 to 3,000.	3 000 to 2,000.	Less than 2,000.	5,000 to 4,000.	4,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 2,000.	Less than 2,000.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ganjām	8	15	63	4,459	8	11	47	62	100	73	75	1	...
Vizagapatam	8	29	94	651	8	28	75	20	100	97	80	3	...
Gōdāvari, East	52	67	146	379	49	47	76	38	94	70	52	10	...
Do. West ...	20	27	85	610	20	25	56	19	100	96	66	3	...
Kistna	20	10	68	60	20	10	68	60	100	100	100	100	...
Guntūr	44	68	156	486	42	56	122	124	96	81	78	26	...
Kurnool	2	16	59	783	2	14	41	34	100	88	68	4	...
Bellary	6	7	37	664	6	7	33	33	100	100	89	5	...
Anantapur	8	20	64	683	7	17	36	27	88	85	56	4	...
Cuddapah	15	28	62	859	13	22	35	13	87	79	58	2	...
Nellore	28	25	68	1,513	26	23	50	154	93	90	73	10	...
Madras	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	9	7	59	2,192	9	6	41	25	100	85	69	1	...
North Arcot	34	46	97	2,940	34	38	61	85	100	82	62	3	...
Chittoor	1	2	8	83	1	2	8	55	100	100	100	66	...
South Arcot	26	35	126	2,178	26	30	63	37	100	74	50	1	..
Tanjore	35	23	125	2,614	32	17	77	63	91	74	62	2	4
Trichinopoly	35	81	200	730	26	43	89	20	74	58	45	3	3
Madura	64	82	131	801	30	39	54	18	48	48	41	2	15
Ramnad	11	26	68	3,389	10	19	50	54	91	73	74	2	1
Tinnevelly	28	48	141	867	14	37	59	41	61	77	42	4	1
Coimbatore	54	102	176	763	30	40	53	24	56	39	30	3	16
Salem	40	67	235	901	25	40	116	16	63	59	49	2	6
The Nilgiris	2	1	13	34	...	...	6	4	...	...	46	12	...
Malabar	67	76	193	1,797	65	68	127	276	97	89	66	15	5
South Kanara	7	31	97	656	5	18	39	12	71	58	40	2	...
Agency { Ganjām ...	...	..	...	3,055	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Agency { Vizagapatam.	...	3	4	190	...	3	4	4	...	100	100	2	...
Agency { Gōdāvari, East.	2	1	8	2,606	2	...	3	...	100	...	38	...	...
Total ...	621	948	2,583	36,943	510	661	1,489	1,325	82	70	58	4	51

(59)—*Home education classes under zenana agencies.*

Name of institution.	Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	Total.
Secondary Schools.												
Madras Church of Scotland Mission, Home Education Classes.	...	...	3	1	4	5	5	3	10	13	..	44

(60)—*Statement showing particulars of aided elementary schools for girls managed by teacher-managers.*

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher-managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary board or aided school.
Ganjām	28	12	5	13	...
Vizagapatam	50	35	36	5	...
Gōdāvari, East	48	19	29	3	110
Do. West	14	8	10	...	...
Kistna	13	6	3	3	...
Guntūr	98	64	40	18	77
Kurnool	15	3	...	...	272
Bellary	5	2	3	1	...
Anantapur	6	...	...	...	268
Cuddapah	14	5	8	1	222
Nellore	80	46	18	34	206
Madras	1	10	1	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	10	3	10	...	915
Chittoor	8	3	5	2	28
South Arcot	3	4	2	...	...
Tanjore	7	10	7	...	...
Trichinopoly	3	3	1	...	287
Madura	4	3	4	...	...
Ramnad	7	3	2	3	...
Tinnevelly	13	15	9	1	261
Coimbatore	2	...	2	...	...
Salem	4	1	1	3	462
The Nilgiris	1	4	1	...	...
Malabar	202	324	119	65	456
Kanara, South	2	3	1	...	83
Ganjām Agency ...	5	6	1	1	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	2	1	1	1	...
Gōdāvari, East Agency.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... 1930-31	645	593	319	154	3,647
Total ... 1929-30 ...	654	562	173	80	2,135

(61)—*Statement showing the number of elementary school buildings (girls' schools) constructed during the year* 1930-31.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for girls' schools) constructed by							Total.
	Public agencies.			Private agencies.				
				Aided		Unaided		
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Mission.	Non-mission.	Mission.	Non-mission.	
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Kistna	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tanjore	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Madura	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Malabar	...	...	2	1	42	...	5	50
South Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ... 1930-31...	...	1	9	5	43	...	5	63
Total ... 1929-30...	2	2	7	5	45	...	8	69

(62)—*Statement of part-time and night*

Districts.	Under										Total of part-time and night schools.	Schools under ment of	
	Public management.		Private management.									Who are also managers of full-time day schools.	
			Mission.				Non-mission.						
			Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	..	...	1	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...	1	...	...
Gōdāvari, East ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
Gōdāvari, West ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Guntūr	...	...	1	45	...	..	2	47	...	...	3	1	45
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	1	26	2	...	...
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	1	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	...	..	2	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	98	...	...	5	2	39
Madras	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	27		...	1	...	...
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	3	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	80
Madura	4	206	4	133	...	...	2	137	...	...	10	5	219
Ramnad	...	...	4	79	1	14	...	...	...	..	5	5	93
Tinnevelly	...	...	8	283	1	43	2	58	1	39	12	9	326
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Agency { Ganjām.	..	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	24
Agency { Vizagapatam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency { Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { 1930–31...	4	236	21	644	2	57	18	572	2	65	48	26	826
Total ... { 1929–30...	6	276	18	533	2	57	19	624	1	20	46	32	1,067

schools for girls and female adults.

the manage- persons.		Number of pupils aged.				Number of pupils.		Number of pupils.			Number of pupils who when admitted were illiterate.	Number of teachers.		
Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools.														
Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Below 6 years.	From 6 to 11.	From 11 to 18.	Over 18.	Employed during the day.	Not employed during the day.	Who have attended but are not now attending full-time day schools.	Who are now attending full-time day schools.	Who have not attended full-time day schools.		Who are also teachers in full-time day schools.	Who are teachers in part-time schools only.	Others.
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18		...	18	18	...	1	...
...	...	4	53	23	...	...	80	...	...	80	64	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	45	7	62	15	8	...	92	...	...	92	92	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	61	...	...	61	..	..	61	61	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	19	3	...	22			22	22	...	...	1
1	16	...	24	22	4	16	34	..	...	50	50	1	...	1
3	59	...	11	33	54	...	98	..	...	98	98	2	...	3
...	...	...	9	21	...	6	24	5	...	25	12	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	27	...	7	20	...	...	27	5	...	22	20	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	34	37	9	80	...	...	...	80	80	2	5	...
1	62	...	95	359	22	476	...	...		476	476	15	6	...
...	...	...	3	74	16	90	3	2	...	91	91	7	...	...
3	89	...	139	259	45	423	...	3	...	420	161	11	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	...	...
...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	16	4	...	24	...	...	24	24	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
11	298	11	459	939	165	1,091	488	15	...	1,559	1,269	43	19	21
11	364	9	283	1,014	199	1,145	234	48	46	771	1,363	42	12	22

(63-*a*)—*Statement showing the number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district, the number of pupils per trained teacher and the number of pupils per teacher in elementary schools for girls on the* 31*st March* 1931.

Districts.	Elementary schools for girls.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām	257	333	77	6,292	24	19
Vizagapatam	395	531	74	10,519	27	20
Gōdāvari, East...	561	729	77	17,968	32	25
Gōdāvari, West	441	492	90	12,593	29	26
Kistna	451	591	76	12,555	28	21
Guntūr	725	865	84	20,444	28	24
Kurnool	189	259	73	6,266	33	24
Bellary	158	190	83	4,948	31	26
Anantapur	206	269	77	6,678	32	25
Cuddapah	143	204	70	4,633	32	23
Nellore	312	411	76	8,919	29	22
Madras	748	864	87	20,953	28	24
Chingleput	335	402	83	10,489	31	26
North Arcot	422	547	77	15,113	36	28
Chittoor	178	241	74	5,971	34	25
South Arcot	365	441	83	11,610	32	26
Tanjore	497	635	78	16,784	34	26
Trichinopoly	400	531	79	13,296	33	25
Madura	574	654	88	16,600	29	25
Ramnad	387	487	79	12,212	32	25
Tinnevelly	742	957	78	19,225	26	20
Coimbatore	390	511	76	13,774	35	27
Salem	286	391	73	10,880	38	28
The Nilgiris	63	76	83	1,651	26	22
Malabar	1,277	2,272	56	50,931	40	22
South Kanara	312	390	80	10,033	32	26
Agency ... Ganjām ...	10	16	63	356	36	22
Agency ... Vizagapatam ...	23	36	64	761	33	21
Agency ... Gōdāvari, East.	15	19	79	398	27	21
Total ... 1930–31 ...	10,862	14,344	76	342,852	32	24
Total ... 1929–30 ...	9,781	13,273	74	318,791	33	24

(63-*b*) STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS BY CLASSES.

(63-b)—Statement showing the number of trained and untrained teachers by classes in girls' schools.

Districts.		Caste Hindus.						Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.						Mappillas.						Christians.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Ganjām... ...	Men ...	9	3	54	12	147	49	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2
	Women ...	3	1	4	...	6	3	...	...	...	..	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	..	19	4
Vizagapatam ...	Men ...	5	2	114	13	134	69	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	10	7	5	6
	Women ...	4	1	28	1	15	8	...	...	2	...	9	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	1	44	10	16	11
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men ...	9	9	143	26	145	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	7	...	36	2	29	33
	Women ...	1	3	17	1	26	9	...	...	...	...	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	72	7	24	12
Do. West.	Men ...	25	1	176	5	142	28	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	.	..	...	1	1	2	...	2	2
	Women ...	1	...	7	...	10	4	..	...	1	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	2	48	...	15	3
Kistna	Men ...	16	3	125	8	152	59	1	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Women ...	1	...	17	2	16	13	...	...	1	..	9	13	...	...	...	..	...	..	8	1	31	2	16	11
Guntūr	Men ...	15	8	145	8	225	67	...	..	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	9	5
	Women ...	1	...	46	3	39	12	...	...	3	..	25	16	...	...	...	...	..	...	22	...	106	...	19	8
Kurnool	Men ..	...	2	2	...	31	24	...	...	...	...	21	7	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	4	2
	Women ...	2	1	3	1	34	20	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	...	...	..	..	8	2	44	3	11	1
Bellary	Men ...	1	...	11	2	47	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Women ...	5	...	11	...	31	7	...	...	1	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	32	2	8	2
Anantapur ...	Men ...	1	...	11	1	34	12	...	...	...	..	6	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	Women ...	3	...	16	1	52	17	...	...	2	...	28	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	40	...	11	...
Cuddapah ...	Men ...	...	...	10	2	29	10	...	...	..	...	15	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
	Women ...	...	...	9	...	29	24	...	...	...	...	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	...	9	1

Nellore ...	Men	4	1	18	3	52	12	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	5
	Women	1	...	30	4	53	9	...	...	12	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	53	...	9	1
Madras ...	Men	2	4	3	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	6
	Women	15	3	51	16	26	17	7	...	40	...	36	18	...	...	...	..	...	...	186	18	488	37	25	21
Chingleput ...	Men	...	3	6	2	46	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	5	3
	Women	5	...	10	9	38	15	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	142	13	36	12
North Arcot ...	Men	1	2	16	3	98	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	3	...
	Women	3	...	18	3	63	30	...	1	5	2	18	29	...	...	...	..	...	...	27	4	130	17	36	13
Chittoor ...	Men	6	1	20	2	37	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...
	Women	2	1	12	3	45	27	...	...	...	...	11	11	..	...	..	...	...	...	14	2	35	1	7	4
South Arcot ...	Men	3	...	36	5	94	11	...	...	1	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...
	Women	2	...	12	2	70	14	...	...	...	...	8	13	...	...	...	...	..	...	15	2	87	5	33	15
Tanjore ...	Men	1	21	35	21	41	8	...	....	...	..	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14	3	14	2
	Women	4	3	31	4	37	9	...	...	2	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	4	228	19	47	29
Trichinopoly ...	Men	2	15	13	14	41	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	...
	Women	3	2	18	3	34	27	...	...	7	1	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	4	176	20	52	34
Madura ...	Men	1	3	13	3	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	25	3	23	5
	Women	3	...	14	3	47	12	...	1	2	...	7	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	74	1	305	12	77	32
Ramnad ...	Men	5	5	22	4	34	18	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	27	...	19	2
	Women	...	...	1	...	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	177	4	76	37
Tinnevelly ...	Men	6	4	28	8	61	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	60	6	33	18
	Women	2	...	153	21	39	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	85	17	256	30	66	62
Coimbatore ...	Men	1	1	9	5	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	2	4	...
	Women	8	1	75	3	76	76	...	...	7	1	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	126	2	44	5
Salem	Men	3	...	50	6	81	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
	Women	...	...	17	2	34	61	...	...	...	1	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	64	6	25	15
The Nilgiris ...	Men	...	...	...	1	2	1		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Women	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	42	3	8	3
Malabar	Men	11	41	139	274	190	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	27	...	3	3	5	5	1
	Women	55	16	298	139	244	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	6	33	47	86	10	236	43	57	17
South Kanara ...	Men	1	1	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...
	Women	3	2	39	4	61	21	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	74	1	152	22	46	4
Agency. Ganjām	Men	...	..	...	2	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Vizagapatam	Men	...	...	6	2	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Women	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gōdāvari, East.	Men	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	2	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3
Total ...	Men	128	130	1,183	440	1,925	784	1	1	3	1	60	55	...	...	2	1	3	31	44	18	248	35	190	93
	Women	127	34	946	226	1,140	595	7	2	86	6	292	244	...	...	16	6	34	47	876	82	3,149	258	798	364

(63-b)—*Statement showing the number of trained and untrained teachers by classes in girls' schools*—cont.

Districts.		Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.						Other depressed classes.						Total.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.
		(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
Ganjām	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	60	12	147	52
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	15	...	27	10
Vizagapatam ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	124	21	139	76
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	74	11	41	25
Gōdāvari, East...	Men ...	...	..	8	2	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	132	30	186	90
	Women ...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	20	4	99	8	70	30
Do. West...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	178	5	147	32
	Women ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	12	2	56	...	30	12
Kistna	Men ...	2	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...			..	19	6	128	11	154	65
	Women ...	...	...	50	7	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	99	11	51	47
Guntūr	Men ...	4	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	25	13	167	8	240	76
	Women ...	2	1	28	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	183	3	98	41
Kurnool	Men ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	57	33
	Women ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	48	4	68	29
Bellary	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	49	4
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	44	2	50	21
Anantapur... ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	1	42	20
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	58	1	93	41
Cuddapah ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	45	15
	W men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...3	...	2	2	31	...	57	44

Nellore	Men ...	1	...	6	1	10	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	25	5	62	47
	Women ...	1	...	38	1	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	133	5	93	42
Madras	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	4	3	10
	Women ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	21	581	53	87	51
Chingleput ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	4	51	6
	Women ...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	153	22	86	28
North Arcot ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	24	5	101	17
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	153	22	119	79
Chittoor	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	24	2	39	15
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	47	4	63	42
South Arcot ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	39	5	108	15
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	99	7	111	42
Tanjore	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	21	50	24	55	18
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	1	55	7	263	24	99	46
Trichinopoly ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	16	14	55	9
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	68	6	200	24	96	67
Madura	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	38	6	40	9
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	2	321	15	132	47
Ramnad	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	49	4	53	24
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	178	4	85	60
Tinnevelly ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	88	14	95	32
	Women ...	...	...	11	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	17	420	51	119	102
Coimbatore ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	7	24	15
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	208	6	133	90
Salem	Men ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	6	88	12
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	81	9	72	87
The Nilgiris ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2
	Women ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	48	4	9	4
Malabar ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	44	144	280	198	296
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	26	550	188	334	169
South Kanara ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	5	2	11
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	192	26	109	28
Agencies. Ganjām ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5
	Women. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Vizagapatam.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	13	6
	Women. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Gōdāvari, East.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1
	Women. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	3
Total ...	Men ...	7	7	16	3	29	44	...	...	1	...	...	1	180	156	1,453	483	2,207	1,008
	Women ...	4	1	143	8	68	40	1	...	2	...	11	1	1,015	119	4,342	504	2,341	1,291

(63-c)—*Statement showing the number of trained and untrained teachers by languages in girls' schools.*

Districts.		Urdu.						Telugu.						Oriya.						Tamil.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Ganjām	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	42	6	64	21	1	1	18	6	83	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	1	13	...	11	4	...	...	2	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Men ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	3	124	19	139	75	...	..		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Women ...	...	...	2	...	9	6	14	2	72	11	32	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	9	182	30	186	90	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...		...	...	20	8	20	4	99	8	50	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Do. West...	Men ..	...	...		...	3	1	26	2	178	5	144	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Women ...	...	...	1	...	5	5	12	2	55	...	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	Men ...	1	1	1	3	2	2	18	5	127	8	152	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Women ...	...	...	1	...	9	13	9	1	98	11	42	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Guntūr	Men ...	..	...	...	...	2	...	25	13	167	8	238	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	...	3	..	25	16	25	1	180	3	73	25	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	Men ...	...	...	...	...	21	7	2	2	4	1	36	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Women ...	...	..	...	...	18	8	10	3	48	4	50	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Men ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	1	20	...	...		...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	.	...
	Women ..	...	...	1	...	11	12	6	...	25	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	1
Anantapur ...	Men ...	...	..	...	...	6	8	1	...	13	1	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ..	...	...	2	...	28	24	10	..	55	1	65	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Cuddapah ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	13	2	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	...	..	...	16	19	2	2	31	...	41	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Nellore	Men ...	..	..	1	...		4	6	1	24	5	62	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	...	12	...	14	13	11	...	121	5	79	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

Madras ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	4	2	3	3	3	10								
	Women	...	7	...	40	..	36	13	13		87	5	15	7	...	...	.	...	...	...	181	21	452	48	36	31								
Chingleput ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	3	47	1								
	Women	...		...	...	...	10	..	...	..	3	.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	150	22	73	26								
North Arcot ...	Men	...	...	...	...		..	3	..	1	1	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	23	4	98	14								
	Women	...	1	1	5	2	18	29	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	28	4	147	20	100	49								
Chittoor ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	19	1	29	10		..	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	10	2								
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	2	28	4	58	27	...		..	...	...	...	8	1	19	...	5	4								
South Arcot ...	Men	...	...	...	1	.	7	4	...	..	3	...	..	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	3	...	35	5	101	10								
	Women	..	...	...	...	..	8	13		...		...	1	1	...		..	...	...	...	17	2	99	7	102	28								
Tanjore ...	Men	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	21	50	23	55	11								
	Women	...	...	...	2	1	7	7	...	..	...	...	.	...	...		...	...		...	55	6	261	23	92	39								
Trichinopoly ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	2	15	16	14	54	6								
	Women	..	...	...	7	1	10	6	..	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	67	6	193	23	86	61								
Madura ...	Men	...	...		...	...	...	2	.	..	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	38	6	40	7								
	Women	...	...	1	2	...	7	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	.		...	...	...	77	1	319	15	125	47								
Rāmnād ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	..	...	...	...	...	2		..	...	...	...	...	8	6	49	4	53	18								
	Women	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	2	178	4	95	51								
Tinnevelly ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	...	...	..	.	16	9	88	13	95	31								
	Women	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	17	408	51	115	102								
Coimbatore ...	Men	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	7	20	14								
	Women		...	...	7	1	15	11	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	194	3	116	79								
Salem ...	Men	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	11	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	24	5	70	9								
	Women		...	...	...	1	13	11	...	...	2	..	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	78	8	56	69								
The Nilgiris ...	Men	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	4	...								
	Women	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	48	4	9	3								
Malabar ...	Men	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.....	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...								
	Women	..	...	...	...	...	3	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4								
South Kanara ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	Women	.	..	...	1	...	1	3		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Agency. Ganjām ...	Men	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	7	5	...	...	...	...	...								
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Vizagapatam.	Men	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	4	...	2	4	...	...	3	2	11	2	...	...		...	...	...								
	Women	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...			...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Gōdāvari, East.	Men	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	Women	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total ...	Men	...	1	1	3	5	60	56	120	43	911	92	1,159	472	1	1	21	11	101	37	44	64	359	89	651	133								
	Women	...	8	2	86	6	285	241	148	18	926	52	573	251	...	...	2	...	18	7	616	66	2,554	280	1,005	590								

(63-c)—*Statement showing the number of trained and untrained teachers by languages in girls' schools*—cont.

Districts.		Malayalam.						Kanarese.						Total.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.
		(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
Ganjam	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	9	3	60	12	147	52
	Women ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	7	1	15	...	27	10
Vizagapatam ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	3	124	21	139	76
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	74	11	41	25
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men ..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	16	9	182	30	186	90
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			...	...	20	4	99	8	70	30
Do. West...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	178	5	147	32
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	56	...	30	12
Kistna	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	128	11	154	65
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	99	11	51	47
Guntūr	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	167	8	240	76
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	25	1	183	3	98	41
Kurnool	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	57	33
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	48	4	68	29
Bellary	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8	1	28	2	1	...	12	2	49	4
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	14	1	19	6	10	2	44	2	50	21
Anantapur ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	1	42	20
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	58	1	93	41
Cuddapah ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	45	15
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	31	...	57	44
Nellore	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	25	5	62	47
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	133	5	93	42

Madras ...	Men	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	4	3	10
	Women	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	21	581	53	87	51
Chingleput	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	4	51	6
	Women	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	153	22	86	28
North Arcot	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	2	24	5	101	17
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	153	22	119	79
Chittoor	Men	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	24	2	39	15
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	3	47	4	63	42
South Arcot	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	39	5	108	15
	Women	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	99	7	111	42
Tanjore ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	21	50	24	55	13
	Women	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	7	263	24	99	46
Trichinopoly	Men	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	15	16	14	55	9
	Women	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	6	200	24	96	67
Madura ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	38	6	40	9
	Women	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	2	321	15	132	47
Ramnad ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	6	42	4	53	24
	Women	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	178	4	85	60
Tinnevelly	Men	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	21	10	88	14	95	32
	Women	...	7	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	17	420	51	119	102
Coimbatore	Men	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1		1	1	13	7	24	15
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	7	2	2	...		35	2	203	6	133	90
Salem ...	Men	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	5		5	2		3	...	30	6	88	12
	Women	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1		14	...	81	9	72	87
The Nilgiris	Men	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	1	4	2
	Women	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	3	48	4	9	4
Malabar ...	Men	...	11	44	144	280	197	296	...	...	..	...	...			11	44	144	280	198	296
	Women	...	139	20	545	187	127	169	2	...	1	...	...	...		141	26	550	188	334	169
South Kanara	Men	...		...	1	..	...	7	2	2	1	5	2	1		2	2	2	5	2	11
	Women	...	...	...	7	...	8	7	77	3	184	23	100	18		77	8	192	26	109	28
Agency. Ganjām	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	2	7	5
	Women	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	4	...
Vizagapatam.	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	7	2	13	6
	Women	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3	...	...	4
Gōdāvari, East.	Men	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	2	...	3	1
	Women	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	5	...	5	3
Total	Men	...	11	45	145	280	197	304	3	2	14	6	39	6		130	156	1,453	483	2,207	1,008
	Women	...	155	27	566	187	339	177	88	6	208	29	121	25		1,015	119	4,342	504	2,341	1,291

(64)—*Expenditure on Indian schools for girls (secondary and elementary).*
(*Direct expenditure only.*)

Institutions managed by	Average number on rolls on 31st March 1931.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	10,389	4,44,942	...	...	38,766	1,008	4,84,716
Local Board ..	154,994	12,79,992	7,01,490	...	6,697	8,047	19,96,226
Municipal Board ..	46,314	2,57,268	1,321	5,63,749	4,405	28	8,28,771
Aided	125,021	8,36,746	..	32,969	1,39,764	9,61,980	19,71,459
Unaided ...	3,718	...	...	...	58	23,205	23,263
Total ...	340,441	28,18 948	7,02,811	5,96,718	1,89,690	9.94 268	53,02,435
Total, 1929-30 ...	339.489	26.20,997	6,04,125	5,41,413	1,92.276	7,71,832	47,30,643

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(65)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Europeans.*

	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Secondary schools for boys .. High schools	12	2,555	12	2,512
Secondary schools for boys .. Middle schools	9	1,433	10	1,442
Do. for girls High schools	19	2,817	19	2,933
Do. for girls Middle schools	17	2,142	16	2,133
Primary schools for boys	11	992	11	1,018
Do. for girls	12	729	10	650
Training schools for mistresses	2	45	2	48
Special schools for girls	2	111	2	98
Total ...	84	10,824	82	10,834

(66)—*Railway schools.*

	Number on rolls on 31st March	
	1930.	1931.
Boys' schools—		
Perambūr	68	94
Jālārpet	79	88
Gooty (*a*)	45	42
Guntakal (*a*)	47	46
Villupuram (*a*)	97	106
Tanjore (*a*)	29	26
Madura (*a*)	129	144
Erode (*a*)	12	11
Arkonam (*a*)	18	...
Total of boys' schools	524	557
Girls' schools—		
Bitragunta	98	120
Haffieldpet	82	95
Rajahmundry (*a*)	75	68
Pākāla (*a*)	14	21
Golden Rock (*a*)	145	133
Podanūr (*a*)	81	86
Śūramangalam (*a*)	57	56
Total of girls' schools	552	579

(*a*) Primary schools.

(67)—*European scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men (Indians)	47	4	65	1
Do. for women (do.)	...	34	...	30
Professional colleges (do.)	8	25	29	18
Secondary schools for boys (Indians)	255	2	258	2
Do. for girls (do.)	5	89	2	89
Elementary schools for boys (do.)	103	16	162	21
Do. for girls (do.)	38	134	10	82
High schools for boys for Europeans	2,119	64	2,068	56
Do. for girls do.	342	2,036	363	2,104
Middle schools for boys do.	832	417	825	406
Do. for girls do.	434	1,348	468	1,337
Primary schools for boys do.	505	405	502	435
Do. for girls do.	263	402	234	366
Training schools for masters	1	...	1	...
Do. for mistresses { Indians	...	24	...	24
{ Europeans	...	45	...	48
Other special schools { Indians	149	126	118	123
{ Europeans	...	88	...	80
Total	5,101	5,259	5,100	5,222

(68)—*Qualifications of Teachers employed in European Schools for general education on the 31st March.*

			Number of teachers.			
			1930.		1931.	
Teachers—						
Trained ...		Holding a degree ...	73		75	
		Secondary grade	278		285	
		Elementary higher grade.	139		130	
		Do lower grade ...	17		20	
		Others	33		45	
				540		555
Untrained ...	(a) Certificated ...	Holding a degree ...	10		14	
		Secondary grade	33		33	
		Elementary higher grade.	19		23	
		Do. lower grade...	5		7	
				67		77
	(b) Uncertificated ...	Holding a degree ...	18		20	
		Secondary grade	26		27	
		Elementary higher grade...	16		16	
		Do. lower grade .	7		6	
		Others	61		51	
				128		120
		Total ...		735		752

(a) Teachers of proved ability and approved service.
(b) Holding general education certificates only.

(69)—*Expenditure on European schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure during		Percentage to total expenditure in	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Public funds	8,54,558	8,80,534	33·12	33·61
Fees	6,83,409	6,90,731	26·55	26·37
Other sources	10,38,712	10,48,227	40·33	40·02
Total ...	25,76,679	26,19,492	100·00	100·00

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

(70)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans.*

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.												Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																
Arts colleges for men	1	105	...	...	...	...	3	236	...	...	4	341	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	6	1,472	3	256	...	...	6	1,521	1	332	16	3,581	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	1	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	227	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys ...	14	1,346	222	17,841	1,460	80,301	1,532	94,664	77	3,350	3,305	197,502	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	6	595	103	7,751	315	14,301	131	5,999	15	482	570	29,128	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ...	5	524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	524	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses ...	7	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	189	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	276	...	...	5	276	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	4,458	328	25,848	1,775	94,602	1,677	102,696	93	4,164	3,913	231,768	...	...	3,913	231,768
Private schools.																
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	8,966	...	...
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	15,039	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	24,035	579	24,035
Grand total ... 1930-31 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,492	255,803
Grand total ... 1929-30 ...	37	4,021	326	24,621	1,739	92,087	1,683	100,681	117	5,039	3,902	226,449	572	25,261	4,474	251,710

(71)—*Distribution of Muhammadan pupils (public and private) in all schools by districts.*

Districts.	Muhammadan population (census of 1921).			Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1931.			Percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1931 to the Muhammadan population (census of 1921).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ganjām	2,640	2,531	5,171	500	228	728	18·9	9·0	14·1
Vizagapatam ...	9,381	10,279	19,660	2,447	847	3,294	26·1	8·2	16·8
Gōdāvari, East	11,515	11,798	23,313	2,585	1,307	3,892	22·5	11·1	16·7
Do. West	10,890	10,844	21,734	1,656	803	2,459	15·2	7·4	11·3
Kistna	27,087	25,932	53,019	4,571	1,735	6,306	16·9	6·7	11·9
Guntūr	66,411	64,307	130,718	10,238	3,259	13,497	15·4	5·1	10·3
Kurnool	62,793	59,747	122,540	9,956	2,534	12,490	15·9	4·2	10·2
Bellary	45,493	41,996	87,399	5,371	1,390	6,761	11·8	3·3	7·7
Anantapur	43,726	41,281	85,007	7,963	2,591	10,554	18·2	6·3	12·4
Cuddapah	54,795	51,630	106,425	9 896	2,407	12,303	18·1	4·7	11·6
Nellore	45,386	43,796	89,182	5,863	1,670	7,533	12·9	3·8	8·4
Madras	29,051	24,082	53,163	5,798	2,724	8,522	19 9	11·3	16·0
Chingleput	17,377	16,079	33,456	2,276	830	3,106	13·1	5 2	9·3
North Arcot	58,382	59,983	118,345	10.676	3,147	13,823	18·3	5 2	11·7
Chittoor	33,927	30,949	64,876	5.750	1,653	7,403	16·9	5 3	11·4
South Arcot	33,838	33,223	67,061	5,276	1,792	7,068	15·6	5·4	10·5
Tanjore	57,522	73,131	130,653	12.974	2,303	15,277	22·6	3·2	11·7
Trichinopoly	31,198	32,733	63,931	4,728	1,167	5,895	15·2	3·6	9·2
Madura	39,606	39,314	78,922	6,038	866	6,904	15·2	2·2	8·7
Ramnad	47,504	68,652	116,156	7,572	2.780	10,352	15·9	4·1	8·9
Tinnevelly	48,710	60,570	109,280	10,217	3,051	13, 68	21·0	5·0	12·1
Coimbatore	24,054	21,980	46,034	4.202	1,473	5,681	17·5	6·7	12·3
Salem	24,590	22,585	47,175	4,507	1,493	6,000	.8·3	6·6	12·7
The Nilgiris ...	4,153	2,611	6,764	543	225	768	13·1	8·6	11·4
Malabar	496,553	507,774	1,004,327	84,096	35,645	119,741	16 9	7·0	11·9
South Kanara	75,207	76,549	151,756	11,007	4,212	15.219	14·6	5·5	10·0
Agency — Ganjām ..	28	15	43	18	13	31	64·3	86·7	72·1
Agency — Vizagapatam .	882	897	1,779	112	50	162	12·7	5·6	9·1
Agency — Gōdāvari, East.	1,289	1,310	2,599	222	56	278	17·2	4·3	10·7
Total ... 1930–31 ...	1,404,000	1,436,488	2,840,488	237,064	82,251	319,315	16·9	5·7	11·2
Total ... 1929–30 ...	...	...	...	233,905	81,326	315,231	16·7	5·7	11·1

(72)—*Institutions intended for Mappillas.*

	1929-30.				1930-31.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.								
Government	11	982	...	...	12	1,184	...	...
Local and Municipal Board ...	518	37,653	97	4,212	515	37,255	123	5,290
Aided	954	66,450	21	1,278	948	67,418	25	1,550
Unaided	31	1,685	5	309	20	1,177	5	265
Total ...	1,514	106,770	123	5,799	1,495	107,034	153	7,105
Private institutions ...	164	8,200	123	5,800	144	5,435	...	...
Grand total ...	1,678	114,970	246	11,599	1,639	112,469	153	7,105

(73)—*Muhammadan scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men for Indians	395	...	416	...
Do. for women	...	11	...	10
Oriental colleges	196	...	194	...
Professional colleges	67	...	72	2
Secondary schools for boys for Indians ...	11,036	31	11,574	22
Do. for girls do. ...	17	292	11	298
Elementary schools for boys do. ...	200,333	45,104	202,544	45,728
Do. for girls do. ...	1,188	28,297	1,557	29,755
High schools for boys for Europeans	25	...	21	...
Do. for girls do.	7	12	9	18
Middle schools for boys do.	7	4	7	4
Do. for girls do.	18	11	9	16
Primary schools for boys do.	3	2	1	...
Do. for girls do.	2	12	2	13
Training schools for masters	763	...	837	...
Do. for mistresses	...	162	...	207
Other special schools	603	5	770	3
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized	52	3	36	...
Total ...	214,712	73,946	218,060	76,076

(74)—*Statement showing the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the* 31*st March* 1931 *to the total number of scholars in each of the secondary stages of school-education* (vide *G.O. Mis. No.* 976, *Educational, dated 7th September* 1915).

Secondary schools	6
High stage (*a*)	5
Middle stage (*b*)	6

(*a*) represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1931 in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls, and in the eighth and ninth standards of European high schools for boys and girls.

(*b*) represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1931 in the first, second and third forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls, and in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards of European high and middle schools for boys and girls.

(75)—*Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in 1929-30.	Expenditure in 1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public funds	17,60,577	19,57,561
Fees	51,656	73,515
Other sources	4,84,434	4,46,713
Total ...	22,96,667	24,77,789

ĀDI-DRĀVIDA AND ĀDI-ĀNDHRA EDUCATION.

(76)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras.*

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.												Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal board.		Local board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total of public institutions.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	1,743	60,107	170	10,889	860	29,700	7,940	234,831	374	10,069	11,087	345,596	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls.	7	219	6	300	27	908	191	7,104	5	104	236	8,635	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other special schools for boys.	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total, Public institutions ...	1,750	60,326	176	11,189	887	30,608	8,132	241,952	379	10,173	11,324	354,248	...	...	11,324	354,248
Private institutions.																
Advanced schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	7,762	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	229	...	...
Total, Private institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	323	7,991	323	7,991
Grand total ... 1930-31 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11,641	362,239
Grand total ... 1929-30 ...	1,554	52,929	187	11,291	921	31,963	8,081	241,718	371	9,507	11,114	347,408	307	6,865	11,421	354,273

(77)—*Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra scholars in public schools in the different classes of institutions.*

	1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men	56	1	80	1
Do. for women	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...		7	...
Secondary schools for boys	3,487	77	4,137	157
Do. for girls	13	254	14	257
Elementary schools for boys	236,716	42,956	237,228	44,623
Do. for girls	1,323	10,920	1,665	12,339
High schools for Europeans for boys	...	...	1	...
Do. for girls	...	.	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for boys ...	1	...	...	...
Do. for girls .	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for boys ...	5	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	666	...	700	...
Do. for mistresses	...	82	...	48
Other special schools	685	49	522	60
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized	61	2	77	1
Total ...	242,903	54,341	244,431	57,486

(78)—*Expenditure on Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in	
	1929-30.	1930-31.
	RS.	RS.
Public funds	20,54,362	21,12,134
Fees	19,564	16,548
Other sources	8,23,932	8,06,034
Total ...	28,97,858	29,34,716

EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL, HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(79)—*Number and strength of schools for general education in the Presidency (elementary schools for boys only).*

	Aboriginal and hill tribes.						Criminal tribes.	
	In the agency tracts.		In other than agency tracts.		Total.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	96	3,689	45	1,225	141	4,914	343	15,049
Municipal Board ...	...	...	1	16	1	16	...	...
Local Board	57	1,411	97	3,252	154	4,663	16	601
Aided	214	5,261	127	4,021	341	9,282	33	1,194
Unaided	15	312	12	291	27	603	3	144
Total 1930–31 ...	382	10,673	282	8,805	664	19,478	395	16,988
Total 1929–30 ...	370	10,333	262	6,933	632	17,266	411	17,225

NOTE.—The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions (both public and private) in the Presidency was 23,378.

(80)—*Expenditure on schools for aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure during		Percentage to total expenditure.	
	1929–30.	1930–31.	1929–30.	1930–31.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Public funds	1,76,531	3,04,649	94·20	90·85
Fees	412	1,101	0·22	0·33
Other sources	10,460	29,572	5·58	8·82
Total ...	1,87,403	3,35,322	100·00	100·00

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

(81)—*Statement showing particulars of maktabs, mulla schools, tols, patasalas and kyaung schools during the official year* 1930-31 (*vide G.O. No.* 501, *Educational, dated 9th May* 1916, *communicating Government of India's letter No.* 346, *dated 14th April* 1916).

Particulars.	Schools which were returned as private institution on the 31st March 1930 and which are now recognized as primary schools.	Classed in general Tables II-A and II-B as "Other schools."	Classed in general Tables II-A and II-B as "Unrecognized institutions."	Total.
Maktabs.				
1. Institutions ... ... For boys ..	32	...	363	395
For girls ...	...	...	1	1
2. Pupils ... ... For boys ...	1,860	...	15,039	16,899
For girls ...	...	...	30	30
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	114	...	...	114
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees	...	...	8,359	8,359
7. Other sources	12,805	...	16,200	29,005
8. Total expenditure	12,919	...	24,559	37,428
Mulla schools.				
1. Institutions ... ... For boys ...	...	1	214	215
For girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... ... For boys ...	...	18	8,948	8,966
For girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees	...	...	1,194	1,194
7. Other sources	...	1,282	78,170	79,452
8. Total expenditure	...	1,282	79,364	80,646
Tols.				
1. Institutions ... ... For boys ...	1	122	116	239
For girls ...	...	9	...	9
2. Pupils ... ... For boys ...	24	4,728	1,615	6,367
For girls ..	...	477	...	477
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	...	30,683	...	30,683
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	...	8,807	...	8,807
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	...	364	...	364
6. Fees	240	1,412	...	1,652
7. Other sources	...	118,684	191,778	310,462
8. Total expenditure	240	159,950	191,778	351,968
Patasalas.				
1. Institutions ... ... For boys ...	314	...	1,091	1,405
For girls ...	17	...	35	52
2. Pupils ... ... For boys ...	8,396	...	29,933	38,329
For girls ...	684	...	1,001	1,685
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...	18,347	...	...	18,347
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...	412	...	...	412
6. Fees	1,814	...	10,278	11,592
7. Other sources	15,664	...	70,513	86,177
8. Total expenditure	35,737	...	80,791	116,528

(82)—*Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions on the 31st March 1931 which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized.*

Districts.	Schools.							Pupils.						
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.		Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.	
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Total.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Total.
Ganjām ..	...	2	...	...	10	...	12	...	88	..	...	227	...	315
Vizagapatam ...	...	4	...	...	6	..	10	..	102	...	...	85	...	187
Godāvari, East.	..	3	...	...	11	2	16	..	84	...	...	183	74	341
Do. West.	..	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
Kistna ...	...	1	...	..	3	...	4	...	35	...	...	45	...	80
Guntūr ...	..	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	90	..	..	18	...	108
Kurnool ...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	..	.	...	...	4	...	4	..	...	...	...	54	...	54
Anantapur ...	...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	52	...	...	15	...	67
Madras ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	28	...	...	116	...	144
Chingleput ...	.	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	45	...	...	29	...	74
North Arcot ...	...	..	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
Chittoor ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	145	...	...	...	...	145
South Arcot ...	..	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	58	...	58
Tanjore ...	...	2	.	...	8	...	10	..	128	..	...	199	...	327
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Madura ...	.	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	16	...	...	...	...	16
Ramnad ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	2	...	1	1	3	7	...	61	...	116	54	51	282
Coimbatore ..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	8	...	1	13	1	23	...	695	...	123	636	71	1,525
South Kanara ..	1	6	...	...	17	1	25	18	475	...	...	882	42	1,417
Total 1930-31	1	37	...	2	85	7	132	18	2,044	...	239	2,684	238	5,223
Total 1929-30	1	38	...	2	87	7	135	16	2,112	...	248	2,864	210	5,445

(83)—*Number and strength of indigenous and other private institutions on the 31st March*

Districts.	Schools.														Total.
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	90	...	...	...	2	...	93
Vizagapatam ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	3	...	5
Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	14	...	83
Do. West ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	50	38	..	...	...	2	93
Kistna	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	15	79	...	...	...	1	95
Guntūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	74	9	...	...	...	2	85
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	51
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	46
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	47	..	.	...	...	...	47
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	27	37	...	...	...	..	64
Madras	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	14	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chingleput ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	52
North Arcot ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	62
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	7	60
South Arcot ..	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	69
Tanjore	19	28	2	...	..	..	46	...	11	12	...	..	...	...	118
Trichinopoly ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	...	.	...	...	42
Madura	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ramnad	...	29	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	43
Tinnevelly ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	79	3	45	...	...	...	2	...	135
Coimbatore ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	1	7	16	...	...	...	...	29
Salem	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar	172	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	327
South Kanara ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	112
Agency { Ganjām ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	24
Agency { Vizagapatam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	. .	...	26
Agency { Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total { 1930–31 ...	214	109	12	...	...	...	363	7	654	425	1	...	23	12	1,820
Total { 1930–31 ...	335			...			1,449				36				
Total { 1929–30 ...	318			...			1,463				37				1,818

1931 *which are not recognized and teach no part of the secondary or elementary course.*

Pupils.														
Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				Total.
Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,251	...	...	...	45	...	2,320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	55	...	80
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,253	...	...	...	488	...	2,741
...	43	75	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	993	..	...	...	46	2,408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	1,870	...	...	..	34	2,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,332	256	...	...	...	47	2,635
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	86
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	909	...	...	...	...	909
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	787	...	...	...	...	787
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	1,120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	809	...	...	...	...	1,422
128	...	126	...	...	...	...	..	507	...	...	...	...	...	761
...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172	...	...	..	...	1,248
...	101	..	...	...	..	...	...	1,830	...	...	...	...	...	1,931
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,333	...	...	...	182	1,515
...	132	41	...	...	...	...	...	1,812	...	...	...	...	...	1,985
1,332	324	15	...	...	...	2,348	...	390	352	...	...	...	...	4,761
...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	165	...	...	...	...	942
163	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
...	352	32	...	...	...	287	...	...	213	30	...	...	...	914
...	88	...	...	...	...	3,831	70	1,940	...	...	...	44	...	5,973
...	39	...	...	...	...	127	20	242	448	...	...	...	...	876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	...	...	346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40
6,754	...	...	...	...	...	5,383	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	12,840
571	...	...	...	...	...	3,063	...	406	...	...	...	...	...	4,040
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...	60	...	589
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	590	...	...	..	...	...	590
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	178
8,948	1,476	289	...	...	...	15,039	139	19,202	10,442	30	...	692	309	56,566
10,713			...			44,822				1,031				...
9,683			...			44,158				1,000				54,841

MISCELLANEOUS.

(84)—*Number of scholars (public and private) in the different stages of instruction.*

Stages of instruction.	1930-31.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Indians—		
Arts colleges	11,837	582
Oriental colleges	765	3
Professional colleges	1,850	126
Secondary schools	177,861	20,213
Elementary schools	1,972,819	665,259
Technical, Industrial and Commercial schools.	8,360	1,791
Medical schools	1,012	181
Engineering schools	471	...
Training do.	11,409	2,923
Private do.	49,837	11,952
Total of Indian schools ...	2,236,221	703,060
Europeans—		
High stage	339	291
Middle do.	1,177	1,162
Primary do.	3,781	3,938
Training schools for mistresses	...	48
Technical and Industrial stage	...	98
Total of European schools ...	5,297	5,537
Grand total { 1930-31 ...	2,241,518	708,597
Grand total { 1929-30 ...	2,206,974	672,813

(85)—*Physical education.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per educational rules.	Number of institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is not taught.
Arts colleges	44	...	...	44
Oriental colleges	19	...	...	19
Professional colleges	12	...	...	12
Indian secondary schools for boys	531	527	4	...
Indian secondary schools for girls	72	67	5	...
Indian elementary schools for boys	50,121	34,429	10,468	5,224
Indian elementary schools for girls	5,648	3,894	1,408	346
European secondary schools for boys	22	22	...	...
European secondary schools for girls	35	34	...	1
European primary schools for boys	11	11	...	...
European primary schools for girls	10	10	...	...
Training schools for ... Indians	149	144	5	...
Training schools for ... Europeans ...	2	1	...	1
Other special schools for ... Indians	181	23	8	150
Other special schools for ... Europeans ...	2	...	...	2
Total 1930–31 ...	56,859	39,162	11,898	5,799
Total 1929–30 ...	56,822	37,919	12,560	6,343

(86)—*School accommodation.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadis, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
Indian schools.					
Arts colleges—					
Government	10	10	...	...	...
Municipal Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	33	32	1	...	...
Total, Arts colleges ...	44	42	1	...	...
Oriental colleges—					
Local Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	16	16	...	...	...
Unaided	2	2	...	...	...
Total, Oriental colleges ...	19	19	...	...	...
Professional colleges—					
Government	10	10	...	...	...
Aided	2	1	1	...	...
Total, Professional colleges ...	12	11	1	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Government	15	11	4	...	...
Municipal Board	51	43	8	...	...
Local Board	197	137	58	...	...
Aided	260	231	25	2	...
Unaided	8	6	2	8	1
Total, Secondary schools for boys.	531	428	97	5	1
Secondary schools for girls—					
Government	22	16	6	...	...
Municipal Board	2	2	...	...	...
Local Board	3	1	2	...	...
Aided	45	40	5	...	...
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary schools for girls.	72	59	13	...	...
Elementary schools for boys—					
Government	2,599	1,250	999	336	14
Municipal Board	1,153	498	628	27	...
Local Board	14,241	3,691	8,880	1,648	22
Aided	30,600	15,307	7,951	5,381	1,961
Unaided	1,528	473	550	404	101
Total, Elementary schools for boys.	50,121	21,219	19,008	7,796	2,098
Elementary schools for girls—					
Government	49	30	18	1	...
Municipal Board	447	100	342	5	...
Local Board	3,392	355	2,829	200	8
Aided	1,651	1,048	459	64	80
Unaided	109	50	41	8	10
Total, Elementary schools for girls.	5,648	1,583	3,689	278	98

(86)—*School accommodation*—cont.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadis, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
Indian schools—cont.					
Training schools for masters—					
Government	61	38	23	...	...
Local Board	6	1	5	...	...
Aided	22	20	2	...	...
Total, Training schools for masters.	89	59	30	...	...
Training schools for mistresses—					
Government	38	22	16	...	...
Municipal Board	1	...	1	...	...
Aided	21	18	3	...	...
Total, Training schools for mistresses	60	40	20	...	...
Other special schools—					
Government	29	24	5	...	...
Municipal Board	4	1	3	...	...
Local Board	3	2	1	...	...
Aided	103	83	20	...	...
Unaided	42	12	30	...	...
Total, Other special schools ...	181	122	59	...	...
Total, Indian schools ...	56,777	23,583	22,918	8,079	2,197
European institutions.					
High schools for boys—					
Aided	12	12	...	...	...
High schools for girls—					
Aided	19	19	...	...	...
Middle schools for boys—					
Aided	10	10	...	...	...
Middle schools for girls—					
Aided	16	16	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys—					
Aided	11	11	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls—					
Aided	10	10	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses—					
Aided	2	1	1	...	...
Other special schools—					
Aided	2	1	1	...	...
Total, European schools ...	82	80	2	...	...
Grand total 1930-31 ...	56,859(a)	23,663	22,920	8,079	2,197
Grand total 1929-30 ..	56,822	23,426	22,471	8,467	2,458

(a) Includes one Home Education Class.

(87)—*Libraries.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Total number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges	44	44	386,524
Oriental colleges	19	19	27,835
Professional colleges	12	12	55,072
Indian secondary schools for boys	531	529	1,150,605
Indian secondary schools for girls	72	72	123,388
European secondary schools for boys	22	22	24,522
European secondary schools for girls	35	35	44,193
Indian elementary schools for boys	50,121	18,433	1,093,876
Indian elementary schools for girls	5,648	2,473	214,898
European primary schools for boys	11	11	3,859
European primary schools for girls	10	9	3,564
Training schools for ... ... Indians ...	149	147	153,847
Training schools for ... ... Europeans ...	2	2	2,661
Other special schools for ... Indians ...	181	93	43,671
Other special schools for ... Europeans ...	2	...	...
Total 1930-31 ...	56,859	21,901	3,328,515
Total 1929-30 ...	56,822	20,990	3,117,676

(88)—*Hostels or boarding-houses.*

Hostels mainly accommodating	Number of hostels for		Total
	Boys.	Girls.	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	16	31	47
Indian Christians	191	163	354
Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and kindred classes ...	52	8	60
Hindus	247	32	279
Muhammadans	19	7	26
Total 1930-31 ...	525	241	766
Total 1929-30 ...	518	235	753

(89)—*Numbers of boarders according to the classes of community.*

Classes of community.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	1,771	1,754	1,883	1,976
Indian Christians	12,911	14,331	9,823	10,084
Brahmans	4,256	3,719	256	315
Non-Brahmans	4,888	4,982	748	688
Ádi-Drávidas, Ádi-Ándhras and kindred classes	1,965	1,984	519	531
Aborigines	156	152	3	88
Criminal tribes	842	1,263	79	236
Muhammadans	790	1,090	36	113
Buddhists	12	...	1	2
Jains	11	...	...	...
Parsis	10	9	20	18
Others	8	22	4	6
Total ...	27,620	29,306	13,367	14,057

(90)—*Expenditure on hostels (boarding-houses) for the year* 1930-31.

(*Boarding charges only.*)

Heads of management.	In schools for boys.					In schools for girls.				
	Expenditure from					Expenditure from				
	Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal Boards.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
For Indians.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	99,852	...	2,20,514	49,444	3,69,810	26,529	...	62,399	25,886	1,14,814
Local and Municipal Boards ...	26,149	4,838	59,981	39,056	1,30,024	...	3,279	...	...	3,279
Aided	1,81,311	1,669	8,61,430	5,85,132	16,29,542	1,21,495	4,275	2,24,450	3,52,673	7,02,893
Unaided ...	1,872	...	24,848	51,505	78,225	...	...	20,665	43,118	63,783
Total Indians ...	3,09,184	6,507	11,66,773	7,25,137	22,07,601	1,48,024	7,554	3,07,514	4,21,677	8,84,769
For Europeans.										
Aided	1,12,623	...	1,56,126	2,02,552	4,71,301	1,16,730	...	2,14,262	2,20,664	5,51,656
Total Europeans.	1,12,623	...	1,56,126	2,02,552	4,71,301	1,16,730	...	2,14,262	2,20,664	5,51,656
Grand total, 1930-31 ...	4,21,807	6,507	13,22,899	9,27,689	26,78,902	2,64,754	7,554	5,21,776	6,42,341	14,36,425
Grand total, 1929-30 ...	3,34,209	12,318	12,94,176	9,02,821	25,43,524	2,35,884	2,400	4,84,923	6,36,980	13,60,187

(91)—*Expenditure on hostels and boarding-houses.*

(*Capital expenditure only.*)

		Expenditure from				
		Government funds.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Managed by Government.	Males ...	48,626	...	...	...	48,626
	Females...	...	...	...	...	...
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards.	Males ...	11,858	8,622	...	...	20,480
	Females...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, Municipal or Local Boards.	Males ...	21,201	...	...	41,355	62,556
	Females...	3,300	...	...	8,330	11,630
Unaided ...	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Males ...	81,685	8,622	...	41,355	1,31,662
	Females...	3,300	...	...	8,330	11,630
Grand total, 1930-31 ...		84,985	8,622	...	49,685	1,43,292

(92)—*Statement showing the details of Government scholarships awarded in* 1930-31.

Number.	Particulars of scholarships.	Number allotted.	Number awarded.	Men.				Women.			
				Oriyas.	Backward classes.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.
1	Scholarships in colleges	57	56	2	7	8	35	2	...	2	...
2	Post-graduate scholarships	5	5	..	...	1	2	...	...	2	...
3	Queen Mary's College for Women (ordinary)	32	32	...	...	...	...	22	2	8	...
4	Queen Mary's College for Women (widows)	16	16	..	...	...	...	16	...	..	...
5	Secondary Schools for boys—General	289	287	4	81	49	153	...	...	...	...
6	Scholarships to children of Carnatic Stipendiaries	25	25	...	...	25	...	..	..	..	...
7	Scholarships in the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
8	Secondary Schools for boys—Special for Muhammadans	108	108	...	...	108	..	...	...	...	...
9	Secondary Schools for boys—Special for Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, etc.	32	32	...	32	.	...	...	...	...	...
10	Secondary Schools for girls—General	55	55	...	...	...	..	22	4	29	...
11	Widow scholarships in the Ice House Hostel, Triplicane	63	63	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...
12	Scholarships for unmarried Non-Brahmans in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras	27	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
13	Scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan widows	66	66	...	...	...	...	59	7	...	...
14	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for boys—General	26	26	...	9	3	14	...	...	..	...
15	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for girls—General	50	50	...	...	...	...	35	4	11	...
16	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools—Special for Ādi-Drāvidas, etc.	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Scholarships—Special for girls in Higher Elementary Schools and Incomplete Secondary Schools ...	306	306	...	...	...	...	187	6	113	...
18	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for boys—Special for Mappillas	220	220	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...

(92)—*Statement showing the details of Government scholarships awarded in* 1930-31—cont.

Number.	Particulars of scholarships.	Number allotted.	Number awarded.	Men.				Women.			
				Oriyas.	Backward classes.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.
19	Scholarships—Special for Valayar, Koravar and Criminal tribes ...	25	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
20	Scholarships—Special for Kondhs, Savaras and Jatapus and Porajas in Elementary Schools in the Agency tracts	177	169	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Scholarships—Special for Mappilla girls in the fifth circle	50	50	...	..	...	...	...	50	...	...
22	Scholarships—Special for Mappilla boys in the School of Commerce, Calicut	20	20	...	..	20	...	...	..	..	...
23	Scholarships in Sanskrit Colleges .	32	32	...	4	...	25	3	...	..	...
24	Scholarships in the Secondary Schools in the Agency tracts	6	6	6	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
25	Residential scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan widows ...	32	32	...	..	..	...	30	2	...	...
26	Residential scholarships for unmarried Hindu girls	22	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
27	Residential Scholarships for unmarried Muhammadan girls ...	5	4	...	...	...	..	..	4	...	...

(93)—*Qualifications of teachers in public schools for Indians.*

	Number of teachers on the 31st March 1931.															
	Trained teachers with the following qualifications.					Untrained teachers.										
						Certificated.				Uncertificated.						
	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle School (Higher Elementary trained).	Passed Primary School (Lower Elementary trained).	Others (Lower qualifications).	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Others.	Total of trained teachers.	Total of untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
Arts colleges for men ...	344	6	3	1	14	246	10	1	2	193	14	...	...	149	368	615	983
Do. for women ...	40	4	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	45	32	77
Secondary schools for boys ...	2,274	3,815	408	95	1,119	118	51	21	1	348	212	19	23	945	7,711	1,738	9,449
Do. for girls ...	173	517	108	5	50	16	23	9	2	30	26	7	2	53	853	168	1,021
Elementary schools for boys ...	37	3,892	19,827	28,505	290	12	543	2,224	3,352	68	2,204	7,360	20,341	6,912	52,551	43,516	96,067
Do. for girls ...	6	648	5,663	4,475	70	1	74	401	620	2	148	563	1,444	229	10,862	3,482	14,344
Training schools for masters ...	212	188	26	10	123	4	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	19	559	30	589
Do. for mistresses.	87	133	33	13	48	3	3	1	...	5	2	...	...	19	314	33	347
Total ...	3,173	9,203	26,068	33,104	1,715	424	706	2,657	3,977	649	2,608	8,450	21,810	8,333	73,263	49,614	122,877

(94)—*Educational associations and reading-rooms.*

Districts.	Teachers' Associations.			Reading-rooms and Literary Societies.					
				Registered.			Not registered.		
	Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Males.	Females.
Ganjām	63	4,180	..	7	796	5	41	4,037	138
Vizagapatam ...	147	5,757	30	9	864	1	35	2,898	25
Gōdāvari, East ...	86	4,819	189	12	48,733	184	45	6,792	119
Do. West ...	51	2,845	11	11	12,830	5	63	5,962	240
Kistna	69	4,051	26	14	18,866	64	48	14,422	170
Guntūr	176	6,178	541	11	14,926	793	43	40,422	228
Kurnool	69	2,559	127	9	3,273	39	22	10,163	42
Bellary	84	1,858	4	3	236	4	27	3,147	277
Anantapur	78	2,132	13	7	14,403	50	36	26,088	41
Cuddapah	63	2,793	30	5	1,370	2	16	8,805	101
Nellore	123	3,188	292	3	1,11,496	400	51	20,693	415
Madras	16	2,112	554	2	1,054	...	34	6,207	218
Chingleput ...	67	2,990	45	1	630	...	27	46,708	33
North Arcot ...	80	3,391	65	6	482	5	62	9,689	57
Chittoor	100	2,992	103	3	12,899	...	50	7,025	216
South Arcot ...	85	5,230	32	6	459	...	28	2,293	9
Tanjore	183	3,667	232	5	29	5	21	30,684	8
Trichinopoly ...	88	5,392	180	12	6,006	23	57	39,589	196
Madura	114	3,615	571	10	39,393	122	43	6,608	729
Ramnad	101	3,757	5	2	19,004	14	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	154	4,838	240	4	1,521	...	82	22,075	58
Coimbatore ...	96	3,832	...	5	312	...	64	32,796	48
Salem	101	2,533	26	2	254	1	34	2,859	18
The Nilgiris ...	12	277	27	5	1,871	545	4	869	3
Malabar	199	43,543	922	10	3,110	44	38	4,421	397
South Kanara ...	78	4,104	104	4	160	115	57	2,852	308
Total {1930–31 ..	2,483	1,32,633	4,369	168	3,15,240	2,421	1,028	3,58,099	4,092
Total {1929–30	2,349	1,08,293	3,018	146	2,22,612	3,115	990	2,80,283	2,786

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REPORT ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1931-32
AND FOR THE QUINQUENNIUM
1927-28 TO 1931-32

VOLUME I

MADRAS
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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1931-32 AND FOR THE QUINQUENNIUM 1927-28 TO 1931-32, VOLUME I.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 20th February 1933.

R.O.C. No. 82-F/33.

From

W. ERLAM SMITH, ESQ., M.A.,
ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the state and progress of education in the Madras Presidency for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1932.

For the preparation of the report Mr. J. C. Chinnappa was first appointed; but as he proceeded on leave for reasons of health Mr. Abdul Hamid was placed on special duty.

THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE QUINQUENNIUM.

2. (1) *Educational finance.*—So far as the expenditure on education was concerned the first three years of the quinquennium were normal. Towards the close of 1930–31 extreme stringency in regard to finance prevailed which was responsible for widespread retrenchment in expenditure under all heads in the next year. In spite of this it is noticed that expenditure under "31. Education" increased from Rs. 2,17,64,300 in 1927–28 to Rs. 2,64,.7,300 in 1931–32 or by 22 per cent which is an indication that sufficient attention was given to the financing of education in the Province. The highest figure relating to expenditure was reached in 1930–31, the amount being Rs. 3,06,41,300. This was due to the payment of additional grants to the Āndhra and Annāmalai Universities.

(2) *Legislative Council and Education.*—As in the preceding quinquennium, questions concerning education loomed large in the discussions of the Legislative Council, and judging from the number and variety of questions discussed the interest of the Council in matters educational has been sustained. The following are some of the subjects that came up for discussion in the Legislative Council

between the years 1927 and 1932: The pay of women-officers and of teachers in elementary schools; the introduction of the Boy Scout movement in schools; introduction of physical education; general educational facilities; the report of the Special Officer on Elementary Education; facilities for the education of poor pupils of the Adi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra communities; special concessions for depressed class pupils and their admission to Local Board schools; communal representation in the educational services; grants-in-aid to boarding schools; the education of women; compulsory elementary education; the need for a more rapid advance in regard to the education of Muhammadans, and particularly of the Mappillas; free conveyances for Muslim girls in Government schools; teaching of agriculture in schools; the appointment of an Indian to the post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction for Elementary Education; reorganization of the superior Educational Services; introduction of Hindi as an optional subject in schools and colleges; raising of the Government College, Mangalore, to the status of a first-grade college.

Among the Bills and enactments relating to education that came before the Council were the Bill to amend the Madras University Act of 1923, the Annāmalai University Bill, the Andhra University Amendment Bills and the Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920.

(3) *Elementary education.*—In the field of elementary education there was marked expansion during the first part of the quinquennium and a slight decrease so far as the number of institutions is concerned during its later phase. The appointment of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction for the purpose of developing elementary education may be mentioned as one of the chief events of the period under report, in the sense that it led to an examination of the entire question of future expansion and resulted in the submission of a special report to Government. This report was drawn up by Mr. Champion who was the first Deputy Director for Elementary Education and its underlying principles, namely, those of concentration, amalgamation and consolidation of schools, have been engaging attention since 1930. There was remarkable expansion in the number of girls' schools during this quinquennium. Compulsion in the matter of elementary education was introduced as an experimental measure in the Saidapet Taluk in November 1928; at the end of the quinquennium schemes of compulsory education were being worked in 25 municipalities, and 117 taluk boards were levying an education cess. The scheme of medical inspection of schools was extended to elementary schools in areas where compulsion is in force.

(4) *Reorganization of the inspecting agency.*—The reorganization of the inspecting agency was most marked in the Agency area, where in consequence of the abolition of the post of Agency Educational Officer in 1929 the subordinate inspecting staff was strengthened and the control of elementary schools was vested in the Agents to the Governor in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari.

The further increase in the number of elementary schools during the first half of the quinquennium led to the strengthening of the subordinate inspecting staff by the appointment of 47 Junior Deputy Inspectors and 25 Sub-Assistant Inspectresses. The number of Inspectress' circles was increased from five to seven and one additional post of District Educational Officer was created when the district of Malabar was bifurcated for educational purposes.

(5) *Conferences and Committees.*—With a view to permitting exchange of views among officers and ascertaining their opinions on important educational questions the Director convened three conferences during the year 1927–28. The first of these was the conference of women officers held in August 1927 at which a wide range of subjects concerning the education of girls and women was discussed. In October 1927 the Hon'ble the Chief Minister presided over a conference on physical education attended by over 200 delegates who were mostly headmasters and managers of secondary schools. A conference of District Educational Officers was held in January 1928, at which the Director explained matters of policy and ascertained the views of officers on important questions. The second conference of District Educational Officers was held in January 1929 under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister. At this conference questions relating to elementary education were discussed mostly and an additional interesting feature of it was an address by the Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras on the subject of school buildings. The Commissioner of Labour was present during the discussion on the education of the depressed classes.

The All-India Teachers' Federation held its session in Madras in 1929–30 and under its auspices an exhibition was also held. Several officers of the department took part in the proceedings of the Federation. In 1927–28 the members of the Indian Statutory Commission visited educational institutions during their tour of South India. In October 1928, the Chairman and members of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission visited Madras. The Lindsay Commission, which investigated the question of higher education in Protestant Christian institutions, visited Madras in 1930–31 and inspected colleges managed by Protestant missions. They consulted the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellors of Universities and obtained the views of organizations and individuals on questions pertaining to the subject of their enquiry.

The University Inspection Commission appointed in 1928 under the Madras University Act of 1923 inspected all the Arts and several of the Professional colleges and presented its report in 1928–29. In the same year the Tamil University Committee presented its report to the Senate of the Madras University. Government agreed with the recommendations of the Commission that it was not desirable to establish additional universities in the Presidency. In 1929 Government passed orders on the report of the Secondary Education

Reorganization Committee which submitted its report in 1927. The more important of the recommendations made by this Committee were in regard to (i) the relation between recognition and aid, (ii) the course of study in middle schools, (iii) the relation between higher elementary and middle schools and (iv) a common course of instruction in elementary schools and the primary departments of secondary schools.

The Committee appointed by Government to consider and report on the advancement of physical education in secondary schools for boys submitted its report in 1929; its important recommendations were (i) compulsion in regard to formal physical training and games for all pupils except those certified to be unfit, (ii) the provision of adequate playgrounds for all schools, (iii) the levy of games fees to meet the expenditure connected with the organization of games and purchase of equipment, (iv) the fixing of qualifications for and the salaries of Instructors in Physical Education and (v) the making of provision for imparting health instruction in schools.

The Committee on Physical Education in elementary schools for boys submitted its report in 1930. While agreeing with the main recommendations in the report, Government regretted their inability to give effect to them on account of the financial stringency. The following are some of the important recommendations made by the Committee: (i) reduction of teaching grants of the schools which neglect physical education, (ii) the fixing of the qualifications of Physical Training Instructors in training schools, (iii) the preparation of suitable text-books in the vernaculars on the subject of physical education, (iv) the deputing of existing instructors for short courses in improved methods of physical training and (v) the need for providing playgrounds at the rate of 50 square feet per pupil.

(6) *Medical inspection.*—The scheme of medical inspection of schools was made compulsory in all Government secondary schools and school departments of Government colleges with effect from June 1926. In May 1927, it was made a condition of recognition that all secondary schools should introduce the scheme. In 1928, the operation of the scheme was extended to Arts colleges for men and women in the Madras University area and to elementary schools in compulsory areas. Night schools were brought into the scheme in 1929–30, but were excluded under orders of Government in 1930-31. The scheme was optional so far as the secondary schools for girls and institutions controlled by the Andhra University are concerned. In April 1932, the payment of grants for medical inspection was suspended by Government as a measure of economy, but the question of reorganizing the system so as to make improvements in it in the light of the experience gained since 1927 is engaging attention.

(7) *University education.*—The quinquennium that has just ended witnessed many important changes in the constitution and working of the Madras University; these changes have been described fully in the chapter on Madras University in this report. The

quinquennium was important in that it witnessed the birth of the Annāmalai University in 1929 and saw changes of a far-reaching nature in the constitution and working of the Āndhra University. Mention has been made in the appropriate places in this report, *i.e.*, the chapters on the Āndhra and Annāmalai Universities, of the important stages in the history of their development. So far as the Madras University was concerned, the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and the institution of research departments and of degrees *honoris causa* may be mentioned as the outstanding features of the period under review.

The original Āndhra University Act was, in the course of the quinquennium, amended four times and each amendment marked a stage in the development of the University. The most important of the changes that took place were: (i) the exclusion of the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor from the jurisdiction of the University, (ii) the transfer of the headquarters from Bezwada to Vizagapatam, (iii) the provision for the payment of a certain number of statutory grants to the University by Government and (iv) the concentration of advanced academic work at the headquarters of the University.

The starting of the Annāmalai University (with the help largely of a munificent private benefaction) on the lines of the unitary and residential Universities of the West marked an important stage in the development of University education in South India.

(8) *Secondary education.*—Many changes and improvements were made during the quinquennium under report in the field of secondary education. Among the more important of these may be mentioned, the institution of medical inspection, the compulsory levy of games fees, the reorganization of the S.S.L.C. courses, the reconstitution of the District Secondary Education Boards, the institution of agreements between managements and teachers, and the fixing of lump subsidies for secondary schools under the management of local bodies.

Greater attention was paid during this period to games, athletics and physical training in secondary schools than in the previous years largely as a result of the recommendations of the Committee on Physical Education presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Owen Beasley. To the extent that funds permitted, attention was also given to the provision of increased facilities for manual training and to the development of Scouting in schools.

The system of special teaching grants intended to increase the emoluments of teachers in aided secondary schools was continued till 1930–31 and suspended as a measure of retrenchment in 1931–32.

Two important reports relating to secondary education were submitted to Government during the quinquennium; the first was the report of the Secondary Education Reorganization Committee submitted in 1927 which dealt with (*a*) questions of common courses in elementary schools and the primary departments of secondary

schools, (*b*) the relation between recognition and aid, (*c*) the courses of studies in middle schools, and (*d*) the relation between higher elementary and middle schools; the second report was the Report on the Survey of Secondary Education written by Mr. R. M. Statham, M.A., C.I.E. This report was of a comprehensive nature and dealt with all questions relating to the expansion, and reorganization of secondary schools. Government passed orders on the first report in January 1929 and on the second in June 1930.

(9) *Education of Europeans.*—The European School-Leaving Certificate Board was reconstituted in 1928–29 with a view to giving representation to the Madras and Āndhra Universities. In 1929–30, the Code of Regulations for European Schools was amended so as to make provision for exempting poor girls reading in standards up to the VII from payment of fees. In 1930–31 the provision in the Code regarding the period of mortgage of buildings for which a grant from Provincial funds has been paid, was reduced from forty to thirty years in cases where such grants do not exceed Rs. 50,000. The delegation of powers to the Inspector of European Schools as regards sanction of scholarships and stipends and the award of the European School-Leaving Certificates resulted in certain amendments and additions to the Code of Regulations for European Schools and in changes in the Scheme for the award of European School-Leaving Certificate.

The temporary post of Peripatetic Teacher of Music in European schools was abolished and the deputing of teachers for training at the Chelmsford Training School, Gora Galli, was discontinued.

(10) *Education of women.*—Noticeable strides were made in the field of women's education during the quinquennium ending March 1932. As a result of the policy of expansion of girls' schools the number of elementary schools for girls rose during the quinquennium from 3,383 to 5,672 or by 67 per cent and their strength from 228,548 to 358,394 or by 57 per cent. There were 698,805 girls receiving elementary education in March 1932, the percentage of increase in the figures during the quinquennium being 39·7 which compared with that of boys, viz., 12·2 per cent, was most satisfactory.

In the field of secondary and collegiate education marked progress in women's education is noticed, as will be seen from the figures furnished in the appropriate places in the report.

In 1927–28, five hundred new schools for girls were opened and 500 more in 1928–29 with the aid of Provincial subsidy. The opening of twenty-two training schools for women was sanctioned by Government during the quinquennium. In 1930–31, 245 board schools for girls were sanctioned with the aid of Provincial subsidy and the inspecting staff of girls' schools was strengthened by the appointment of two Inspectresses and 25 Sub-Assistant Inspectresses. The construction of Science laboratories for Queen Mary's College, Madras, which was begun towards the close of the preceding quinquennium was completed in 1928–29.

To promote the spread of secondary education among girls Government passed orders exempting poor students from payment of fees in all classes up to Form III in secondary schools. As in the case of boys, the levy of a games fee was made compulsory for girls in order to stimulate the playing of games by them. To give instruction of a nature suited to their needs Home Craft and Indian Music were introduced as subjects of study under groups 'B' and 'C', respectively, in the S.S.L.C. course.

The convening of a conference of women-officers in 1927–28 to discuss ways and means for the expansion and promotion of women's education in the Presidency testified to a quickening of interest in the education of women generally. A report on the development of women's education was drawn up in 1928 by Miss I. H. Lowe, Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, and orders of Government were passed on it in March 1929. A special committee of women (official and non-official) was constituted in 1929 to consider and report on (i) the desirability of instituting a modified type of school course for girls in the place of the existing higher elementary and middle school courses and (ii) any other details germane to the question of instituting a new course for girls in middle schools.

Committees of women were also appointed to reorganize the syllabuses of the various Technical Examinations for Women and the courses of studies in women's training schools. In 1928 a Committee was appointed to investigate and report on the question of physical education for girls in elementary schools with Miss Prager, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras, as Chairman. The report of the Committee which dealt with the problem in a comprehensive and interesting manner was submitted to Government in 1930. A permanent Committee called the Women's Advisory Committee was constituted during the quinquennium to advise the Director on questions relating to the education of women and girls.

(11) *Education of Muhammadans.*—The advance in the spread of education among Muhammadans noticed in the preceding quinquennium was well maintained in the quinquennium under report. The total number of Muhammadans reading in all classes of public institutions rose from 242,680 in 1926–27 to 297,358 in 1931–32 or by 22·5 per cent and the total number of public institutions specially intended for them increased from 3,265 in 1926–27 to 3,810 in 1931–32 or by 14 per cent and their strength from 187,463 in 1926–27 to 235,439 in 1931–32 or by 25·6 per cent. There was an appreciable increase in the number of Muhammadans reading in secondary schools and in colleges both arts and professional. Satisfactory progress was also made in the education of Muhammadan women.

The special reports on the education of Mappillas in the Malabar district indicate considerable progress in the expansion and development of Mappilla education. This is evident from the increase in the number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in elementary schools from 99,856 in 1926–27 to 117,003 in 1931–32. The most

remarkable increase was however in respect of schools for Mappilla girls which increased from 27 in 1926–27 to 139 in 1931–32. So far as the Mappilla girls are concerned it is evident that the prejudices against their education in boys' schools are weakening generally; this is clear from the fact that in 1931–32, 33,109 Mappilla girls of ages varying between 5 and 18 were reading in boys' schools. There was a perceptible rise during the period under report in the achievement of literacy by Mappilla women.

Steps were taken during the quinquennium to increase the facilities for religious instruction in elementary schools for Mappillas by arranging a short course of training for the Mullahs and Mussaliars (hereditary teachers of religion) with a view to their qualifying for work as regular teachers on the staffs of recognized elementary schools. The special training school for Mappilla teachers at Malappuram was made permanent and improvements and extensions to its buildings were completed during the quinquennium. To provide increased facilities for the study of religion by the pupil-teachers of this school, Government sanctioned the post of additional instructor in religion in 1930–31. The scheme for the construction of a hostel for the Mappilla training school was deferred on account of the financial stringency. The inspecting staff of Mappilla schools was strengthened by the appointment of four Junior Deputy Inspectors.

The number of Muhammadans in the Educational Services in all grades increased appreciably during the quinquennium.

Two lower elementary training schools for Muhammadan mistresses were started in 1928–29. The Government Muhammadan College, Madras, was made permanent in 1927–28 and two additional teaching posts in the Madras Educational Service were sanctioned. A Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools was appointed to inspect Muhammadan girls' schools in the Ceded Districts. Elementary schools for both boys and girls of the Muhammadan community were opened in pursuance of the policy of providing increased educational facilities. In 1929 a small committee with Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur as Chairman was appointed by the Director to advise as regards the classification and grading of Arabic institutions in the Presidency. Towards the end of the quinquennium a committee composed of officials and non-officials presided over by Mr. R. G. Grieve, M.A., C.I.E., was appointed by Government to investigate the question of Muslim education in the Presidency. The report of the Committee was submitted to Government in February 1932. The inspection ranges for Muslim schools were redistributed on a satisfactory basis so as to make possible a more intensive inspection of them by Deputy Inspectors of Muhammadan ranges.

The educational concessions and scholarships awarded to poor pupils of the Muhammadan community were continued during the quinquennium. A feature of special interest so far as the higher education of Muhammadan women is concerned is that the number of Muhammadan women reading in Arts colleges in the Presidency rose from 4 in 1926–27 to 11 in 1931–32.

(12) *Special schools.*—The Kallar Industrial School at Srivilliputtur was closed in 1929–30. In the same year a college of Music at Chidambaram was opened. In 1928 the School of Engineering, Trichinopoly, was abolished and the Subordinate Engineering classes were transferred to the College of Engineering, Guindy. The School of Engineering at Vizagapatam worked throughout the quinquennium, but orders have been passed abolishing the school from July 1932 as a measure of retrenchment. For the same reason the three special schools for commercial education at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut which worked during the quinquennium were ordered to be closed.

(13) *S.S.L.C. scheme.*—The strength of the S.S.L.C. Board was increased from 10 to 14 and representation was given to the Andhra and Annamalai Universities. Hindi and Indian Music were added to the list of subjects under Group C in 1927–28. Permission was given in the same year to candidates who appeared for the examination once to appear in subsequent years as private candidates. The course of studies relating to the S.S.L.C. scheme was revised and recast, the most important change that was made being the redistribution of subjects under the several groups, A, B and C. It is gratifying to notice that the number of pupils answering non-language papers in their vernaculars increased appreciably.

(14) *Changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Madras Educational Rules.*—The rules relating to the mortgaging of school buildings for which grant has been paid from provincial funds were amended so as to require managements to refund to Government the whole or a portion of the subsidy if the building or land for which grant is paid ceases to be used for educational purposes within a period of thirty years if the grant does not exceed Rs. 50,000; fifty years if the grant exceeds Rs. 50,000; ninety-nine years if the grant exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. In May 1928 provision was made in the Code for withholding grants from institutions which refuse to admit pupils of the depressed classes. In April 1929 the rules relating to the payment of boarding grants were revised. In February 1930 the purchase of land for playgrounds was included among the objects for which grants may be sanctioned. Rule 60 of the Code was amended so as to provide for the purchase at an evaluation made by an officer deputed by Government of articles bought with the aid of grants from provincial funds which are subsequently diverted for other than educational uses.

Five changes relating to fees and fee concessions in educational institutions were made in the Madras Educational Rules during the quinquennium. Chapter XII relating to the recognition of hostels for women was newly added. Provision was made in the rules for the compulsory levy of games and medical inspection fees.

(15) *The passing of the Old College buildings.*—When the old college buildings which housed my office were declared structurally unsafe early in the quinquennium the construction of a new office building at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,28,000 was

sanctioned. The building was nearing completion towards the close of the quinquennium and was expected to be ready for occupation in August 1932.

The following brief account of the Old College buildings written in 1931 by Mr. R. G. Grieve is of interest in this connexion :—

"The buildings in the Old College were sold by the younger Moorat to Government in 1827 and to them was transferred from Pycroft's Gardens the Company's College for Junior Civil servants. On the closure of the college the buildings were used for various purposes—in particular the hall now demolished served as a place for dramatic performances. Finally when Mr. Grigg was Director the buildings came to house the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. A new wing was added about thirty years ago, but the rest of the buildings are over a hundred years old, their most noticeable feature being two elephant gates and buildings for stores said to have been brought up by a more navigable Cooum."

The passing of the Old College buildings with which my office has been associated for over fifty years cannot but be a matter for regret.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

3. *Statistics relating to institutions.*—The total number of public institutions (inclusive of Sanskrit and private institutions recognized by the Department) rose during the quinquennium from 50,941 to 53,545 or by 5·1 per cent and their strength from 2,440,874 to 2,877,504 or by 17·9 per cent. There was a large fall in the number and strength of private institutions as in the previous quinquennium, the percentage of decrease being 45·5 and 42·5 in their number and strength, respectively. If public and private institutions are considered together, the total number of institutions rose by 1,287 or 2·4 per cent and their strength by 401,694 or 15·9 per cent.

4. *Institutions and scholars by districts.*—In nine districts there was a decrease in the number of institutions and in one in strength. In seven districts there was an appreciable increase and in the remaining a moderate increase so far as the number of institutions is concerned.

5. *Institutions according to managing agencies.*—Schools under public management increased from 17,612 to 22,760, the increase being shared by all classes of management. This large increase to a certain extent is due to Panchayat schools being classed as schools under public management The number of Government schools rose from 1,875 to 1,908 and that of Municipal schools from 1,553 to 1,622 and of Local Board and Panchayat schools from 14,184 to 19,230. The number of aided institutions decreased from 30,719 to 29,944, but their strength increased from 1,311,913 to 1,474,060; of the latter type of schools, 8,015 or 26·8 per cent were managed by mission agencies. The decrease in the number of aided schools is due partly to the classification of panchayat schools as schools under

public management and partly to the closing of ill-working night schools and superfluous day schools. As in the preceding quinquennium, unaided schools decreased in number from 2,610 to 840 and in strength from 76,409 to 30,175.

6. *Education in relation to population.*—Though the percentage of male scholars to the male population in 1931–32 was the same as in 1926–27, i.e., 9·3 per cent, the percentage of female scholars to the female population rose from 2·5 to 3·1. The percentage of the total number of scholars both female and male to the entire population increased from 6·0 to 6·3. In the case of male scholars, the percentage varied from 19·9 in Madras to 5·3 in Salem and in the case of females from 10·3 in Madras to 1·4 in Ganjām and Salem. The increase in the percentage of scholars to the population was shared by a large number of districts in the Presidency. The increase in population between 1921 and 1931 accounts partly for the smallness of the increase in the percentage of scholars to the population.

7. *Scholars according to classes of community.*—There was an increase in the number of scholars of all classes of the community, the increase being noticeable in respect of Indian Christians, Non-Brahman Caste-Hindus and the Depressed Classes.

8. *Scholars studying English.*—The number of pupils studying English rose from 330,243 to 488,910 or by 48 per cent against an increase of 28 per cent in the quinquennium ending 31st March 1927.

9. *Scholars unprotected from smallpox.*—The number of scholars unprotected from smallpox decreased during the quinquennium from 12,398 to 7,717.

10. *Extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.*—The number and strength of institutions in municipal areas to the total figures for the Presidency stood at 7·8 and 17·8 per cent, respectively, on 31st March 1932.

11. *General statistics of receipts and charges.*—The total expenditure on education including the expenditure on Professional colleges and special schools not under the control of the Department, increased during the quinquennium under report from Rs. 453 lakhs to Rs. 568 lakhs. The amounts met from the main sources, namely, Provincial funds, District Board and Municipal funds, fees and other sources increased appreciably though in varying proportions under each source. The increase in District Board and Municipal expenditure was as usual largely met from Provincial subsidies It is noticed that the expenditure from public funds increased by 29 per cent and from other sources also by 29 per cent. The amount spent from private funds, although showing an increase, is still less than that spent from public funds. This is evident from the fact that public funds contributed 61 per cent and private sources 39 per cent of the expenditure.

Nearly the whole amount shown under subscriptions and other sources in General Tables III-A and III-B represents the contributions from managements. This item contributed Rs. 77·95 lakhs to the total expenditure of Rs. 428·46 lakhs.

The total direct expenditure on education rose from Rs. 340·06 lakhs to Rs. 428·46 lakhs, the increase being by Rs. 88·40 lakhs or 26·0 per cent against an increase of 39 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The increase was shared by all classes of institutions, namely, colleges, Rs. 4 lakhs; secondary schools, Rs. 16 lakhs; elementary schools, Rs. 64 lakhs; training schools, Rs. 2 lakhs and other special schools, Rs. 2 lakhs.

The amount spent by District Boards and Municipal Councils on their own elementary schools increased from Rs. 89·29 lakhs to Rs. 130·69 lakhs. From the following table which furnishes details of expenditure in schools under the management of municipalities, it will be observed that the total recurring expenditure rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 25·92 lakhs to Rs. 35·75 lakhs and the capital outlay representing non-recurring items of expenditure increased from Rs. 4·22 lakhs to Rs. 4·42 lakhs.

Expenditure on Schools maintained and aided by Municipal Councils.

	Number of institutions.			Recurring expenditure from					
	Managed by municipalities.	Aided by municipalities.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Municipal funds.	Other public funds.	Fees.	Other sources	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	1	2	3,000	10,725	...	8,851	7,813	30,389
High schools ...	39	...	39	1,63,514	1,61,525	...	5,08,149	1,357	8,34,545
Middle English schools.	13	...	13	19,365	24,261	...	35,068	64	78,758
Middle vernacular schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ..	1,565	234	1,799	7,78,163	17,92,518	7,445	5,605	1,207	25,84,938
Special schools ...	4	2	6	9,621	35,129	...	178	1,823	46,751
Total for 1931–32	1,622	237	1,859	9,73,663	(a)20,24,158	7,445	5,57,851	12,264	35,75,381
Total for 1926–27.	1,553	69	1,622	6,82,961	13,34,714	...	4,79,017	5,700	25,92,392

(a) Includes contributions to institutions under other managements, but excludes stipends paid to teachers in municipal service under training, scholarships paid from municipal funds and boarding charges in hostels attached to municipal institutions.

	Number of institutions.			Capital expenditure from					
	Managed by Municipalities.	Aided by Municipalities.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Municipal funds.	Other public funds	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
				(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	1	2	...	53,022	...	...	...	53,022
High schools ...	39	...	39	23,997	99,180	...	...	1,436	1,24,613
Middle English schools.	13	...	13	6,092	23,594	...	...	...	29,686
Middle vernacular schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	1,565	234	1,799	35,318	1,99,301	...	...	393	2,35,012
Special schools ...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	..	..
Total for 1931-32.	1,622	237	1,859	65,407	3,75,097	...	...	1,829	4,42,333
Total for 1926-27.	1,553	69	1,622	56,820	3,65,328	...	...		4,21,948

The total indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 112·66 lakhs to Rs. 139·16 lakhs, the increase being due largely to the payment of a lump grant to the Annāmalai University (started during the quinquennium) under buildings and furniture to the extent of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs on boarding charges in hostels.

The following statement furnishes a summary of the expenditure of Rs. 52 lakhs under buildings and equipment incurred on different classes of institutions.

From this it will be seen that the amounts spent were on colleges, Rs. 13·87 lakhs; high schools, Rs. 14·84 lakhs; middle schools, Rs. 2·13 lakhs; primary schools, Rs. 14·88 lakhs and special schools, Rs. 6·61 lakhs.

Public funds contributed about Rs. 32 lakhs and private funds over Rs. 20 lakhs to the total expenditure.

Amount expended on Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus during 1931–32.

	Colleges.	High schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle vernacular schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial revenues.	7,95,712	2,95,506	53,258	...	1,38,344	4,89,289	17,22,109
Local funds ...	...	3,77,396	82,898	...	6,20,028	4,384	10,84,706
Municipal funds.	53,022	99,213	23,561	...	1,99,301	..	3,75,097
Subscriptions and other sources.	5,38,350	7,11,937	53,137	...	5,30,464	2,16,910	20,50,798
Total ...	13,87,084	14,84,052	2,12,854	..	14,88,137	6,60,583	52,32,710

12. *Provincial receipts and charges.*—For the year 1931–32 the budget grant under "31. Education" was Rs. 264·77 lakhs and the actual expenditure Rs. 243·30 lakhs: the difference between the budget grant and the actual expenditure was due to the suspension of teaching grants in respect of new schools, the percentage reduction in the ordinary teaching grants and the abolition of special teaching grants for the improvement of teachers' salaries, reduction in the rates and periods of tenure of stipends and stipendiary grants and scholarships, suspension of payment of building and equipment grants and the general reduction in all items of expenditure on account of the financial stringency. Including figures relating to schools and colleges not under the control of the Department and the expenditure on educational buildings, the Provincial receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 11·23 lakhs and Rs. 282·06 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 8·37 lakhs and Rs. 225·90 lakhs in the quinquennium ending 31st March 1927. There was a small increase in fee receipts in Government institutions, but the marked increase under "Miscellaneous" was mainly due to the refund by local bodies of the unspent balances of subsidy. The increase in the charges was shared by almost all items of expenditure and was marked in the case of "Subsidies to Local Bodies and District Educational Councils."

13. *Grants-in-aid.*—The total amount of grants-in-aid to institutions under private management decreased from Rs. 30·72 lakhs to Rs. 29·64 lakhs. This decrease was due chiefly to the resumption by Government, owing to the financial stringency, of the provision for special teaching grants to secondary schools, and for the payment of building and equipment grants to aided schools. The amount placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils for the payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools was Rs. 50·71 lakhs in 1931–32 against Rs. 41·85 lakhs in 1926–27.

14. *Miscellaneous charges.*—The heading "Miscellaneous" in General Tables III-A and III-B includes, as in the previous years, boarding charges in hostels amounting to Rs. 39·89 lakhs, expenditure on private schools not conforming to departmental standards of instruction Rs. 2·83 lakhs, amount spent on scholarships in schools and colleges Rs. 4·83 lakhs, and miscellaneous items such as charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Examination charges, Text-book Committee and Miscellaneous Grants amounting to Rs. 3·77 lakhs.

The receipts of private schools amounted to Rs. 0·17 lakh, while those from departmental examinations were Rs. 0·07 lakh: the boarding fees collected in hostels and boarding-houses amounted to Rs. 17·61 lakhs. The figure appearing under "other sources" represents the amount spent by managements of private schools which was Rs. 2·66 lakhs, endowments and subscriptions collected and spent on hostels and boarding-houses Rs. 16·26 lakhs, payment of scholarships Rs. 1·44 lakhs and recoveries on account of service payments Rs. 2·92 lakhs.

15. *Average cost and average fee.*—Information as to the average cost of education and average fee per head paid in various institutions for general education for boys is appended below :—

	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Average cost.	Average fee.	Average cost.	Average fee.	Average cost.	Average fee.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Arts colleges for Indians	258 3	85 5	233 15	48 6	162 9	90 6
Secondary schools for boys—						
For Indians ...	68 12	21 6	49 7	21 9	41 14	25 4
For Europeans.	...	...	...	...	147 6	39 2
Elementary schools for boys—						
For Indians ...	13 2	...	10 14	0 1	6 8	0 7
For Europeans.	...	...	...	...	68 9	8 3

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

16. *Direction.*—Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, continued to be on deputation as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India during the quinquennium and Mr. R. G. Grieve, M.A., C.I.E., officiated as Director during the whole period except between 27th January and 23rd September 1930 when I officiated as Director.

17. *Inspection.*—Mention was made in the last quinquennial report of the reorganization of the inspecting agency which resulted in the replacement of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools by District Educational Officers; and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors by Deputy Inspectors. Although the change brought considerable relief to the inspecting officers and made better control and better inspection possible, the large increase in the number of elementary schools in each district during the preceding quinquennium necessitated a further increase in the quinquennium under report in the number of inspecting officers. The following are some of the more important changes made in the administrative branch of the Educational Service between 1927 and 1932 :—

(1) The post of District Educational Officer, West Gōdāvari, in the Madras Educational Service which was temporary was made permanent in 1927–28 and the post of the Assistant Inspector of European Schools in the old Provincial Educational Service which was in abeyance was abolished.

(2) The subordinate inspecting staff employed in the Agency area was reorganized and the number of inspecting officers increased in 1927–28 by the addition of two Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the senior grade and two Supervisors.

(3) The two temporary supervisors of Mappilla schools in the Malabar district were replaced by two Junior Deputy Inspectors and two additional officers of the same grade appointed in 1928–29.

(4) The post of the Agency Educational Officer in the Madras Educational Service was abolished with effect from 1st March 1929.

(5) On account of the large increase in the number of elementary schools for boys, the subordinate inspecting staff was strengthened by the appointment of 33 Junior Deputy Inspectors in 1928–29 and of 14 in 1929–30.

(6) The district of Malabar was bifurcated for the purpose of educational administration in 1929–30 and an additional post of District Educational Officer in the Madras Educational Service was in consequence created in place of the temporary post of Special Assistant to the District Educational Officer, Malabar, which was abolished.

(7) The number of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools was increased from five to seven in 1929–30 and two additional Inspectresses in the Madras Educational Service were appointed. In consequence of the large increase in the number of elementary schools for girls, Government strengthened the inspecting staff of girls' schools by the employment of ten additional Sub-Assistant Inspectresses in 1928–29 and fifteen in 1930–31.

(8) The post of the Woman Specialist in Physical Education which was temporary was made permanent in April 1928.

The total cost of the inspecting agency excluding Direction amounted to Rs. 17,36,959 and was 3·06 per cent of the entire expenditure on education and 4·05 per cent of the total direct expenditure, the corresponding percentages for the last year of the preceding quinquennium (1926–27) being 3·35 per cent and 4·46 per cent, respectively.

The following statement shows the number of inspecting officers and number of institutions, as it stood on 31st March 1932:—

Inspecting officers.	Number of officers in each grade.	Grades of schools.	Number of institutions in their jurisdiction.	Number of institutions which each has to see annually.	Average number of schools actually seen by each.
District Educational Officers.	26	Secondary	530	20	20
		Training.	83	3	4
Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.	7	Secondary	73	10	10
		Training.	62	9	10
Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Junior and Senior).	384	Elementary.	46,681	122	142
Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.	52	Do.	5,672	109	102
Supervisor in the Agency areas.	13	Do.	949	73	80

18. *Personnel* (*Men's branch*).—The following officers of the Indian Educational Service retired from service during the period under review:—

Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, *Kt.*

Mr. W. S. Hadaway.

Mr. J. A. Yates.

Rao Bahadur M. C. S. Ahantapadmanabha Rao.
Mr. K. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar.
Mr. R. W. Ross.
Mr. H. A. Hart died in June 1928.

The services of the following officers of the Indian Educational Service were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the periods shown against their names :—

Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., C.I.E., from April 1927 to March 1932.
Mr. R. M. Statham, M.A., C.I.E., from January 1928 to March 1929
Mr. W. Erlam Smith, M.A., from November 1930 to May 1931
Dr. John Matthai, D.Sc., commencing from June 1925.

The services of the officers mentioned below were lent to the Calcutta, Mysore and Andhra Universities for the periods shown against their names :—

Sir S. Radakrishnan, 1926–31, Calcutta University, and from 1931, the Andhra University.
Mr. C. D. S. Chetty, the Andhra University, from April 1926.
Mr. S. V. Venkateswara Ayyar, the Mysore University, from 1922 to 1931.

Mr. Arthur Davies, Principal of the Law College, Madras, retired from service in June 1928 and when his successor Mr. M. Ratnaswami, M.A., C.I.E., relinquished the post on his becoming a member of the Madras Services Commission, Mr. K. Krishna Menon, M.A., B.C.L., Bar.-at-Law was appointed Principal. The staff of the Law College was reorganized in July 1931 and Messrs. Abdul Azeem and S. Govindarajulu were appointed Vice-Principal and Professor, respectively.

The following officers were appointed to the special posts in the College of Engineering at Guindy :—

Mr. P. A. Midha.
Mr W. A. Wales
Mr. J. H. C. Kann.

Mr. M. K. Dandekar, Principal, Institute of Commerce, Madras, died in January 1931.

The following officers of the Madras Educational Service retired from service during the period under review :—

V. C. Srinivasa Acharya.
K. Natesa Ayyar.
R. Tata Acharya.
M. Subrahmanyam.
V. S. Vasudeva Sastri.
P. Parthasarathi Nayakar.
Ch. S. Prakasa Rao.
Rao Sahib T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.
Rao Sahib C. S. Sundaram Ayyar.
T. Hanumanta Rao
T. Tirumal Rao Nayudu.
J. Webster.

Mr. C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar died in March 1932.

The following officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service during the quinquennium :—

Senior Scale.

V. C. Srinivasa Acharya.	S. Kameswara Rao.
V. S. Vasudeva Sastri.	M. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar.
P. Parthasarathi Nayakar.	M. Abdul Hamid.
D. Sadasiva Reddiyar.	S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.
P. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	K. P. Govinda Menon.
V. Viswanatha Sarma.	M. Karamchand Wade.
B. Somasundara Rao.	A. V. Venkatarama Ayyar.
L. Venkatratnam Nayudu.	T. M. Kelu Nedungadi.
Ghulam Dastagir.	K. Venkata Rao.
R. Gopala Ayyar.	P. Bhadrayya.

Junior Scale.

T. Hanumanta Rao.	Muhammad Abdul Ali.
T. Tirumal Rao Nayudu.	D. Samuel.
T. Mangesh Rao	J. V. Subba Rao.
U. Kannappa.	C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Final orders on the reorganization of the superior Educational Services were issued in March 1930, but have not yet been given effect to.

Statutory rules for the Madras Educational Service were framed in 1929 in accordance with which the service was divided into Collegiate and Administrative sections, the latter being further divided into Junior and Senior grades.

At the close of the quinquennium under report there were 27 permanent officers in the Men's branch of the Indian Educational Service, of whom 13 were Europeans and 14 Indians.

Women's branch.—The superior Educational Services were reorganized on a provincial basis during the period under review in accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission ; but no appointments were made pending the framing of Statutory rules regarding recruitment and conditions of service in the Madras Educational Services.

On 10th April 1930, the date on which the reorganization of the Women's branch of the service was sanctioned, there were seven posts in the Indian Educational Service, four in the Madras Educational Service, 25 in the Madras Educational Junior Service and four special posts. These four special posts were subsequently merged in the Madras Educational Junior Service. The following officers retired from service during the quinquennium :—

Mrs. F. W. Henderson.	Miss Philip Smith.
Miss E. Schofield.	Mrs. A. J. Robeiro.

Miss M. T. Tomlinson, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Sixth Circle, Coimbatore, proceeded to England on long leave for further studies and subsequently resigned her appointment. The following officers were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service:

Miss T. Joseph.
Miss C. D'Souza.
Miss M. Blake.
Miss B. Amirthammal.
Miss E. Lazarus.
Mrs. Gowri Sankunni.
Mrs. M. Lakshmi Ammal.

The post of Women Specialist in Physical Education was made permanent and Mrs. Graham (nee V. E. Fearn) permanently appointed to it.

Classification and Pay of Officers: *Men's Branch.* / *Women's Branch.*

Service.		Number of officers. Europeans or domiciled community.	Number of officers. Indians.	Number of officers. Total Indians and Europeans.	Total salary.	Average pay in rupees to one place of decimals.
					Rs.	Rs.
Indian Educational Service ...	Men ...	12	12	24	25,748	1,072·8
	Women ...	6	1	7	5,330	768·6
Madras do. ...	Men ...	2	96	98	46,592	475·4
	Women ...	9	23	32	12,264	383·3
Subsidiary do. ..	Men ...	...	914	914	1,11,385	121·9
	Women ...	...	722	722	53,130	73·6
Unclassified Posts.						
Equivalent to Indian Educational Service.	Men ...	2	3	5	5,050	1,010·0
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent to Madras Educational Service.	Men ...	2	...	2	1,187	593·5
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent to Subordinate Educational Service.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Number and Average Pay in Rupees of Teachers in Public Institutions which are not managed by Government.

Kind of employment.	Number of teachers in Public Institutions which are not managed by Government.	Average pay in rupees to one place of decimals. In Colleges.	In Secondary schools.	In Primary schools.	In other schools.
In Schools for Indians.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal	6,644	121·4	52·0	28·7	47·9
Local Board	38,055	68·7	58·6	19·1	52·2
Private ... ... Aided ...	63,962	196·6	66·1	10·5	49·4
Unaided ...	1,006	...	59·4	13·9	26·2
Total, Indian Schools ...	109,667	194·6	61·7	14·6	48·9
In Schools for Europeans.					
Private—Aided	750	...	108·9	66·0	114·3
Total, European Schools ...	750	...	108·9	66·0	114·3

III.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

A.—The Madras University.

19. So far as the organization of the University is concerned the most important event of the quinquennium was the enactment of the Madras University Amendment Act of 1929 which sought to remedy the defects of the Madras University Act of 1923. In accordance with the Act of 1929, the Council of Affiliated Colleges was abolished and the strength of the Academic Council increased. Some of the ambiguities of the Act of 1923 and the duplication of powers vested in the several authorities of the University were corrected and the powers of the University and of its several authorities were more accurately defined by the Amending Act. New faculties in Commerce and in Fine Arts were constituted and Boards of Studies relating to these faculties were formed.

(i) *Personnel.*—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., Governor of Madras, continued to be the Chancellor of the University till June 1929. The Hon'ble Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., acting Governor of Madras, was Chancellor from June to December 1929, in which month His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., became the Chancellor on assuming charge of the Governorship of Fort St. George.

Pro-Chancellor.—The office of Pro-Chancellor was held by the Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister, till October 1930, when he was succeeded as Minister of Education by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.

Vice-Chancellor.—Diwan Bahadur Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu continued as Vice-Chancellor till May 1928, when he was succeeded by Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, *Kt.* At the expiry of his term of office in May 1931 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor for another term. During his absence from India while on deputation to the Universities' Congress of the British Empire held at Edinburgh the Rev. Father Bertram, S.J., officiated as Vice-Chancellor.

Registrar.—Mr. William McLean continued to be the Registrar during the quinquennium. At the expiry in 1929 of the period of his appointment he was re-appointed to the post of the Registrar permanently.

(ii) *Senate.*—The Senate is the supreme governing body of the University. It consists of about 210 members. The members of the Senate who were elected or nominated in 1927 continued to be in office till March 1930 under the transitory provisions of the Amendment Act. Fresh elections were held in January 1930. With a view to submitting to Government its report on the condition of the affiliated colleges and on the desirability or otherwise of establishing other Universities outside the limits of the Madras University, the Senate appointed a General Inspection Commission whose report was submitted to Government in 1929. Government agreed with the

recommendation of the Commission that it was not desirable at that stage to establish additional universities in the Presidency.

Many of the laws of the University were revised by the Senate in pursuance of the Amendment Act of 1929. In March 1932 provision was made in the laws of the University for the conferment of honorary degrees and on the recommendations of the Syndicate, the Senate, at a special Convocation held in August 1932, conferred honorary doctorate degrees on twelve distinguished persons.

At its March meeting each year the Senate adopted the Budget Estimates of the University for the succeeding year and the Administration Report for the previous year.

(iii) *Academic Council.*—The Academic Council which is the academic authority of the University has the control and regulation of teaching and examinations within the University and is responsible for the standards. It consists under the Amended Act of nearly 200 members. Provision has been made for the greater representation of the affiliated colleges in view of the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. Headmasters of recognized High Schools also have representation on the Academic Council.

The following are some of the important questions relating to the courses of instruction and degree examinations considered by the Academic Council during the quinquennium :—

(1) Matriculation of candidates and the rules regarding the declaration of eligibility for University courses of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and European School-Leaving Certificate holders.

(2) Regulations relating to the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., B.A. (Honours), M.A., M.Sc., F.L., B.L., B.E., M.B., B.S. and B Sc., Ag. Degree Examinations.

(3) Regulations regarding the M.A. Degree—Acceptance of proposals for the award of the M.A. Degree by thesis after a lapse of one year after the B.A. Honours on the lines of the M.Sc. Degree.

(4) Introduction of compulsory physical training and medical inspection in the Intermediate classes.

(5) Recognition of examinations of other Universities as equivalent to examinations of this University.

(6) Introduction of diploma courses in modern European languages (French and German), in Geography and in Indian Music ; and

(7) The Faculties and Boards of Studies were reconstituted in 1930 and the laws relating to their constitution, powers and duties were revised in pursuance of the Amendment Act.

(iv) *University regulations, courses of study and examinations.*—There was no change during the quinquennium under report in the regulations for the Matriculation Examination.

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.—The scheme of the S.S.L.C. Examination which is at present the chief entrance examination to a university course of study was modified. Provision was made for the recognition of the European School-Leaving Certificate for purposes of admission to University courses.

Intermediate Examination.—The first examination under the revised regulations was held in March 1929 and the examinations under the old regulations were held for the last time in September 1928. Transitory regulations were framed to enable candidates who commenced their study under the old regulations to qualify for the examination under the new regulations. Restrictions regarding the selection of optional subjects were removed and candidates were permitted to offer any three subjects under Part III.

B.A. Degree.—The remodelled scheme for the B.A. degree examination was accepted by the Academic Council in 1928. The revised regulations came into force in 1929. The first examination under the new scheme was held in March 1931. The main features of the scheme are—

(1) The introduction of the compulsory study of, and an examination in, a second language forming Part II of the examination.

(2) The corresponding lightening of the course in English.

(3) The addition of certain subjects to the existing optional groups: Indian Music and Geography have been added to the groups of optional subjects under Part III. Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering have been included in the list of the subsidiary subjects under Group II; the restriction in the selection of subsidiary subjects in the science group has been removed.

B.A. Honours and M.A.—The regulations governing the B.A. Honours degree examination were revised in 1930. The Arts and Science branches of the course have been separated, the B.A. Honours degree being awarded for Arts and the B.Sc. Honours degree for Science subjects. Under the revised scheme, History and Economics which previously formed a combined branch have been separated into two, History being the main subject in one and Economics in the other. Provision was made for the Honours degrees in each of the Dravidian languages.

The regulations relating to the M.A. degree examination were altered and after 1935 Bachelors of Arts will not be permitted to appear for the M.A. degree examination after private study.

B.Sc.—Regulations governing the B.Sc. degree examinations were revised in 1930.

B.Sc. Honours.—The first examination for the B.Sc. Honours under the revised regulations will be held in March 1933. The course like that for the B.A. Honours is one of three years for candidates who have passed the Intermediate and two years for those who have passed the Bachelor of Arts or the B.Sc. examination.

Higher Degrees.—M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., D. Litt.—The revision of the regulations relating to higher degrees with a view to afford equal opportunities to candidates in Science and Arts subjects is under consideration by the University.

F.L. and B.L.—Revised regulations governing the F.L. and B.L. degree examinations were adopted in 1931 and candidates are now

permitted to take these examinations in parts. The course for the M.L. degree was revised in 1929 and the branches of study have been increased from four to nine and the new scheme provides for a wider choice of subjects and for greater specialization. The first examination under the revised regulations was held in July 1931.

Courses in Medicine.—The regulations relating to the medical courses were amended so as to provide for the admission of L.M.P. candidates to degree courses in medicine. In accordance with the revised regulations L.M.Ps. of five years standing provided they have passed an examination equivalent to the Intermediate examination of this University or an examination recognized by the General Medical Council for purposes of admission to the medical degrees are eligible to appear for the M.B., B.S. examination after a two-years' course.

Engineering.—The regulations for the B.E. degree were amended so as to provide for a separate Electrical Engineering course, as distinct from the present combined Electrical and Mechanical Engineering course. The regulations as revised provide for the award of the B.E. degree in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Electrical Engineering. The first examination under the revised scheme was held in 1932.

Teaching.—There was no material change in the regulations for the L.T. degree examination.

B.Sc. (Ag.)—The regulations relating to the B.Sc. degree in Agriculture have been revised. The course as revised provides for three examinations, one at the end of each year of study.

B.Com.—The regulations for this new degree were framed in 1931. No institution has, however, so far been affiliated to or recognized by the University in this course.

Diploma course in Economics.—The revised regulations relating to the Diploma course in Economics were adopted in March 1929. The course is, according to the new regulations, open only to graduates and is of two years' duration for part-time and one year's duration for full-time students.

Diploma courses in French and German.—These courses were instituted in 1928 and were placed on a permanent basis in 1930. The course is only part-time and is intended for persons going abroad for higher studies in Arts and Science subjects. Candidates who have been declared eligible for admission to University courses of study are eligible for admission to these courses.

Diploma in Geography.—The University instituted in 1932 a diploma course in Geography which is of one year's duration and which is open only to persons who have passed the B.A. degree examination or the Intermediate examination with Geography as the optional subject.

Diploma in Indian Music.—This course was instituted in 1932. It is open ordinarily to persons who are qualified for admission to

the University. It is a part-time course and is of one year's duration.

Certificate in Librarianship.—The University opened in 1931 a Special Certificate course in Librarianship. It extends over three months and is conducted in the University Library during the summer vacation. The object of the course is to train librarians employed in institutions and public libraries.

Oriental Titles Examinations.—There was no change in the regulations relating to these examinations during the quinquennium.

The question of instituting a degree in Veterinary Science is under consideration by the University.

Examinations and Convocations.—The Intermediate examination, the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degree examinations and the Law and L.T., and the medical examinations were held twice in a year during the quinquennium. The number of persons who qualified for the several degrees of the University between 1927 and 1932 was:—

B.A.	8,583	M.B., B.S.	188
B.A. Honours ...	1,089	L.M. & S.	182
M.A	439	M.D.	18
B.Sc.	106	M.S.	3
M.Sc.	...	B.S. Sc.	35
L.T.	1,048	B E.	130
B.L.	2,024	Ph. D.	..
M.L.	19	D. Sc.	...
B.Sc. (Ag.)	167		

Convocations for the conferment of degrees were held each year in the months of August and February. From 1930 three convocations were held. In 1931 for the first time since the establishment of the University a woman member of the University, Dr. Eleanor McDougall, Principal, Women's Christian College, Madras, addressed the graduates at Convocation.

(v) *University lectures.*—Lectures specially adapted for students reading for the Honours courses were delivered by the heads of departments of the University and by lecturers in the several colleges. Lectures of an advanced nature were also arranged to be delivered by honorary readers appointed by the Syndicate on subjects of general academic interest. The University arranged also for lectures under the several endowments.

(vi) *Constituent and affiliated colleges.*—The statutes relating to the recognition, affiliation and approval of institutions for the several courses in the University were revised. No new colleges in the area were recognized or affiliated during the period. The Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, ceased to be connected with this University from the date on which the Annāmalai University Act came into force Consequent on the amendment of the Andhra University Act as regards its jurisdiction, the colleges in the Ceded districts and Chittoor were re-affiliated to the Madras University.

In 1928 a General Inspection Commission was appointed to inspect and report on the colleges under the University. The Commission submitted its report in December 1929. Many of its important recommendations could not, however, be given effect to by the several colleges on account of the prevailing financial stringency.

The non-Catholic colleges maintained by missionary agencies were inspected by a special commission presided over by Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, Oxford. This Commission was appointed by the Home Boards of the several missions in 1930.

A large number of colleges were granted recognition or affiliation in subjects for courses for which they had been preparing students. The important courses introduced were the B.Sc. Honours and Pass courses in the Presidency College, Madras, and in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering for the B.A. and B.Sc. courses were introduced in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, which has been affiliated in these subjects.

St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam, and the Mabaraja's College for Women, Trivandrum, were raised to the status of first grade colleges preparing students for the B.A. degree. The National Theosophical College, Adyar, which was a constituent second-grade college, was closed in 1930 and the authorities of the Wesley College, Madras, have decided to close the college classes with effect from July 1933. The Findlay College, Mannargudi, closed the B.A. classes from July 1932.

The following are the new Oriental colleges approved by the University under the provisions of the Amendment Act:—

S.V.S. College, Tirupati.
Sri Jagadguru Vidyasthanam, Jambukeswaram.
Madrasa Islamiah, Kurnool.
"Jamai Darfus Salam," Omerabad.
Bakiyatus Salahat Arabic College, Vellore.

(vii) *University research departments.*—It was mentioned in the last report that the question of the opening of new departments of research was being considered; it is a matter of special interest that during the quinquennium the University made distinct progress in the matter of organizing research departments. In August 1927, the departments of Mathematics, Indian Philosophy, and the Oriental Research Institute (consisting of Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Arabic, Persian and Urdu sections) were opened. The departments of Mathematics and Philosophy have each a Reader as its head. In the Oriental Research Institute, the Professor for the Sanskrit section and a Director for Dravidian studies and Senior and Junior Readers were originally provided for. But, after the scheme had worked for about three years the Institute was reorganized in July 1930 and at present has the following staff: —

Sanskrit	1 Reader and 2 Lecturers.
Tamil	Do. do.
Telugu; Kanarese and Malayalam	2 Lecturers in each language.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu ...	3 Lecturers, one for each language.

The department of Indian History and Archæology was strengthened by the appointment of a Reader and a Lecturer. One of the lecturers' posts in the Economics Department was filled by a person qualified to teach Statistics, a subject introduced under the revised course for the Diploma in Economics.

Indian History and Archæology.—Rao Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar retired from the Professorship of Indian History and Archaeology in November 1929, and Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri was appointed in his place. In March 1928, Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Mr. V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar were appointed to the new posts of Reader and Lecturer, respectively, in this department. Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar resigned his appointment in July 1930 and Dr. N. Venkataramanayya, M.A., was appointed Reader in Indian History in 1931.

Economics.—Dr. P. J. Thomas and Mr. P. S. Lokanatham continued to be the Professor and Reader, respectively, in this department. Mr. N. Karunakara Adyanthayya was appointed Lecturer in Statistics in 1930. This department has now been relieved of the responsibility of preparing students for the Honours courses and conducts only the Diploma course in Economics.

Mathematics and Philosophy.—Dr. R. Vaidyanathaswami and Mr. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri were appointed Readers in Mathematics and Indian Philosophy, respectively, in 1927.

The several posts in the Oriental Research Institute were filled in 1930 and the Institute was placed on a permanent footing in that year.

The departments of Zoology and Botany commenced their work in 1927 and 1928. These two departments are at present under Honorary Directors. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, *Kt.*, was Honorary Director of the Zoology and Botany Laboratory in 1927–28. The construction of laboratories for Zoology and Bio-Chemistry has been completed and the departments are expected to begin work under permanent paid Directors early in 1933–34.

Research Fellowships and Studentships.—During the quinquennium under report, 13 fellowships and 48 studentships were awarded and the scholars worked either in the Research Department of the University or under the Professors or in Institutes approved by the University.

(viii) *University Publications.*—The University published important research works and lectures delivered either as endowment lectures or as ordinary University lectures during the quinquennium.

The management of the Oriental Research Institute is vested in a committee of the Syndicate and the question of framing rules for the management of the other departments of the University and of the research laboratories is under consideration by the Syndicate.

(ix) *The University Library.*—The University Library was managed by a Statutory Committee appointed by the Academic

Council until April 1930, when it came under the direct management of the Syndicate in pursuance of the Madras University Amendment Act of 1929. Mr. S. R. Ranganathan continued to be the Librarian throughout the period under report. On account of the increasing congestion in the Connemara Public Library, the University Library was moved from the Museum premises to the Senate House in June 1928 ; the basement of the Senate House is used for storing books and the Convocation hall is used as the reading room and office room. The transfer has made the Library more useful to the reading public. The annual recurring grant for the Library payable by Government was raised from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 43,500. The amount spent during the quinquennium on books and periodicals was Rs. 2,44,093, the total amount spent since the formation of the Library being Rs. 5,44,093. The number of volumes in the Library rose from 44,460 in 1927 to 74,892 in 1932, the number added during the quinquennium being 30,432.

Periodicals:—The number of current periodicals in the Library increased from 541 in 1927 to 1,078 in 1932. During the quinquennium 1,833 back volumes were acquired to complete 74 sets.

Cataloguing and classification of books.—The records of the periodicals section have been modernized by the introduction of the "Three card system" and the books in the Library have, during the quinquennium, been arranged according to the "Colon Scheme of classification." The paste-down author catalogue in book form has been given up, and in its place a classified card catalogue with an alphabetical index is maintained. The chief change that was introduced was the introduction of the open access system and the formation of a reference section to help readers in the choice of materials for their study and in the preparation of bibliographies for the benefit of special classes of readers. The benefits of these two changes are reflected in the great increase in the number of members who enjoy the privilege of borrowing books from the Library, their number having increased during the quinquennium from 808 to 2,123. The average monthly issue of books rose from 2,500 to 8,300 and the total number of books issued increased from 78,053 in 1927–28 to 114,235 in 1931–32.

Certificate in Librarianship.—The Certificate course in Librarianship was conducted in 1931 and 1932 by the Librarian of the University during the months of April, May and June. Eighteen persons obtained the certificate in 1931 and sixteen in 1932.

Tamil Lexicon.—Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar continued to be the Chairman of the Tamil Lexicon Committee which consists of fifteen members including Mr. S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, who is the Editor and Correspondent. Dr. P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri, Assistant Editor of the Lexicon, having resigned in January 1932, Mr. V. Narayana Ayyar was appointed to succeed him. As was stated in the last quinquennial report, the Committee have enlisted the co-operation of learned scholars in English and in Tamil who have agreed to look

through the proofs and to assist the editorial staff with their suggestions. The number of such honorary referees increased during the quinquennium from 13 to 40. At the commencement of the quinquennium the first volume of the Lexicon consisting of words beginning with vowels, and parts 1 and 2 of Volume II had been published. The third part of Volume II and all parts in each of the volumes III and IV and Part I of Volume V were published during the quinquennium and about 1,500 words more were revised and prepared for publication in the next part. The number of words published between 1927–32 was 47,137 and the total number of words published since the commencement of the work was 72,883.

A new contract for printing is expected to result in a saving of about Rs. 8,000. The annual expenditure in connexion with the Lexicon office is about Rs. 25,000.

University endowments.—During the quinquennium the following endowments were received by the University for the award of prizes and medals on the results of the University examinations or for arranging lectures under the auspices of the University :—

Ramanujam Prize	For the best thesis in a Mathematics subject.
Elizabeth Matthai lectures	Lectures on a medical subject—diseases of women and children.
The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri lectures.	Lectures on Politics.
Sundaram Ayyar—Krishnaswami Ayyar lectures	Lectures in International Law.
Goschen Memorial scholarship.	Economics—B.A.
Sir Henry Stone medal ...	English—B.A.
Sir T. Mackenzie Ross prize ...	Economics—B.A. (Honours).
The C. N. Krishnaswami prize.	Do.
The Madras Oriental Conference prize.	Certificate of Proficiency—Oriental Titles
The S. Anantakrishnan gold medal.	Mathematics—(B.A. Honours).
The C. K. Sundaram Ayyar prize.	Physical Science—B.A. First candidate in Physics or Chemistry.
Dr Subrahmanya Ayyar gold medal.	Law—First candidate in Constitutional Law.

(x) *General and miscellaneous.*—Under the Act as amended, the University has power to institute a Students' Union, an Athletic Club, University Extension Boards and an Employment Bureau. Proposals for the institution of a Union and of Extension Boards have been adopted by the Senate and the Academic Council. Extension Boards have been constituted at the following centres :—

Madras.	Trivandrum.
Trichinopoly.	Ernakulam.
Madura.	Mangalore.

The chief functions of the Boards are to arrange for special and popular lectures by eminent persons. The Syndicate has arranged to start the University Union from November 1932.

University Training Corps.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, the University addressed the Government of India in 1928 on the question of increasing the number of battalions so as to offer improved facilities for the enrolment of students. Owing, however, to lack of funds the scheme did not materialize. This question along with that of the possibility of financial aid from colleges, is now being considered by the University.

Compulsory physical training.—In the last quinquennial report mention was made of a scheme of compulsory physical training which was then under consideration. Definite rules regarding this were framed and communicated to the colleges in 1931. According to these rules students who do not produce certificates of satisfactory attendance at physical training classes are not permitted to appear for the University examinations, those who are declared to be medically unfit being exempted from the operation of the rule. To enhance the efficiency of the physical training classes, the University made it obligatory on all colleges to have on their staffs graduate physical training instructors trained at the Y.M.C.A. School of Physical Education, Madras.

The Inter-University Board.—Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, *Kt.*, M.A., represented the University on the Inter-University Board.

The Second Universities Conference.—The second Inter-Universities Conference was held in October 1929 at Delhi. The Vice-Chancellor and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan and the Rev. Dr. A. G. Hogg were deputed to that Conference.

British Empire Universities Congress.—Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, *Kt.*, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, was deputed to attend the Fourth Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Empire held at Edinburgh in July 1931.

Students' Information Bureau.—On the retirement from service of Mr. Arthur Davies in 1927, the Syndicate appointed Dr S. J. Theodore of the Madras Christian College to succeed him as Secretary of the Bureau. When he resigned his office in 1931 Mr. V. K. Ayyappan Pillai, Professor of English, Presidency College, was appointed Secretary.

(xi) *University finance—Endowments*—Government securities relating to University endowments amounted on 31st March 1932 to Rs. 6,13,150 against Rs. 5,21,450 in March 1927. The amount received during the period from donors was Rs. 39,000 and the balance of Rs. 52,700 representing the accumulated interest was added to the corpus of the fund.

Government grants to the University—(1) *Statutory (recurring) grants.*—In accordance with the University Act of 1923 Government made an annual grant of Rs. 85,000 under section 44 (2) (*a*) and an annual contribution towards the salary of the Vice-Chancellor, development of laboratories, libraries, museum and the salaries of advanced teachers for higher research under section 44 (2) (*b*) on

condition that the unspent balances should be refunded to Government. When the Act was amended in 1929, it was specifically mentioned in section 44 (2) (*b*) that the local Government shall contribute annually a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the objects mentioned above.

On a representation from the University Government sanctioned a block grant of Rs. 3·15 lakhs representing Rs. 2·3 lakhs under section 44 (2) (*b*) and Rs. 0·85 lakh under section 44 (2) (*a*) from the year 1929–30. This amount has been allocated for the following objects as block grants and the unspent balances will remain in the respective accounts for future expenditure under those accounts :—

1. Economic Department.
2. Indian History.
3. Zoology.
4. Bio-Chemistry.
5. Mathematics.
6. Indian Philosophy.
7. Oriental Research Institute.
8. University Library.
9. T.A. to University authorities.
10. Notifications in the Gazette.
11. Lectures.
12. University Students' Information Bureau.
13. Vice-Chancellor's salary.

(2) *Library building.*—At the beginning of the quinquennium the amount available for the construction of the University buildings was about Rs. 12·25 lakhs. During the period under review the foundation was completed at a cost of about Rs. 2·35 lakh and the construction of the superstructure was begun. At the end of the quinquennium the amount available for the construction of the library building was Rs. 15,61,000 in Government securities, fixed deposits and in cash. In order to accommodate the present Teaching and Research departments a new two-storeyed departmental building estimated at about Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed to be constructed near the library. These departments are at present housed in a rented building.

(3) *Research laboratories.*—In the quinquennium ending March 1927, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,80,000 towards the construction of Research laboratories in Zoology and Bio-Chemistry. The money was placed at the disposal of the University during the quinquennium and a sum of Rs. 1,24,000 (Rs. 66,000 for Zoology and Rs. 58,000 for Bio-Chemistry) was spent on foundations and superstructure.

Tamil Lexicon account.—The University had to transfer a sum of Rs. 1,61,000 from the Statutory grant account when the original grant of Rs. 1,00,000 had been spent. By the end of the quinquennium, the expenditure under this account was Rs. 3·15 lakhs. The excess cost is met from the annual contribution from the Statutory account.

University Publication account.—A sum of Rs. 8,250 was sanctioned towards the cost of publishing the History of South India, by the late Robert Sewell. The cost of publication of the research work of University professors, lecturers and research students and of the University magazine, and grants-in-aid to the editors of certain useful publications was met from the publication account.

Research and Development Fund account.—The interest realized from the accumulated balances of the fee fund invested in Government securities is the chief source from which this fund is constituted. The cost of Lectureships and Studentships and of Diploma courses newly started during the quinquennium (i.e., in French and German, Library science, Geography and Indian Music) is met from this account. An annual contribution of Rs. 25,000 is made from this fund to the Botany department. A grant of Rs. 2,000 was paid to Mr. P. Sambamurti, part-time Lecturer in Indian Music at the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, for higher studies in Music at the State Academy of Music at Munich.

Provident Fund account.—In 1928 the Senate approved the scheme for the institution of a Provident Fund for the benefit of all permanent and whole-time teachers, officers (other than the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar) and servants (excluding menials) of the University. It was given effect to in April 1929. The amount in the fund at the end of the quinquennium was Rs. 36,900 invested in Government securities.

Pension Fund account.—For those servants who elected to remain under the pension rules, an account has been separately opened to provide a capital for the Pension fund towards which an annual contribution of Rs. 25,000 from the Fee fund and Rs. 5,000 from the Library account is made. It is proposed to make this contribution for eight years so as to make the annual interest cover the annual expenditure on pensions.

General.—In October 1931 Government addressed the University regarding the need for retrenchment in expenditure and enquired whether the University would be willing to forego with effect from 1931-32 eight per cent of the recurring grant of Rs. 3,44,840 in view of the financial stringency. At its meeting held in March 1932 the Senate agreed to the proposed reduction from the grants payable for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33.

As a result of this, the University imposed from 1st April 1932 a cut of five per cent on the salaries of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the University Librarian, the Professors, and Readers of the University for a period of one year.

B.—Andhra University.

(i) *Development.*—Since the starting of the University in 1926, many amending Bills were introduced in the Madras Legislative Council with the object of (1) restricting the jurisdiction of the University, (2) changing its headquarters, and (3) selecting the centres for the concentration of teaching. Progress was much hampered for lack of a decision as regards the headquarters of the University. Though this question remained unsolved for a considerable time, the University made strenuous efforts to prepare and keep the ground ready for the speedy development of teaching work as

soon as a decision as regards headquarters was reached When it was decided that Honours and Post-graduate teaching work should be developed by the University, the Syndicate appointed a committee of experts to prepare a general plan on which higher work might be organized. As a result of the recommendations of that committee the degrees of B.A., B.A. Honours, M.A., M.A. Honours, B.Sc., B.Sc. Honours, M.Sc., M.Sc. Honours and D.Sc. were instituted. In 1928, Government provided in their budget for a University College of Arts and Science and a Teachers' College, in addition to the administrative buildings at headquarters. They were also impressed with the need for a University Science Institute proposed by the Syndicate. Schemes for an Engineering College, an Agricultural College, a College of Commerce, a Women's College and a Law College were under preparation by the Syndicate and these schemes were held in abeyance till the question of headquarters was settled. In January 1929 the Madras Legislative Council passed certain amending Bills, the effect of which was (1) the concentration of honours and post-graduate work at the headquarters of the University, (2) the transfer of headquarters from Bezwada to Vizagapatam, (3) the exclusion of the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Chittoor from the jurisdiction of the University, and (4) the removal of the restriction regarding the starting of first-grade colleges within the University area.

At its meeting held on 7th March 1932, the Senate adopted the following resolution in connection with the subject-matter of the Amending Bills:—

"In the opinion of the House, the removal of the Ceded Districts and Chittoor from the jurisdiction of this University is detrimental to the progress of higher education in Andhra Desa; and the Senate requests Government to take early steps to restore the original territorial limits of this University."

On a requisition signed by 20 members, the Vice-Chancellor convened a special meeting of the Senate on 27th March 1929 at which the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) "That as the unity and progress of Andhra culture in the Andhra country, which was the chief aim of the original Andhra University Act, is now at stake owing to the passing of the recent amendments to the Act, the Senate earnestly entreats the Government to save the unity and progress of Andhra culture by retaining the original territorial jurisdiction of the University continuing Bezwada as the headquarters and making it a centre;"

(2) "That the Senate accordingly requests His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Excellency the Viceroy to withhold their sanction to the recent amendments to the Andhra University Act, (*a*) making the headquarter the only centre; (*b*) transferring the headquarters to Vizagapatam and (*c*) omitting the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor from the Andhra area;"

(3) "That the Syndicate is requested to send the above resolutions to (1) the Secretary, Education Department of the Madras Government, (2) the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and (3) to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy with suitable covering letters expressing the wishes of the Senate."

These resolutions were forwarded to the authorities concerned, but the Government of Madras expressed their inability to take any action on them.

The Amending Act relating to the transfer of headquarters was published on 4th June 1929 and that relating to the separation of the Ceded Districts and Chittoor on 2nd July 1929. It was decided that the University should begin to function at its new headquarters from 5th September 1930 and in accordance with that decision the University office was moved to Waltair.

In June 1930, the Amending Act VIII of 1930 was passed, according to which the number of nominated members of the Syndicate was increased from two to three and the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Finance Department was made an ex-officio member; (2) a Statutory Finance Committee of the Syndicate was constituted; (3) provision was made for the payment of the following statutory grants to the University from Provincial funds: (*a*) non-recurring endowment grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, (*b*) an annual block grant of not less than Rs. 1,50,000 for the general expenditure of the University and (*c*) a non-recurring grant of not less than Rs. 7,50,000 for buildings and equipment payable on such terms as may be agreed to between Government and the University.

(ii) *Sites and buildings.*—At its meeting held on 2nd October 1931 the Senate sanctioned the acquisition of the buildings formerly occupied by the Hotel Cecil and the site of 21 acres at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs and another site of 31 acres adjoining it at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000. Plans and estimates for the construction of the following buildings at a cost of about Rs. 4 lakhs were approved: (1) University College of Science and Technology, (2) University College of Arts and (3) a hostel building for 28 students. The construction of these buildings has been taken up and they are expected to be ready for occupation early in the academic year 1933–34. His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., the Chancellor of the University, laid the foundation stone of the University College of Science and Technology on 1st December 1931.

(iii) *Honours and Post-graduate courses.*—Since the transfer of the University to its present headquarters, the question of opening Honours courses had been engaging the attention of the University authorities. A special committee appointed for the purpose recommended the opening of Honours courses in Telugu and History from July 1931. This recommendation was accepted by the University authorities and the University College of Arts was accordingly opened on 1st July 1931 and located temporarily in the Bobbili

Hall, a spacious building generously placed at the disposal of the University by the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili, the Pro-Chancellor. New branches of study in Mathematics and Philosophy were opened from 4th July 1932. The University authorities, after considering the report of the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, have decided (1) to institute a University College of Science and Technology for training students for the B.Sc. Honours degree course in Physics, Chemistry and Technology, (2) to open Honours courses in Physics and Chemistry from July 1932, and (3) to take steps to organize Honours courses in Technology from July 1933.

The University College of Science and Technology was opened on 4th July 1932. For the institution of post-graduate courses extending over one year in (1) Pharmaceutical Chemistry and (2) Oils, a special committee composed of Sir C. V. Raman, *Kt.*, M.A., D.Sc., Dr. H. K. Sen, M.A., D.Sc., and Mr. V. Appa Rao, M.A., L.T., has furnished a scheme which is under consideration by the Syndicate.

(iv) *University Regulations—Courses of study, etc.*—The regulations and syllabuses relating to the Intermediate and B.A. degree courses of study have been remodelled so as to make provision for the compulsory study of one of the classical or modern European or modern Indian languages under Part II of the courses. The number of optionals under Part III of the Intermediate course has been added to by the inclusion of subjects like Agriculture, Commercial Geography and Special English and by the splitting of Natural Science into two independent subjects, Botany and Zoology. There has been encouraging response in this direction from the affiliated colleges. The Raja's College, Parlākimedi, teaches Agriculture, the Hindu College, Masulipatam, and the Āndhra Christian College, Guntūr, teach the commercial subjects and the V. R. College, Nellore, teaches Hindi.

The courses for the B.A. degree have been considerably remodelled during the quinquennium under review. The science subjects were transferred to the B.Sc. course and prominence has been given to Indian Philosophy in the Philosophy group. Further, as an alternative and an addition to the present group in Philosophy, a new group, covering a wider range of subjects like Experimental and Educational Psychology, Economics, Political Science and Sociology, has been added. The History and Economics group has been divided into two distinct groups—Group III stressing the History part and Group IV stressing that of Economics with Sociology as a compulsory part. English has been included as an optional subject to be studied like any other language under Group V. Science has been taken out of the Arts course and constituted along with Mathematics into separate faculty and the B.Sc. course marking a higher stage of specialization in Science subjects has come into effect from July 1930. The Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, and the P. R. College, Cocanada, are affiliated in the B.Sc. degree course of study. The first examination for this degree was held in March-April 1932.

The course for the B.A. Honours degree examination extends over a period of three years and comprises instruction in (1) English, (2) a simple course in French or German or Early South Indian History in the case of candidates offering Telugu Language and Literature in the first year (Preliminary examination) and (3) one of the following branches of knowledge: (1) Mathematics, (2) Philosophy, (3) History, Economics and Politics, (4) English Language and Literature, (5) Sanskrit Language and Literature and (6) Telugu Language and Literature. The University College of Arts provides instruction in branches (1), (2), (3) and (6).

The courses of study for the B.Sc. Honours degree examination extend over three years and comprise instruction in Part I-A English and I-B Scientific German and Part II any one of the following branches of knowledge: (i) Physics as the main subject with Chemistry and Mathematics as subsidiary subjects, (ii) Chemistry as the main subject with Physics and Mathematics as subsidiary subjects. Courses are being framed for a new branch in Technology.

B.Ed. Degree.—The regulations relating to the courses of study included in Theory of Education for the B. Ed. degree examination were revised and the syllabuses in special subjects altered; the question of including a practical test for the B. Ed. degree examination is under consideration.

(v) *Affiliated colleges and Recognized institutions.*—At the beginning of the quinquennium there were seven first-grade colleges, four second-grade colleges and one professional college (the Medical College, Vizagapatam) affiliated to the University. The Hindu High School, Masulipatam, was raised to the status of a second-grade college with effect from July 1928 and temporary affiliation was granted to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, in the same year. As a result of the passing of the Andhra University Act (Amendment Act of 1929), which came into force on 2nd July 1929, two first-grade colleges in the Ceded Districts and Chittoor area ceased to be affiliated to this University. At the end of the quinquennium there were five first-grade colleges, five second-grade colleges and two professional colleges affiliated to the University. Of the five first-grade colleges, three are affiliated in the B.Sc. degree course in addition to the B.A. degree courses of study.

There were in 1927 seven Oriental institutions recognized by the University. The Sri Venkateswara Sanskrit College, Tirupati, and the Islamiah Arabic College, Kurnool, ceased to be recognized by the University having gone out of its jurisdiction. The Sanskrit College at Nellore and the Andhra Yuvathi Samskruta Kalasala, Rajahmundry, were added to the list of recognized institutions. The last-mentioned institution is a college for women and is the first of its kind in the Madras Presidency.

(vi) *University Training Corps.*—The University requested the Government of Madras in 1926 to take steps to form an Andhra University Training Corps. In September 1930 Government informed the

University that they had decided to constitute a University Training Corps with two companies and Vizianagram and Guntūr were proposed as headquarters in this connexion. Later the Government of India informed the University that in view of the prevailing financial stringency they had decided not to proceed with the scheme.

(vii) *Physical education.*—The question of introducing compulsory physical education engaged the attention of the University authorities. On the advice of a special committee appointed for the purpose, Mr. H. C. Buck, M.A., M.P.E., Principal of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras, was appointed to visit each college and to inspect its grounds and equipment, to confer with the principals of colleges and the managements of institutions and to report on the existing resources and draw up a scheme. Mr. Buck's report has been received and is under the consideration of the Syndicate and the Special Committee. Some of the colleges within the University area have on their staffs qualified physical directors and some have deputed for training members of their staff with a view to their being appointed physical directors.

(viii) *University lectures.*—During the academic years 1930–31 and 1931–32 University lectures and University Extension lectures by the members of the staffs of colleges and by persons specially invited were delivered at selected centres in the University area.

(ix) *University Research and Fellowships.*—From the income derived from various sources including the endowments by the Kistna and Guntūr District Boards, Fellowships were instituted and were awarded to eight scholars engaged in research work. State scholarships tenable in foreign countries for research in science were awarded by the Madras Government on the recommendation of the University to Dr. K. Rangadhama Rao, M.A., D.Sc., and Mr. Bh. S. V. Raghava Rao, B.A., A.I.I.SC.

University publications.—The following works were published by the University during the period under review :—

(1) The Beginnings of Local Taxation, by M. Venkatarangayya, Reader, Department of History, Economics and Politics, Andhra University.

(2) The University lectures on Vemana (Telugu), by R. Ananta Krishna Sastri.

(3) Buddhist Remains in Āndhra and the History of Āndhra between 225 and 610 A.D., by K. R. Subrahmanyam, M.A., Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

The following books are under publication :—

(1) The World Economic Depression—a plea for co-operation, by Sir J. C. Coyajee, *Kt.*, B.A., LL.B., Professor and Head of the Department of History, Economics and Politics, Andhra University.

(2) India and the League of Nations, by Sir J. C. Coyajee, *Kt*

(3) Chitrapraba (Sanskrit), by B. Hari Sastri, Pandit, Vizianagram Estate.

(4) Sangameswara Krodum (Sanskrit), by G. Sangameswara Sastri, Pandit, Vizianagram Estate.

(5) Kavithwathathwa Vicharamu (Telugu), by C. Ramalinga Reddi, M.A. (Cantab).

Vernacularization—Medium of instruction.—At its meeting held on 2nd October 1926, the Academic Council appointed a committee to consider and report on a resolution given notice of by a member urging that provision be made for the teaching and examination of non-language subjects in all Arts courses in the vernacular. The terms of reference to the committee were—

(1) Whether the principle of vernacularization could be adopted.

(2) What should be the position of vernaculars other than Telugu under such a scheme.

(3) Whether the vernacularization of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course of study may be proceeded with.

(4) Whether vernacularization should be on the basis of grades or on the basis of such subjects as could be immediately taught in Telugu.

(5) Which subjects may be taught in the vernacular immediately.

(6) The time to be allowed before giving effect to new regulations concerning the scheme.

The following were the main recommendations of the committee:—

(1) The principle of vernacularization might be adopted and introduced in the Andhra University area subject to the following conditions:—

(2) Telugu should, except in the bi-lingual districts of Ganjam and Bellary, be made the medium of instruction and examination in non-language subjects for students whose mother tongue is Telugu and that those whose mother tongue is not Telugu be allowed to receive instruction and take their examinations either in Telugu or in English according to their choice until provision is made for the teaching of subjects in their mother tongue agreeably to the aims and objects of the Andhra University.

(3) (*a*) Government should be requested to make the teaching of non-language subjects in the vernaculars compulsory in the area of the Andhra University so far as the S.S.L.C. courses are concerned.

(*b*) In case this recommendation does not take effect the Andhra University should hold its own Matriculation Examination in the vernacular on the above lines.

(4) Vernacularization should be introduced on the principle of grades and not on that of subjects.

(5) The foregoing recommendations may be confined to begin with to the Secondary School and Intermediate courses starting with the IV Form not later than July 1929.

This report was considered by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 30th November 1928, and the following resolutions were adopted :—

"(1) That the recommendations of the Vernacularization Committee except those relating to the Intermediate courses be accepted by the Academic Council."

"(2) That early arrangements should be made for the publication of suitable literature in non-language subjects in the vernacular so as to facilitate vernacularization as early as possible."

For financial and other reasons the Syndicate has not found it possible to take action on these resolutions.

At its meeting held on 18th March 1932 the Academic Council adopted the following resolution :—

"That the Syndicate be requested to consider and report on the question of conducting the Matriculation Examination in non-language subjects in the vernaculars as early as possible."

The Syndicate has appointed a committee to consider and report on the question raised in this resolution and its report is awaited.

Medical examinations.—The medical examinations of the Āndhra University and those of the Madras University are being held jointly under the auspices of the Madras University under the joint medical examination scheme adopted by both Universities in 1926-27.

(x) *Finance—Government grants to the University.*—(*a*) Under section 37 of the University Act, the Government paid the following amounts during the year 1930-31 :—

(1) Recurring grant of Rs. 1,50,000.

(2) Non-recurring grants for buildings and equipment, Rs. 7,50,000.

(3) Endowment grant, Rs. 27,00,000.

Prior to 1930-31 Government paid to the University grants voted by the Legislative Council with a statement of objects on which they were to be utilized.

(*b*) During the quinquennium under review Government paid the following special grants :—

	Rs.
(1) Financial aid for research scholars ...	2,905.
(2) For transfer of headquarters	5,419

Retrenchment.—When Government enquired whether in view of the financial stringency the University would be willing to forego with effect from 1931-32 eight per cent of the recurring grant of Rs. 1,65,000 (inclusive of compensation payable in connexion with the S.S.L.C. scheme), the Senate agreed to the proposal for two years, i.e., for 1931-32 and 1932-33 and on the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Syndicate resolved to effect retrenchment under the following heads of expenditure :—

(1) Salaries of the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Professors and Readers.

(2) Travelling allowances.

(3) Rates of remuneration for setting and valuing question and answer papers.

Investments.—The unspent balances in the several accounts have been invested in approved Government Securities.

C.—Annamalai University.

(i) *Establishment of the University.*—The recommendations made by the Calcutta University Commission led to various proposals being made to reorganize the Universities with a view to making them unitary and residential in the interests of higher academic work and developing corporate spirit among their *alumni*. In this connexion the Senate of the Madras University passed a resolution in October 1925 to the effect that one university at least should be established in the Tamil districts and that Government should take steps at once to bring it into existence. When this resolution was communicated to Government they informed the University that initial steps in that regard should be taken by the Madras University under section 53 of the Act. The Syndicate accordingly recommended the appointment of a committee to consider the question but after much discussion the Senate took no action on that recommendation.

To investigate this question the Government of Madras appointed in 1926 a committee which submitted its report in 1928. The Committee was in favour of unitary teaching universities and of as many of them as the country could afford, but they felt that the immediate realization of this desire was not to be expected as the financial requirements even for one such university could not be indicated with any degree of assurance. Even while these words were being written, the Honourable Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar was in consultation with the Government of Madras on a scheme for a teaching University at Chidambaram. With princely generosity he offered to hand over to the proposed University the three collegiate institutions for higher education in English, Tamil and Sanskrit studies founded and maintained by him at Chidambaram and their property together with a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs. Recognizing the unique character of this benefaction the Government decided to assist the donor in the establishment of the University.

In June 1928 the Government published a communique promising Rs. 20 lakhs towards the Endowment Fund and a recurring grant of a lakh and a half per annum and later raised the contribution to Rs. 27 lakhs. A Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential University at Annamalainagar was published in a Gazette extraordinary on 24th August 1928. The Bill was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council on 8th September 1928 and was passed into law on the 12th of October. The Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Madras on 3rd November and that of the Governor-General of India on 11th December 1928. The assent of the Governor-General was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 1st July 1929. The Government in their orders

No. Mis. 1, dated 1st January 1929, and 969, dated 6th May 1929, fixed specific dates for bringing into force the several sections of the Act.

During the transition period, viz., from May to December 1929, when the authorities were being constituted, the Vice-Chancellor was vested with extraordinary powers inherent in the Senate and the Syndicate. In December 1929 all the authorities were duly constituted and they began to function from the 6th December 1929.

The main features of the Act are: (1) provision for research; (2) adequate representation of the teaching element in the various authorities of the University; (3) the institution of a unitary, teaching and residential University with the concomitant advantages of an active social life among the teachers and the taught; (4) the attempt to rehabilitate oriental culture by a special faculty of oriental studies; (5) the proper financial backing of the University by an endowment and the securing of expert financial advice by means of a Finance Committee during the early stages of its development.

(ii) *The Senate*:—The Senate was inaugurated by His Excellency the Chancellor on 24th March 1930 in the University Assembly Hall. After a speech by the Founder Pro-Chancellor tracing the history of the growth of the University, His Excellency the Chancellor delivered the inaugural address and declared the Senate open. Messages of cordial greetings and good wishes from the Madras and Andhra Universities were read on the occasion by the Vice-Chancellor.

During the period under report the Senate held five ordinary meetings. At its first annual meeting it passed the following resolution:—

That the Senate hereby resolves to take steps in consultation with the Academic Council and the several Faculties for the due appointment of expert committees for bringing out in Tamil suitable text-books with a view to the ultimate adoption of Tamil as the medium of instruction for the different subjects of study in this University.

In order to give effect to the recommendation of the Senate, the Syndicate decided to award a money prize of Rs. 1,000 to the author of the best book on Logic in Tamil suitable for use in the Intermediate classes.

At its other meetings, the Senate adopted a number of alterations in and additions to the Statutes, mainly dealing with (*a*) the constitution of the Boards of Studies in additional branches of knowledge, viz., Malayalam, Telugu, Natural Science, Indian Music, (*b*) the institution and award of research fellowships, studentships, scholarships, and grant-in-aid for research; (*c*) the institution of a Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees of the University; and (*d*) the provision in the rules to enable members of the Senate to ask questions for eliciting information on any matter concerning the University.

(iii) *Syndicate and University officers*.—Under the orders of the Government, the Syndicate commenced to exercise its duties with effect from 6th December 1929. The Honourable Raja Annamala

Chettiyar of Chettinad, the Founder of the University, has been the Pro-Chancellor during the period 1929—32.

Under section 12 (1) of the Act, His Excellency the Chancellor, appointed the Rt. Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. as the first Vice-Chancellor of the University, but as he was called to serve India abroad, he could not continue to hold that office. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganatham Avargal, M.A., I.E.S., who was appointed Vice-Chancellor when Mr. Sastri resigned, assumed charge on 24th May 1929 and continued in office during the period under review.

Under section 45 (2) of the University Act, a Committee consisting of the Founder Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and two members nominated by the Chancellor was constituted to select the teachers and the Registrar of the University. M.R.Ry. N. Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T., was appointed as the first Registrar of the University and he continued to hold that office during the period 1929–32.

In accordance with section 45 (4) of the Act, a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Kt.*, Advocate-General, and Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, *Kt.*, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, was constituted to draft the first Statutes and Regulations of the University. The laws were approved by His Excellency the Chancellor in August 1929.

The elections to the various authorities were conducted in accordance with the above laws and the several authorities were duly constituted by the beginning of December 1929.

(iv) *The Academic Council.*—The Academic Council at its first meeting held on 20th December 1929 appointed committees to deal with the following matters:—

(1) To consider in consultation with the Board of Studies and the Faculties what changes if any, are desirable in the Regulations dealing with the courses of study and examinations.

(2) To consider proposals as to the best methods to be adopted for the encouragement of the study of South Indian languages in general and the study of Sanskrit, Tamil and Indian History in particular.

The following are some of the decisions taken by the Academic Council during the period in the matter of the courses of study and examinations:—

(v) *Regulations, courses of study and examinations—Entrance to the University.*—The procedure adopted by the Madras University, viz., the matriculation of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders, to be followed for purposes of admission, certain specified examinations conducted by approved bodies being recognized for this purpose.

As regards admission to the Vidwan and Oriental Title courses, the tests conducted by the Madras University and by the Madras, Travancore, Cochin and Mysore Governments to be recognized.

The University was granted representation on the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and the Sanskrit Entrance Examination Boards.

The courses of study and the syllabuses for the several examinations were, to begin with largely based on those of the Madras University and the modifications made in them are detailed below :—

Intermediate.—(*a*) Provision was made for instruction in Natural Science subjects—Botany and Zoology—under Part III of the Intermediate course.

(*b*) The introduction of a practical test in Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science as an integral part of the Intermediate Examination.

(*c*) The revision of the course of study in Mathematics introducing a course in Elements of Calculus and Analytical Geometry.

B.A. Degree examination.—The course for the B.A. degree was remodelled. The main features of the revised course are—

(1) Provision of a compulsory course in English and the inclusion of English as an optional subject.

(2) The introduction of the compulsory study of and examination in a second language.

(3) The division of Arts and Science subjects under the optionals consisting of two subjects of equal standard, the former group leading to the award of the B.A. degree and the latter to the award of the B.Sc. degree.

The revised course came into effect from the academic year 1931-32.

B.A. Honours Degree examination.—The following new courses were instituted during the period : Honours courses in Tamil and Chemistry and a post-graduate course in Physics started with effect from July 1931.

The existing courses of study in Mathematics, Philosophy and Sanskrit were revised.

The introduction of a *viva voce* test as a part of the final Honours Degree examination in all Arts subjects is a noteworthy feature of the revised courses.

Research degrees.—Research degrees of M. Litt. for Arts and M.Sc. for Science were instituted. These are awarded on the basis of a thesis forming a record of research completed in the University under the direction and supervision of a teacher of the University for a period of not less than one year in the case of B.A. Honours or B.Sc. Honours graduate and two years in the case of a B.A. or B.Sc.

Oriental learning.—Provision was made for instruction in Nyaya branch in addition to the four branches offered for the Siromani Title course. The courses for the certificates of Proficiency in Oriental learning were revised to include literary criticism as applied to Tamil Literature, Dravidian Philology with special reference to Tamil, etc., as additional subjects of study for the examination.

A proposal to reorganize the courses of studies for the oriental titles so as to connect them to degree courses is under consideration by the Faculty of Oriental Studies and the Committee on courses of study and examinations.

The institution of a compulsory course in Practical English for all candidates for Vidwan and Siromani Titles is also under consideration.

Certificate of Proficiency in French and German.—Provision was made for a course of instruction in French and German.

Professional courses.—The Raja Annamalai Music College and the Sri Minakshi Oriental Training College, Chidambaram, were incorported into the University with effect from 1932-33. Regulations and syllabuses relating to the courses will take effect from July 1932.

(vi) *University Research—Research studentships.*—The following research studentships were awarded during the period in the subjects specified :—

Name of subject.	Number.	
History	1	Two years.
Economics	1	Do.
Mathematics	1	Do.
Physics	1	Do.
Chemistry	1	One year.
Sanskrit...	1	Two years.

Research and Scientific works.—The following books were published by the University :—

(1) Factory Labour in India by Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar, M.A., PH. D. Professor of Economics.

(2) Bhoja Raja by Professor P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., Professor of History.

(3) Swaramelakalanidhi—An ancient work on Music by Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., L.T.

University Journal.—The publication of a University Journal was sanctioned. The Journal embodies the results of research work conducted by the members of the University. The first issue of the Journal was published in April 1932.

Research grants.—The following grants-in-aid for research were made by the University during the period :—

(1) Rs. 100 towards the publication of the Journal of Indian History.

(2) Rs. 100 towards the publication of the Journal of Indian Chemical Society.

(3) Rs. 300 to Mr. E. V. Anantharama Ayyar towards the publication of his work " Kalithogai."

(4) Rs. 600 to Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, M.A., Reader in Mathematics, for research work in Astronomy at the Kodaikanal Observatory.

(5) A sum of Rs. 300 to Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Lecturer in Physics, for work in "Spectroscopy" at the Kodaikanal Observatory.

(vii) *University Lectures—Extension lectures.*—For the benefit of Honours students and others, courses of lectures in various subjects were delivered by the members of the University staff.

Ordinary University lectures.—Arrangements were made for courses of lectures by seven visiting scholars

Special lectures.—Special lectures were delivered by persons eminent in Arts and Science at the invitation of the University.

(viii) *Miscellaneous—Physical training.*—Physical training was made compulsory for all students of the University and the students are required to produce certificates of attendance at physical training classes prior to their admission to the examinations of the University. Every student of the University has to undergo an annual medical inspection. The University participated in the Inter-University Provincial Athletic Tournament held in February 1932 under the auspices of the Madras University.

Military training.—When the authorities of the University addressed the Army Department of the Government of India regarding the desirability of forming a University Training Corps they were informed that there was no near prospect of an increase in the strength of University Training Battalions on account of the financial stringency.

Residence and Tutorial system.—Under the Act, residence is compulsory on all students of the University. About 440 out of 630 students live in the University Hostel where groups of students are placed under resident tutors for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision.

There is a statutory Board of Residence, Health and Discipline of students and this Board advises the Syndicate on questions calculated to promote the social well-being of the undergraduates.

The Tutorial system is for the present confined to the B.A Honours students and will be extended to the B.A. Pass students with effect from July 1932. The distinguishing feature of the system is that small batches of not more than three students in different subjects are committed to the charge of members of the staff for specified periods for the purpose of specialized study. The system serves to bring every student into direct relationship with the members of the staff and is intended to encourage originality and individual effort.

Founder's Day.—The annual celebration of the Founder's Day is an important feature of the life of the University.

University Library.—The University Library came into existence in July 1929 with a collection of 16,000 volumes transferred to the University from the Library of the Sri Minakshi College.

Management of the Library.—The Library Committee was constituted in December 1929 with all heads of departments as its members the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and the Librarian

as Secretary. All matters concerning the Library are decided by the Library Committee which meets at least once in each term.

Each department of study has got its Seminary Library with 400 books which are under the supervision and control of the head of the department.

Librarian.—Dr. M. O. Thomas, M.A., D.D., was appointed Librarian in July 1929. He was given leave for 10 months in September 1931 to undergo training in the School of Librarianship at the University of London. He is expected to resume charge of the Library in July 1932.

Expenditure.—The total amount spent on books and periodicals up to the end of March 1932 was Rs. 1,20,000 of which Rs. 77,000 was spent on books, Rs. 19,000 on current periodicals and Rs. 24,000 on acquiring back volumes of periodicals.

Books.—The total number of volumes rose from 16,000 on 1st September 1929 to 31,032 on 31st March 1932. Of these about 1,000 were received as gifts from the Raja Saheb of Chettinad and the remaining were purchased.

Periodicals.—The number of current periodicals which was 193 in 1929 rose to 265 on 31st March 1932. About 1,600 volumes of scientific and learned periodicals were acquired in the years under report. Out of them 35 sets of journals have been completed for facilitating research work and advanced study.

Cataloguing.—All the books and periodicals were classified and catalogued by the end of March 1932.

Issue of books.—There was a steady increase in the number of volumes issued. The following table gives the number of volumes issued for each of the three years :—

1929–30	...	...	...	10,000
1930–31	...	...	...	17,986
1931–32	...	...	...	27,500

The average number of books issued per day which was about 100 in 1930 rose to 200 in 1932. The modern method of issue by the ticket system was started in 1931. In 1930 members of the staff and senior students were given open access privileges. Besides students and staff, outsiders who reside within a radius of 10 miles are given the privilege of using the library on payment of a sum of Rs. 15.

(ix) *Finances of the University—Permanent Endowment Fund.*—This fund consists of the founder's donation of Rs. 20 lakhs and the Government contribution of Rs. 27 lakhs. The whole of it, i.e., Rs. 47 lakhs was invested in Government securities of the face value of Rs. 59,17,000. In October 1931 a sum of Rs. 25,000 was contributed by the Founder to be added to the corpus of the Fund and this amount also was invested in Government of India bonds.

General Fund.—The resources of this fund are—

(1) the annual Statutory grant of Rs. 1·5 lakhs made by Government under section 43 (1) of the Act.

(2) the income from the Endowments including the Permanent Endowment Fund which is about Rs. 2 lakhs a year, and

(3) the fee and other income of the University estimated at Rs. 50,000 a year.

Non-recurring grant.—Under section 43 (2) (*a*) of the Act, a sum of Rs. 7·5 lakhs was paid to the University by Government towards buildings and equipment of the University. During the period under report, a sum of Rs. 2·25 lakhs was transferred from the General Fund. Out of this capital amount, a sum of Rs. 5,07,800 was spent on buildings and equipment. The balance under this fund on 31st March 1932 was Rs. 5,02,009. Estimates for the Library buildings and Administrative offices costing about Rs. 3·5 lakhs are ready and the construction is expected to be begun in 1932–33. A scheme for water-supply estimated to cost about Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned and another scheme for drainage estimated to cost half a lakh of rupees is being considered.

Prize endowments—

	Rs.
(1) Founder's prizes, capital	9,500
(2) Göschen Memorial scholarships ...	4,400
(3) K. V. Al. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar's prize.	500
(4) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar's medal ...	1,100
(5) Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiar's prize ...	1,000
	16,500

Gifts by the Founder.—Six staff quarters built at a cost of Rs. 63,490, lands to the extent of 171·84 acres together with other contributions were given away to the University by the Founder Pro-Chancellor during the period under review.

D.—The Madras University Training Corps.

20. *University Training Corps.*—The full strength of the Corps was maintained during the quinquennium and in 1927–28 more than three times the required number of students volunteered for enlistment. During the two years 1928–29 and 1929–30, 620 students were recruited.

The Annual September Camps were held at Bangalore in the first three years of the quinquennium and in the last two years at Pallavaram. The programme of work which was crowded included musketry, company drill, guard mounting, inter-collegiate sports and competitions. Bayonet fighting was introduced as a subject of instruction in 1928–29. The Willingdon Shield awarded for all-round efficiency was won by the following colleges in the years shown against their names :—

(1) St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. 1927–28.
(2) Madras Christian College. 1928–29 and 1929–30.
(3) The Engineering College, Guindy. 1930–31 and 1931–32.

The Corps was inspected during the quinquennium by Major-General Tarver, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, Madras District, Brigadier R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O., and Brigadier F. G. Gillies, Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade, all of whom expressed themselves pleased with what they saw. In November 1927, His Excellency the Governor as Chancellor of the University summoned a conference which was attended by the Commandant of the Corps, the Director of Public Instruction, the Vice-Chancellor and the Principals of Colleges when suggestions for the closer co-operation of the colleges with the work of the Corps were considered. At a conference of Principals of Colleges in March 1928 the suggestions put forward by the Commandant for the efficient working of the Corps were approved. In 1928–29 the Committee appointed to consider the question of providing increased facilities to students for military training reported in favour of increasing the number of battalions in the Corps. The Committee's proposal was supported by the University of Madras, but the Government of India could not accept it on financial grounds.

In 1927–28 steps were taken to train the Non-Commissioned Officers to take charge of their sections and platoons and to make them realize their responsibilities better. Increased keenness for work on the part of Non-Commissioned Officers and better understanding of discipline by all ranks was noticed as a result of this. Consequent on the issue of new regulations for the Indian Territorial Force the officers of the University Training Corps became senior commissioned officers.

The University Training Corps provided the usual guard of honour each year at the annual convocations of the Madras University. In 1929–30 they supplied 550 volunteers to line the route on the occasion of the state entry of His Excellency the Viceroy. In the same year they supplied a similar party on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor in Madras.

His Excellency the Governor who is the Honorary Colonel of the Corps evinced keen interest in its welfare throughout.

In 1928–29 the Syndicate of the Madras University sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the University Training Corps.

E.—Arts Colleges.

21. *Number of colleges.*—There was no change in the quinquennium in the number of Arts colleges, the figure remaining stationary, i.e., 44 (39 men's colleges including the Annamalai University College and 5 Women's colleges). The National College, Adyar, was closed and the Hindu College at Masulipatam was newly opened. The Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, developed into the Annamalai University College when that University was started. No second-grade college was raised to the status of a first-grade college during the quinquennium. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission on Christian Higher

Education in India presided over by Dr. A. D. Lindsay the authorities of the Findlay College, Mannargudi, decided to close the B.A. classes. For the same reason the management of the Wesley College, Madras, decided to close the Intermediate classes with effect from July 1933. The name of the U.L.C.M. College, Guntūr, was changed to the Andhra Christian College.

22. *Number and distribution of students in Arts colleges.*—The total number of students in Arts colleges for men and women rose from 12,258 to 12,646 and the number of women students increased from 483 to 681, the strength of women students in colleges specially intended for them being 503. There were 135 students taking post-graduate courses (of whom 17 were women) against 79 students in the preceding quinquennium. There was a large increase in the number of students reading for Honours the figures being 552 in 1926–27 and 777 in 1931–32.

23. *Classification of scholars according to communities.*—Of the 12,646 scholars in Arts colleges for men and women 6,432 were Brahmans, 4,109 Non-Brahmans, 1,456 Christians, 475 Muhammadans, 107 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 54 Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras and 13 were members of other communities. In other words, 53·1 per cent of the total were Brahmans, 32·2 Non-Brahmans, 8·6 Christians, 5·1 Muhammadans, and 1·0 others.

The percentage of scholars in Arts colleges to the total number of scholars receiving instruction in all grades of institutions was 0·44 and the percentage of male scholars reading in Arts colleges to the male population was 0·052 and the percentage of female scholars to the female population was 0·003. The percentage of total scholars in Arts colleges to the entire population was 0·027.

The expenditure in Arts colleges (including Oriental colleges) increased from Rs. 24,48,073 to Rs. 27,17,800 (Rs. 24,63,532 on Colleges for Men and Rs. 2,54,268 on Colleges for Women). Towards the total expenditure provincial funds contributed Rs. 8,44,204 or 31·1 per cent, fees Rs. 12,23,455 or 45·0 per cent, municipal and local funds Rs. 10,825 or 0·4 per cent and other sources Rs. 6,39,316 or 23·5 per cent.

24. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Towards grants for buildings and the equipment of Arts colleges for men and women Rs. 4,75,849 and Rs. 2,80,074, respectively were paid from provincial funds during the quinquennium under review. In 1927 the construction of an upper floor for the building of the National College, Trichinopoly, was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,576. The following are some of the important schemes sanctioned during the quinquennium in respect of colleges under private management:—

National College, Trichinopoly—Construction of an upper floor.

American College, Madura—Natural Science block and construction of Library.

Madras Christian College—The Tambaram scheme.

St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly—Improvements to playground.

Loyola College, Madras—Construction of Physics Laboratory.

So far as Government Arts Colleges are concerned the following building schemes were undertaken and completed during the quinquennium :—

Ceded Districts College, Anantapur—Additions to the Science Laboratory, additional hostel building and Deputy Warden's quarters.

Government College, Kumbakonam—Extension of the Mathematics block and the Chemistry Laboratory.

Victoria College, Palghat—The diversion of the road passing through the College and the acquisition of land and shops adjoining it.

Government College, Mangalore—Construction of building for the Secondary Training department.

Queen Mary's College, Madras—Science block : construction of compound wall and gates : Swimming bath.

The work connected with the new building sanctioned for the Government Muhammadan College was nearing completion and that of the construction of the Natural Science block for the Presidency College was deferred.

A hostel for Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam, was constructed from Provincial funds at a cost of Rs. 53,000. The Government College, Coimbatore, moved into the Medical school buildings at Coimbatore.

25. *Staff.*—In Arts Colleges under the management of Government there were 13 officers in the Indian Educational Service, 37 officers in the Madras Educational Service, 109 officers in the Subordinate Educational Service on 31st March 1932. Between 1927 and 1932 the number of officers of the Indian Educational Service fell by four and that of the Madras Educational Service increased by three.

F.—Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.

26. *General.*—There were on 31st March 1932 twelve colleges for professional training for men and women with a total strength of 2,121 students (1,983 men and 138 women). Ten colleges were under the management of Government and two were under private management. Of the ten Government colleges, five (including the Lady Willingdon Training College for Women, Madras) were under the control of the Director and the rest were under the control of other departments. Of the two aided colleges one was for women and the other was for the training of Pandits in Oriental languages. Classed according to the professions taught in them there were two colleges for Medicine, five for Teaching (including the college for the training of pandits) and one each for Engineering, Law, Veterinary Science, Forestry and Agriculture. There were two colleges exclusively for the training of women teachers with a strength of 66

students. Of the 138 women students reading in professional colleges three were studying Law, 69 Medicine and Surgery, and 66 Teaching.

In 1926–27 an amount of Rs. 10,82,723 was spent on the maintenance of these colleges. This figure rose to Rs. 12,48,165 in 1931–32, provincial funds contributing more than 75 per cent of the expenditure. There were 711 students reading for Medicine, 346 for the Teaching profession, 253 Engineering, 498 Law, 150 Agriculture, 38 Forestry and 125 Veterinary Science. Of the 2,121 students in professional colleges 980 were Brahmans, 766 Non-Brahmans, 233 Christians, 91 Muhammadans, 43 Anglo-Indians and Europeans and 8 Ādi-Dravidas and Ādi-Āndhras.

27. *The Law College.*—The post of Personal Assistant to the Principal sanctioned in 1925 was converted into that of Vice-Principal in 1928 and, chiefly as a result of the abolition of the Pleadership class in 1928, the number of Assistant Lecturers was reduced from 12 to 9. The system of special lectures by members of the legal profession introduced in 1924 was abolished in 1930 as it was found that it was not possible to arrange for special lectures being delivered during hours convenient to the students on account of the demands of their profession on practising lawyers. The system of recruitment to teaching posts was reorganized in 1930 so as to provide for one full-time Professor and seven part-time Lecturers in addition to the Principal and the Vice-Principal. The new rules came into effect in July 1931 but on account of the financial stringency the post of one Lecturer was left unfilled. The abolition of the Pleadership class was responsible for the diminution in the strength of the College to the extent of about a hundred students. In 1927–28 the College had on its rolls 897 students and in 1931–32, 498. The striking decrease in the strength of the College is explained by the Principal to be due to the decreasing utility of a law degree.

A common room for students was provided in 1928. It is maintained from subscriptions raised from students. Mōots are held under the auspices of the Moot Club and cases are argued by the students in the presence of leading lawyers or their lecturers.

The Inspection Commission of the Madras University visited the College in 1929.

28. *Medical College, Madras.*—Steps were taken during the quinquennium under report to give effect, so far as the Medical College, Madras, is concerned, to the recommendations contained in the report of Sir Norman Walker and Colonel Needham who inspected the College in January 1927. More detailed instruction in the theoretical and practical parts of each subject was undertaken and the system of conducting examinations improved. Several professorships and lecturerships were created, a Pharmacological Research Unit opened and the staffs of the Hygiene and Bio-Chemistry departments were strengthened. Additions to buildings were undertaken to provide accommodation for the Pathological Institute.

The Medical Education Committee appointed by Government in 1928 made the following among other recommendations which Government were unable to accept on account of the financial stringency :—

(1) The formation of teaching cadres for Pathology (including Bacteriology and Bio-Chemistry).

(2) Revision of the scales of pay for the teaching appointments.

(3) Restriction of private practice to consulting practice or to laboratory practice.

29. *Medical College, Vizagapatam.*—Although the Medical College, Vizagapatam, was affiliated to the Andhra University, the students of that College appeared for the examinations of the Andhra University conducted jointly with those of the Madras University. New blocks of buildings were constructed and added to the original building which was a small one.

Students for admission to both colleges are selected by a committee at Madras.

The following are some of the more important events concerning both the Medical Colleges during the quinquennium :—

(1) The opening of a hostel for the women students of the Medical College, Madras, and the appointment of an advisory committee.

(2) The construction of a hostel for men students of the Madras Medical College, the foundations of which had been laid, was deferred on account of the financial stringency.

(3) The complete reorganization of the Sanitary Inspectors' training from 1st July 1928, the important features of which are the lengthening of the course to one year and the appointment of a special Board of Examiners (with the Director of Public Health as Chairman) which replaced the system of Government Technical Examinations.

(4) Changes in the regulations relating to the B.S. Sc. degree ; the extension of the course to one year and the concession given to those with registrable medical qualifications to appear for the examinations.

(5) The change in the Madras University Regulations permitting the pre-registration students to appear for the examination four times.

(6) The holding of the Madras University Medical Examination in April instead of June.

(7) The withdrawal of recognition unconditionally by the General Medical Council of Great Britain of the M.B. B.S. degree of the Madras University.

(8) The framing of regulations by the Madras University allowing L.M.Ps. to appear for the M.B. B.S. degree examination.

(9) The postponement for two years from 1932, on account of financial stringency, of the quinquennial training for Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

(10) The reduction in the rate of stipend from Rs. 50 to Rs. 40 for women students from July 1931.

(11) The unqualified refusal of the General Medical Council of Great Britain to recognize the M.B. B.S. degree of the Āndhra University.

(12) The completion of the hostel for the students of the Medical College, Vizagapatam.

(13) The provision of a playground for the students of the Medical College, Vizagapatam.

(14) The sanction of the award of free studentships to poor and deserving students of both colleges not belonging to the backward and depressed classes subject to a maximum of thirty at a time.

(15) The fixing of the maximum number to be admitted to both colleges at 120 for the Medical College, Madras, and 50 for the Medical College, Vizagapatam.

(16) The teaching of the subjects of Biology and Chemistry in both the colleges by non-medical graduates.

Reductions in staff and the combining of appointments took place in both colleges during 1931–32 as a measure of retrenchment.

30. *College of Engineering, Guindy.*—The strength of the College which was 240 in 1927–28 rose to 584 in 1931–32. This large increase is due to the retransfer to this College of the subordinate classes from the School of Engineering, Trichinopoly, in consequence of its abolition in July 1928. The School of Engineering at Vizagapatam was ordered to be closed from July 1932 as a measure of retrenchment.

The analysis of the figures relating to the admissions in the College shows that the number of Non-Brahmans increased from 71 in 1927–28 to 185 in 1931–32 and that of Muhammadans from 16 to 20. There was one student of the Depressed classes reading in the College during the quinquennium. A separate course in Electrical Engineering was introduced in 1930 and the University of Madras granted recognition to the College in the matter of its preparing students for the Electrical Engineering branch of the B.E. degree examination. Students for this examination were presented by the College for the first time in March 1932.

The class for Draughtsmen which was reintroduced in July 1929 was abolished in March 1932 and a combined lower Subordinate and Draughtsmen class was introduced from July 1932. The posts of Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Additional Professor of Civil Engineering and Professor of Electrical Engineering were made special posts on a five years' contract in 1929 and the posts of Instructors in Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and that of the Senior Workshop Instructor were also made special posts later.

On the introduction of the course in Electrical Engineering, two gazetted posts of Assistant Professor and Lecturer in Electrical Engineering were sanctioned. The required number of non-gazetted posts for the laboratory was also sanctioned and special equipment

costing approximately Rs. 1·50 lakhs was added to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

The post of Professor of Mathematics in the Indian Educational Service was abolished as a measure of retrenchment and in its place one in the Madras Educational Service created. Likewise the post of Professor in Technical Chemistry was reduced to a subordinate service post. The post of one Laboratory assistant and of one menial were kept in abeyance.

Board of Visitors.—The number of members of the Board of Visitors was raised from four to five in 1929.

Practical Training.—The system of selecting a certain number of Engineering students annually from this College and giving them practical training on State Railways for a year on a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem, accepted by the Railway Board, worked for two years and was given up.

Endowments.—Two new endowment scholarships viz., the Arcot Rajagopala Mudaliyar Endowment and Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff Endowment Scholarships were added during the quinquennium.

University Commission.—An Inspection Commission appointed by the University of Madras visited the College in 1929.

Special Lectures.—A series of special lectures was arranged to be delivered by experts in various branches of Engineering, but the scheme was not given effect to for want of funds.

University Training Corps.—The students of this College evinced keen interest in the University Training Corps.

31. *Teachers' College, Saidapet.*—The Teachers' College, Saidapet, trained 560 graduates for the teaching profession during the quinquennium ending March 1932. While the actual number admitted in each of the years 1927–28 to 1931–32 was restricted to the accommodation available, the number of applications for admission increased from year to year; and the disparity between the number that applied and the number admitted grew steadily wider. This will be seen from the fact that 650 applications for admission were received in 1931–32 against 230 in 1927–28, the number actually admitted in those years being 129 and 106, respectively. Of the total number of teachers trained between 1928 and 1932, sixty-one had had no previous teaching experience.

Classed according to the communities to which they belonged there were on an average each year 56 Brahmans, 33 Non-Brahmans, 17 Christians, 6 Muhammadans, 1 European and Anglo-Indian. That so few Muhammadan graduates were admitted to training was due to the small number of applications received.

Students undergo a course of training which includes the Theory and Practice of Education, the teaching of English and the teaching of the various special subjects. As regards the special subjects it is

interesting to notice that the number of students taking Mathematics, Physical Science and History remained fairly constant throughout. As a result however of Elementary Science and Geography being made examination subjects for the S.S.L.C. course, the number of candidates taking Natural Science and Geography as special subjects increased from 5 to 12 and 14 to 32, respectively.

The revised syllabuses of the L.T. course in the Theory and Practice of Education, Mathematics, History, Child Education and English (involving the abolition of the special English course) were brought into effect in 1927–28.

The extension of the Physical Science building and the erection of a block of buildings for the Mathematics and Geography sections which were in progress at the beginning of the quinquennium were completed and the buildings occupied in 1928–29. A welcome addition to the amenities of the College was provided by the construction in 1928–29 of 24 residential rooms in the hostel and in the conversion of unsuitable residential quarters into a reading room and a sick room. The average number of students residing in the hostel was 107.

Activities outside the routine work of the College included the conduct of a school for the part-time education of adults which was started in 1927–28 and which continued throughout the quinquennium; the preparation of College bulletins on the teaching of plant life for the lower forms of secondary schools; the early teaching of number by individual and group methods; the early teaching of language; child education on modern lines; the conduct of vacation courses under the auspices of the Madras Geographical Association, and the introduction in 1931–32 of an extensive course of Scouting for students under training.

32. *Government Training College, Rajahmundry.*—The Government Training College, Rajahmundry, was granted temporary affiliation by the Andhra University in 1928. The strength of the College rose during the quinquennium from 69 to 121. An interesting feature of the figures relating to the admissions in the College between 1927 and 1932 was that out of 504 students admitted 413 were Brahmans, the number of Non-Brahmans, Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians admitted being 58, 27, 5 and 1, respectively. There was no Muhammadan student reading in the College during the quinquennium.

"History of Education" was introduced as a new subject for the B. Ed. degree examination and a Geography section was opened in July 1929. To enable the students to acquire knowledge of elementary science, lectures on plant and animal life were delivered to the members of the Science section every year. The special English course which was optional according to the old regulations for the B.Ed. degree examination was abolished. The post of a Physical Director for the College was sanctioned from July 1931.

The improvements made to the College during the quinquennium were—

(1) The opening of a hostel for the B.Ed. students in July 1930.

(2) Extensions to the College latrines and repairs to the urinals in 1929.

(3) The provision of the required equipment for the Geography section and of large additions to the general and sectional libraries.

33. *Lady Willingdon Training College for Women, Madras.*—In this College, as in the case of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, the number of applicants for admission increased greatly during the quinquennium under review. One hundred and four graduates applied for admission in 1931–32 against 31 in 1927-28, the number selected in those years being 36 and 31, respectively. The strength of the various classes in the training department was limited by lack of accommodation. An interesting fact concerning the applications for admission was that throughout the period Malayalee candidates predominated and that there were not enough applications from Tamil and Telugu-knowing candidates. The percentage of Hindus among students in the training department showed a gradual increase each year rising from 29 per cent in 1927–28 to 50 in 1931–32 and the percentage of Christians decreased correspondingly. There were two Muhammadan students reading in the College during the quinquennium : one was in the L.T. section and the other in the Physical Training section.

The training classes were crowded out by the needs of the practising school and supervision was made difficult on account of one of the buildings being a quarter of a mile away.

Staff and equipment.—The posts of secondary grade teachers were converted into those of graduate assistants and two additional posts—a full-time librarian and a part-time music teacher, were sanctioned. The services of the lecturer in Domestic Science in European schools were lent for teaching that subject to the L.T. section. Psychology apparatus costing Rs. 1,600 and manual training apparatus costing Rs. 2,000 were supplied to the College; the total number of books purchased since March 1927 was 3,466.

An interesting feature of the College during the quinquennium under report was the institution of a Physical Training diploma class in 1928. Of the 30 students who completed this course 2 were graduates deputed by Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, and the Maharaja's College for Women, Trivandrum, 23 were secondary grade teachers deputed by Government, 5 secondary trained teachers in receipt of stipends and 2 teachers deputed from aided schools.

The introduction in 1929 of Domestic Science as one of the special subjects prescribed by the University for the L.T. course led to greater emphasis being placed on this subject in girls' schools and to its being made a compulsory subject in the revised S.S.L.C. scheme. There has been an increasing demand for this subject in

the L.T. section, 22 students having been trained in it up to the end of 1931–32. A small domestic science kitchen has been equipped, but it is reported to be inadequate for the needs of the students of the L.T. course.

Experimental work as indicated below was carried out by the members of the staff during the quinquennium :—

(1) The application of Intelligence tests in the Practical Psychology scheme of a teachers' training course. An account of this was published by the Government Press in 1929

(2) The preparation of a graded series of Achievement tests (combined with Intelligence tests) for the several classes up to form III in English and Tamil. These were used in the selection examination for elementary training in April 1932 and as tests for admission to the practising school in June 1932.

Members of the staff are also engaged in working out a syllabus in language and in History based upon the needs of the child for the various classes up to form I.

The Inspection Commission of the Madras University visited the College in February 1929. They noted defects of staff and accommodation and made recommendations for additional lecturers, new buildings, playing fields and hostels. The work done was approved and the staff were commended "for the good results they have obtained and for their enthusiasm in the face of difficulties."

The College has three hostels, the strength of which was 138 in 1931–32. For lack of sufficient accommodation in them a large number of L.T. students resided in Queen Mary's College which necessitated the hours of work coinciding with those adopted in that College thus frustrating every attempt at improvement and better organization of work.

34. *Veterinary College, Madras.*—The Madras Veterinary College is the only institution which affords theoretical and practical instruction in subjects pertaining to the Veterinary profession. Full clinical and other facilities are afforded to meet the educational requirements of students preparing for the Diploma in Veterinary Science. A Veterinary Hospital, Laboratory, Museum, Library, Shoeing Forge and Students' hostel are attached to the College.

Admissions.—The minimum educational qualification required for admission is an S.S.L.C. with 45 per cent in English and 35 per cent in other subjects. Forty students are admitted every year ; the selection of students is made by committees appointed by Government at two centres—Bezwada and Madras.

Courses of study.—The old curriculum of studies for the Diploma extending over three years which was followed up to the end of June 1930 was changed with a view to providing a basic training in the most essential subjects pertaining to Veterinary science in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. A revised course for the training of graduates without extending the

length of the course beyond three years was sanctioned by Government and introduced with effect from July 1930.

The examinations are conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed by Government in March every year by means of written and oral tests. The Diploma of " Graduate of the Madras Veterinary College " (G.M.V.C.) is awarded to students who have gone through the full course of three years' study and have passed the final examination. The number of candidates that appeared for this diploma and qualified was 155 and 124, respectively, during the quinquennium.

35. *The Forest College, Coimbatore—Staff.*—As a measure of retrenchment, the post of one assistant was temporarily kept in abeyance from July 1929, the Principal being allowed to distribute the work between the other Instructors and himself. The posts of an attender and two peons were abolished in 1931.

Camps.—The period of camp at Sappal for the seniors was reduced to fourteen days, the site of the camp being changed to Olavocode. To provide better facilities for the study of fuel, forest and sandalwood the site of the camp was changed from Olavocode to Silent Valley, Aiyur (Salem district) in the years 1930 and 1931.

Instruction.—In order to make the course more practical an area of 22 acres in Walayar reserve was taken over by the College in 1927 for practical work; a short camp of ten days for both divisions was added in 1928. In 1929 it was decided that the Sylvicultural treatment of this area should follow the workings of the local Working Plans.

As an aid to lectures the purchase of projection lanterns and slides was sanctioned in 1930 and a regular course of lantern lectures was given to the students in Botany, Sylviculture, Engineering and Utilization, First-Aid and Malaria. A course of six lectures was introduced in the syllabus for the Junior division from 1931. To inculcate a greater interest in practical work in science, marks were allotted for an experimental note-book to be maintained by the students.

Special lectures.—Special lectures by experts and special officers were arranged at headquarters whenever possible. Talks to students by local Forest officers on tour were arranged on special subjects. In October 1930 the College had the benefit of hearing Dr. Lyon, Government Botanist in the Hawaiian Islands.

Examinations.—The third and fourth half-yearly examinations in Sylviculture conducted by the Instructor and Principal were, in 1929, ordered to be conducted by the Conservator of Forests, Working Plans. Circle and the VI Circle in Nedungayam, Sappal and Ootacamund. After the change of the Sappal camp to Aiyur, that portion of the fourth half-yearly examination at Sappal conducted by the Conservator, VI Circle, was conducted by the Conservator, IV Circle. In the matter of range administration (Final Examination) the system of two papers to be answered without books and one paper with books was introduced from 1930.

Tuition fees.—The payment of fees at the concessional rate of Rs. 500 in the case of two Madras students was made easy by permitting payment in two instalments.

Camps and tents.—The use of tents instead of huts at the Bolampatty and Mount Stuart camps and the maintenance at the College of tents necessary for one division and a lecture tent was approved.

Buildings.—For the occupation of its buildings the College was required to pay rent to the Public Works Department in the years 1926 to 1928. In 1929 the College was declared a non-commercial department and the payment of rent to the Public Works Department was discontinued.

Athletic grounds.—A new wooden pavilion was built on the athletic grounds in 1929 at a cost of Rs. 1,500 raised by contributions.

Debating Society.—A debating society was started in 1931. Technical and non-technical subjects were debated alternately, a meeting being held every Friday during headquarter terms.

There were 107 students in the Senior division and 97 in the Junior division during the five years ending March 1932. One hundred and thirty students passed the Higher and five the Lower certificate examination between June 1927 and June 1931.

36. *The Agricultural College, Coimbatore.*—The College which was affiliated in 1922 to the Madras University continued to send up students for the B.Sc. examination under the Faculty of Agriculture. Students for the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture are selected from among those who have passed the Intermediate examination or an examination of other Universities accepted as equivalent provided such students have offered Chemistry and any two of the subjects of Mathematics and Physics, Natural Science and Agriculture as optionals. Towards the close of the quinquennium the syllabuses were revised so as to provide for three examinations, one at the end of each year of the course. No candidate is considered to have passed unless he obtains 40 per cent of the marks in each of the subjects of the examination in each year. The above changes were made on the recommendation of the University Commission which inspected the College in 1928.

Scholarships and prizes.—During the quinquennium under report Government considered it necessary to revise their orders regarding the grant of scholarships and with effect from the current year the number of scholarships was reduced to five, three of which are awarded to members of the Depressed Classes and two to Muhammadans. The amount of each scholarship was reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 20. The Pentland scholarship which was a private scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum continued to be awarded once in three years to poor and deserving students from British Malabar. The College has been included as second in the rotation list of professional institutions in which the Arcot Rajagopala Mudaliyar's

scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 15 for Vellala students is made tenable.

Ten prizes and one cup are offered at the College for the best students in the several subjects.

Tuition and lodging fees and hostel.—The system of free tuition and lodging was abolished towards the close of 1931–32. A tuition fee at the rate of Rs. 40 a term has been instituted and room rent is levied at Rs. 2 per month. Facilities have been provided for the accommodation of the maximum strength of each class which has been fixed at 48. Residence in the hostel is compulsory.

Strength of the college.—There were 106 students in the first, second and third year classes of the B.Sc. course in 1927–28. Their number rose to 142 in 1931–32.

Research work.—No research work was undertaken during the quinquennium under the auspices of the University, but members of the staff of the College did research work as time permitted and published the results in the form of papers read before the Indian Science Congress and in the form of memoirs, bulletins, pamphlets, etc. Two passed students of the College were awarded studentships by the University.

Special lectures.—Owing to the fact that specialists in subjects taught at the College are not found outside Coimbatore in large numbers, the number of special lectures delivered under the auspices of the University was few. The facilities afforded to the students for examination in the third year and in the way of tours to representative tracts were intended to widen their outlook.

Library.—At the instance of the University Commission, the annual budget allotment for the library was raised from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000 and a section of the library was permanently removed from the Research Institute to Freeman's building so as to make better access by students and staff possible. About a thousand reference books meant for students are housed in a spacious room in Freeman's building in addition to books in the sectional libraries.

Games.—As a result of the sanction of a recurring grant of Rs. 300 towards expenditure on games the means for providing recreation to the students have been enlarged. The generally high level of sporting activities in Coimbatore is responsible for the maintenance of high standards.

Students' Club.—Membership of this club is obligatory on all students. It has two sections—the games and the literary. The club conducts debates and discussions and invites distinguished persons to address its members.

Agricultural Museum.—A special feature of this College is an Agricultural museum in two sections, one containing implements and machinery and the other a variety of objects likely to interest students of Agriculture.

Tutorial system.—The system of allotting students to tutors worked satisfactorily.

General.—Admissions to the College were made by a selection committee appointed by Government. Questions affecting students, courses of instruction, discipline, etc., are discussed by the College council. Honorary visitors are drawn from all districts to visit the College Institute and Breeding stations and to offer advice.

Since the College was affiliated to the Madras University 224 students have taken the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture and many of them have joined the Departments of Agriculture in Madras and in other provinces.

With an area of about six hundred acres under a variety of crops raised on the Central Farm and breeding stations, with pot culture houses and up-to-date laboratories, spacious lecture halls and playing fields, this College is eminently fitted to stimulate interest in the science and practice of Agriculture.

G.—Colleges for Women—General Statistics.

The four Arts colleges in the Presidency intended for women continued to work during the quinquennium; their strength increased from 416 in 1926–27 to 503 in 1931–32. There were 178 women reading in Arts Colleges for men in 1931–32 against 72 in 1926–27. Distributed according to the communities to which they belonged there were 33 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 284 Indian Christians, 62 Brahmans, 112 Non-Brahmans, 11 Muhammadans and 1 Parsi receiving education in Colleges for Women. The percentage of women scholars in Arts colleges to the total female population in the Presidency was 0·003. The strength of women scholars in the two professional colleges intended for women rose from 41 in 1926–27 to 66 in 1931–32. There were 72 women reading in the professional colleges for men of whom 69 were in the Medical College and three in the Law College. The Āndhra Yuvathi Kalasala, Rajahmundry (Oriental College for Women) came into existence in 1931–32. The College had six pupils on its rolls and was affiliated to the Āndhra University.

IV-A.—SECONDARY EDUCATION—BOYS.

General Statistics.

37. *Number of schools.*—At the close of the quinquennium ending March 1927 there were 306 complete and 24 incomplete high schools and 190 middle and eight incomplete middle schools making a total of 528 secondary schools. On 31st March 1932 there were 344 complete and 22 incomplete high schools and 163 complete and one incomplete middle school making a total of 530 secondary schools. Although the net increase in the number of secondary

schools between the years 1927 and 1932 was only 2, the number of complete high schools increased from 306 to 344 and that of complete middle schools decreased from 190 to 163. In other words, the number of complete and incomplete high schools rose from 330 to 366 by 36 and that of complete and incomplete middle schools fell from 198 to 164 by 34. Thirty-one schools, which were of the middle grade in 1927, developed into high schools. Twenty-one new middle schools were added and 24 removed from the list during the quinquennium. Of the 24 that were closed ten became higher elementary schools. A comparison of the relative increases and decreases in the number of high and middle schools between the year 1917–22 and 1922–27 and 1927–32 is in this connexion not without interest. There were 176 high and 169 middle schools in 1917, the total number of secondary schools being 345. In 1922 the number of high schools rose to 277 and that of middle schools to 201, the total increase in the number of secondary schools being as high as 133. In 1927 the number of high schools increased to 330 and that of middle schools decreased to 198. Between 1927 and 1932 there was a marked decrease in the total number of middle schools and an appreciable increase in that of high schools. The following table indicates the relative position of high and middle schools since 1917 :—

	1917.	1922.	1927.	1932.
High schools	176	277	330	366
Middle schools ...	169	201	198	164
Total ...	345	478	528	530

These figures show that so far as numerical expansion of secondary schools was concerned the period 1917–22 witnessed the largest increase in numbers in recent years and that the expansion was not as rapid in 1922–27 as in 1917–22 and that it was practically at a standstill between 1927 and 1932. They also show that the increase in the number of high schools has been continuous since 1917 and that the number of middle schools has been on the decrease from 1922 onwards. While the absence between 1927 and 1932 of the same extent of increase in the total number of secondary schools as in the two preceding quinquennia may not be unconnected with the changed policy of Government in regard to secondary education generally, the tendency to decrease noticed in the case of middle schools is perhaps due to the large increase in number in recent years of higher elementary schools teaching identical curricula but charging lower fees.

38. *Strength of schools.*—Although the increase in the number of secondary schools since 1927 has been negligible there has been a marked increase in the total number of scholars as will be seen from

the following table which furnishes the strength of classes for five years from 1927 :—

—	Number of schools.	Strength.											
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	Total.
1926-27 ...	528	15,123	14,414	17,388	19,849	21,077	24,992	22,347	17,474	5,032	3,255	2,804	162,955
		112,143						50,812					
1927-28 ...	526	15,420	14,875	18,107	20,514	22,031	25,102	22,391	16,462	4,754	3,111	2,726	165,493
		116,049						49,444					
1928-29 ...	528	14,939	15,812	18,936	21,724	23,007	26,212	22,141	16,968	4,574	2,997	2,534	169,844
		120,630						49,214					
1929-30 ...	526	15,933	16,322	19,005	22,885	24,326	26,270	22,688	17,486	4,318	2,865	2,495	175,493
		125,641						49,852					
1930-31 ...	531	17,459	16,302	20,926	23,922	24,617	27,178	23,668	17,597	4,533	2,825	2,245	181,272
		130,404						50,868					
1931-32 ...	530	15,835	16,994	21,375	24,141	24,874	27,400	23,558	17,208	4,000	2,398	1,909	(a) 179,687
		130,619						49,068					

(a) Of these 4,775 were girls.

The above figures show that the strength of the secondary department increased from 112,143 to 130,619 or by 17 per cent and that of the primary departments decreased from 50,812 to 49,068 by about 4 per cent between 1927–1932. The strength of forms I to IV increased continuously and that of classes 1 to 3 decreased. It is also evident that the primary classes in secondary schools from the fourth below are not the starting points in education for a considerable proportion of pupils since the strength of form I throughout has been much higher than that of class five and of class five than that of class four. The variation between the strength of the forms was most perceptible between forms IV and V and least between forms V and VI which perhaps means that form IV serves as a kind of jumping off stage and that almost every pupil who gets up to form V completes the course. An interesting point of comparison provided by the figures for the previous quinquennium and the one just ended is that, while the number of schools increased by ten per cent between 1922–27 and their strength increased by eight per cent, the number of schools remained practically stationary between 1927–32 but that their strength increased by 10 per cent. The number of girls attending secondary schools for boys increased from 2,765 in 1927 to 4,775 in 1932, the percentage of increase being 72 which is very satisfactory.

39. *Adequacy of schools.*—Excluding the Indian States, the area of the Madras Presidency is 142,260 square miles and its male population according to the 1931 census was 23,082,999 of whom 7,817,768

were males between the ages five and twenty. According to these figures the provision of secondary schools in the Presidency was at the rate of one to every 268 square miles. If the uninhabited portions of the Presidency are excluded from calculation the number of square miles which a secondary school serves would be much less than 268. Of the males between the ages of five and twenty, there were 225 receiving secondary education out of every 10,000 (2·25 per cent), the percentage of boys in secondary schools to the entire male population being 0·76 in 1932.

Classed according to managements there were 16 Government, 50 Municipal, 180 District Board, 277 Aided and 5 Unaided secondary schools in 1927. In 1932 there were 15 Government, 50 Municipal, 205 District Board, 251 Aided and 9 Unaided schools. The number of Government and Aided schools fell by 1 and 26, respectively, and that of District Board and Unaided schools rose by 25 and 4, respectively. The increase in the number of schools was most marked in the case of schools managed by District Boards and the decrease in the case of schools under private management.

40. *Admissions.*—Rules 33 to 49 of the Madras Educational Rules regulate generally the procedure relating to admissions and withdrawals in secondary schools.

The provision in the rules which permits headmasters to admit pupils according to their attainments in any form up to and including the fourth, is responsible for varying degrees of attainments being considered sufficient to qualify for admission. Since the S.S.L.C. regulations require continuous attendance only in Forms IV to VI, all forms and classes below the IV, get considerable additions to their strength every year not only from other recognized schools but also from elementary schools and from sources known as "private study." The correct classification of such pupils demands the utmost care from headmasters. The managements of schools not unnaturally, desire to increase the strength of their schools, and school authorities often yield to external pressure in the matter of admissions. If some means of regulating admissions better could be found the number of unfit pupils presented for the S.S.L.C. examination would be less, and the Secondary Education scheme would generally work better. As it is, the reports of the S.S.L.C. examiners speak of the poor attainments of a large number of pupils presented for the public examination every year.

The three types of pupils whose cases present difficulty are (1) the pupils from elementary schools who wish to join at any stage including form IV, (2) the pupils who have been to no school secondary or elementary, (3) the pupils who have been in an elementary or a secondary school, leave it at some stage, and then seek admission to higher classes and forms. If such pupils are to be admitted only to the classes for which they are found fit, their attainments should be ascertained by means of a searching examination. In practice such an examination is not held at one time and the pupils who seek

admission are given questions to answer in one or two subjects and admitted if they satisfy the headmaster or the examining teacher. The fact that questions have to be set for different pupils seeking admission to the same form on different days has much to do with the questions not being of the same standard, and in the assessment of the pupils' attainments various considerations enter which features make the examination a formal rather than a real test of merit. Indeed it not infrequently happens that pupils who are considered unfit for a class by one school are admitted to the same class in another school. The existence of such competition between schools in the matter of recruiting pupils has led generally to the lowering of standards and created the desire to increase the output at the expense of quality. To add to the difficulty of the problem, the increase in recent years of higher elementary schools teaching the same curricula but charging much lower fees, has made possible not only the passage of pupils from secondary into elementary schools but generally to a mixing up of aims. Headmasters are aware of this fact, but the remedying of the defects incidental to the present system does not rest with them individually.

The usual strength of a single class or form is 40, but this number is occasionally exceeded if the splitting of a class or form into divisions is not feasible. In areas where there is one school only, the relaxing of the rule has greater justification than in those where there is more than one, but in all cases, the management of a class of over forty throws undue strain on the teacher and makes individual attention difficult. In localities where there are three or four high schools, it often happens, that one school has forms the strength of which exceeds forty and another very much under that limit. In such places an agreement among the several schools regarding exchange of excess pupils would be advantageous. The question of overcrowding at the beginning of the year presents further difficulties for the managements in so far as it makes the appointment of additional teachers necessary for the sake of the few extra pupils. And when in the course of the year the strength decreases it becomes uneconomical to continue the sections during the remaining months. The problems connected with the admission of pupils in secondary schools require a detailed examination and a satisfactory solution.

41. *Promotions.*—Variations in the standards of attainments considered necessary for promotion from one form to another are bound to exist in the best of schools for even if the standard of teaching is the same, standards of marking are bound to vary. If promotions are determined in each school with reference to its own standards and its form averages there would be nothing to complain of. In a large number of secondary schools, however, laxity in the matter of promotions exists not because headmasters and the classmasters are not aware of the desirability of not promoting unfit pupils, but because a number of circumstances have to be considered before decision is taken. These considerations are (1) the effect that strictness in promotion will have on the popularity of the school, its

strength and finances, (2) the backwardness of the area requiring in the opinion of headmasters certain relaxation of the standards, and (3) the strength of the classes as they would be after the promotions. It is difficult to say that no consideration other than the academic should weigh with headmasters in the matter of promotions but the deterioration in quality begins when such circumstances acquire a more or less permanent hold over a school and the scholastic are subordinated to other considerations.

In reporting on the laxity of promotions in the Kurnool district the District Educational Officer has quoted the following sentence from a headmaster's report:—

"The Educational Department stands for efficiency and expects the schools to be strict in the matter of promotions. The management in several cases wants only strength and for various reasons asks for lenient promotions."

From the reports from other districts it is evident that the difficulty referred to by this headmaster exists in varying degrees in many schools.

The minima of marks required for promotion from form to form should not fall below the minima required for eligibility in the S.S.L.C. examination. Such approximation will prevent the promotion of pupils failing in two or three subjects of the examination even if it offers no guarantee that the school marking will be as strict as it should be and that questions will be so devised as to test not only the memory but also the general intelligence of the pupils.

42. *Accommodation.*—Of the 530 secondary schools in the Presidency 435 were held in buildings of their own and 89 in rented buildings, four in chavadis and temples and two in dwelling-houses belonging to the headmaster or the manager. Forty-four Municipal schools were held in "own buildings" and six in rented and 153 local boards schools in "own buildings," 51 in rented and one in chavadi; 223 aided schools in "own buildings," 24 in rented buildings and three in chavadis. As regards the provision of "own buildings" the aided schools were in a better position than those under the management of local bodies. Classed according to the nature of accommodation provided in them, 80 Board and Municipal schools were satisfactory, 105 unsatisfactory, 61 bad; 157 private schools were satisfactory, 85 unsatisfactory, 13 bad, 6 very bad.

As was pointed out in the report of the preceding quinquennium, conditions with regard to accommodation vary from district to district. In nearly all districts, the provision of suitable accommodation did not keep pace during the quinquennium with the expansion and development of schools. At present the accommodation provided in as many as 190 schools is not satisfactory and in 80 schools bad or very bad. In this respect the schools managed by local bodies are worse than those managed by aided agencies generally.

A considerable number of existing buildings have no unity of design, many of them in fact being nothing more than a collection of brick or thatched sheds, constructed at different times and in

different places on the school site. There has been, further, the tendency to erect long sheds and to arrange classes in them, in rows, with or without partitions. Such an arrangement interferes very really with efficiency of teaching, as it not only drowns a teacher's voice among other voices in the shed, but makes concentration of mind difficult for the pupils. In the matter of location, position of windows and doors, the direction of wind and light, a large number of schools are defective. It is to be hoped that these points will receive more attention in the future.

During the quinquennium under review new buildings were constructed for the following schools:—

Municipalities.—The Municipal High Schools, Bimlipatam, Adōni, Villupuram, Coimbatore and Palghat.

District Boards.—The Board High Schools, Narasannapeta, Uravakonda, Sulurpet, Kattumannarkoil, Panruti, Kuttalam, Musiri, Satyamangalam, Koduvayur and Tirur.

Aided agencies.— The R.R. High School, Nuzvid; The Little Flower High School, Kumbakonam; The High School, Pasumalai; The A.C. High School, Pallattur; The O.V.C. High School, Manamadura; The Raja's High School, Chirakkal.

Extensions and improvements were made to the following schools:—

Municipal Board.—Municipal High schools—Proddatur, Tiruvannamalai, Pollachi and Udamalpet.

Local Board.—District Board schools—Chittoor, Cheyyar, Bhāvani, Kollegal, Manjeri, Payyanur, Cherukunnu, Bettatnad, Kasaragod and Jeypore.

Aided.—St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam; P.V.R. Middle School, Ongole; B.B. Middle School, Vetapalam; S.P.G. High School, Nandyal; L.M. High School, Gooty; A.B.M. High School, Kanigiri; St. Paul's High School, Vepery, Madras; Muthialpet High School, Madras; Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras; P.S. High School, Mylapore, Madras; E.L.M. Fabricus High School, Purasawakam, Madras; Progressive Union Secondary School, Madras; Ramakrishna Residential High School, Mylapore; T.T.V. High School, Georgetown, Madras; St. Columbia's High School, Chingleput; Wesleyan Mission Secondary School, Tiruvallur; Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannāmalai; R.C. High School, Chidambaram; St. Joseph's High School, Cuddalore; St. Peter's High School, Tanjore; Town High School, Kumbakonam; Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam; St. Joseph's College High School, Trichinopoly; National College High School, Trichinopoly; St. Mary's High School, Madura; Union Mission Christian High School, Madura; Sowrashtra High School, Madura; St. Mary's High School, Dindigul; H.N.V. High School, Sivakāsi; S.M.S.V. High School, Karaikudi; St. Francis Xavier's High School, Tuticorin; S A.V. High School, Tuticorin; S.P.G. High School, Sawyerpuram; C.M.S. Mary Arden School, Palamcottah; Hindu Middle School, Viravanallur; Ramaswami

Pillai Middle School, Ilangi; Coronation High School, Srīvaikuntam; Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu; London Mission High School, Coimbatore; Veluswami Chettiyar's School, Omalūr; B.E.M. High School, Palghat; Ganapati High School, Calicut; Kanara High School, Mangalore.

43. *Equipment.*—In regard to equipment the progress noticed during the quinquennium ending March 1927 was maintained during the period under review. Between 1927 and 1932 Government spent Rs. 3,87,482 and Rs. 2,20,080 on grants-in-aid to local bodies and private agencies for the purchase of equipment. The reports of District officers show that there is much scope for improvement in the following districts:—South Kanara, North Arcot, Chingleput, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Kistna, East Gōdāvari and South Malabar.

While the provision of the equipment required for a secondary school naturally depends on the financial resources of the managements, a common feature of a large number of schools has been that the authorities responsible for the selection and ordering of the equipment did not take enough trouble to get the things most necessary and even when they got them, did not make certain that the articles such as dual desks, blackboards, work-tables, kindergarten desks, and benches were of the correct specifications. It is not at all unusual to find that the articles supplied to schools after much outlay of funds, are unsuitable and badly made. Supervision during workmanship is usually neglected and, when the finished product arrives, it more often than not gives no satisfaction.

The contribution that good furniture makes to right education and to the physical and mental welfare of the pupils is immense, but this fact and the inestimable injury that bad furniture can occasion are not sufficiently clearly realized by the authorities responsible for equipping schools. In a large number of schools nearly all the lower classes and forms have defective seating arrangements. Very often deskless and backless benches fill the class rooms and it is difficult to exaggerate the extent of the injury done to little children through their having to write on scraps of paper held on their knees. Likewise under-sized and faded blackboards cause much damage to the eye sight of the pupils.

As regards the purchase of books, sufficient care is not bestowed on their selection. It is not unusual to find in high schools the heavy type of classical books arranged in rows, and nothing at all in the nature of books that appeal to boys of varying ages.

As a rule the vernacular section of a library gets few additions. The school library has for years been a comparatively neglected institution being generally housed in rooms to which there is no free access from class rooms. A great many schools take no trouble to keep the books in the library in good condition and to protect them from damp and the ravages of the book worm and the silver fish. The life of a book is needlessly shortened by such ill-treatment.

The provision of science apparatus in most schools is satisfactory. This is so because advanced Physics continued to be a subject under group C in the old S.S.L.C. scheme and because the rate of grant-in-aid for the purchase of science equipment continued to be two-thirds. With regard to the maintenance in proper condition of the science apparatus the remarks made about books apply generally, for, it is not unusual to find the brass and other metal apparatus left uncared for over long intervals.

The educational value of good pictures is not generally appreciated, judging from their conspicuous absence in most schools. Pictures which express great ideas are rarely chosen to decorate school and class room walls. Much headway has to be made in the direction of improving the aesthetic side of education in secondary schools. The observations made in connexion with the selection of books apply also to the selection of maps and charts. Very few schools have a really adequate supply of the maps and charts required for teaching.

So far as the choice of articles, their ordering and their maintenance in proper condition go, there is considerable scope for improvement throughout the Presidency. It is not so much what the schools lack that is disappointing as what they have, and how they keep what they have. Satisfactory progress has not been made in the direction of equipping museums and maintaining school gardens.

44. *Staffing of secondary schools.*—The following table furnishes the figures regarding the trained and untrained teachers of the several grades employed in Indian secondary schools for boys on 31st March 1927 and on 31st March 1932 :—

	Number of teachers in Secondary Schools for Boys.			
	On 31st March 1927.		On 31st March 1932.	
	Number of teachers.	Percentage.	Number of teachers.	Percentage.
Trained teachers—				
Collegiate	1,873	21·6	2,351	24·98
Secondary	3,301	38·1	3,813	40·50
Elementary	661	7·6	420	4·46
Drawing, physical training and other special subjects.	992	11·5	1,161	12·33
Untrained teachers—				
Collegiate	416	4·8	480	5·09
Secondary	471	5·4	223	2·37
Elementary	86	1·0	55	0·58
No certificates	869	10·0	912	9·69
Total ...	8,669	100·0	9,415	100·00

The number of trained teachers of the collegiate grade increased from 1,873 to 2,351 by 26 per cent and that of secondary grade teachers from 3,301 to 3,813 by 16 per cent and of special teachers and instructors from 992 to 1,161 by 17 per cent. The decrease in

the number of elementary grade teachers from 661 to 420 by 36 per cent is a matter for special satisfaction. As regards the untrained teachers, the number of untrained-graduate teachers rose from 416 to 480, but the number of secondary grade teachers fell from 471 to 223. There was a slight increase in the number of teachers with no certificate, viz., from 869 to 912. Pandits and instructors are classed in this group.

Altogether the number of trained teachers increased during the quinquennium from 6,827 to 7,745 and that of untrained teachers decreased from 1,842 to 1,670. These figures indicate that the improvement shown in the previous quinquennium regarding the employment of trained teachers in preference to the untrained ones was maintained and that the schools were more adequately staffed in 1932 than in 1927.

The appointment in many schools of untrained teachers continues. This is so for three reasons: Firstly because it is easier and less expensive to recruit them, secondly because there is a widespread belief that teaching experience is necessary before their admission to a training college and thirdly because their services can be terminated without the formalities required in the case of trained teachers. Owing also to the increasing unemployment among University and S.S.L.C. men it is possible for managements now to get persons to serve on incredibly low salaries and even as honorary teachers. Managements are availing themselves of this opportunity to varying degrees and especially to fill temporary vacancies arising from excessive admissions in particular years. This is a sad feature of the present day and is responsible for much ineffective teaching in schools.

The rates of salaries paid in secondary schools differ widely. Even in the same district marked variations in the rates are noticed. Generally, Municipalities and District Boards pay at higher rates than private managements. Among private managements the mission agencies as a rule pay at more attractive rates than committees and single individuals. While such differences are inevitable on account of the resources of organized agencies being generally better than those of individuals and of private committees, it seems desirable at the present stage of development of education, to indicate certain minima for the several grades of teachers with a view to making the payment of salaries below those limits impossible. Such a step seems necessary in order to improve the efficiency of teachers and to check the growth of certain practices that have sprung up in connexion with their employment.

Even worse than the prevalence of low rates of salary is the delay that often occurs in the disbursement of salaries in some of the committee and individual-management schools. Such delays lead teachers into debt, worry and litigation. Salaries are left to accumulate in some schools while in others the managements are not able to pay the teachers at the rates on which they were appointed. Such irregularities are an unhappy feature of the present and the

prevailing financial stringency has made the position of managements more difficult as regards their financial obligations.

In connexion with the question of the salaries of teachers the following extracts from the reports of District officers are of interest:—

Mr. P. Bhadrayya, District Educational Officer, East Gōdāvari.—" Managements which were faced with financial embarassments were by no means reluctant to employ raw graduates who in their eagerness to qualify themselves for training were only too ready to serve on little or no pay. . . . Overproduction of graduates and the straitened finances of the managements tended to beat down salaries. Pecuniary embarassments undoubtedly affect the efficiency of teachers and their wages should not be reduced below the efficiency minimum. Judging from the results, the cheapest teacher might prove to be the costliest."

Mr. D. Samuel, District Educational Officer, Tanjore.—" The teachers with similar qualifications in the service of mission and non-mission agencies are not equally fortunate in the matter of salaries. Their salaries are poor and what has been poor has become poorer still under the present financial stress. In a few cases the salaries are kept in arrears for months together."

Mr. M. Abdul Hamid, District Educational Officer, South Malabar:—" While pay in Municipal and District Board schools is disbursed regularly there is always a complaint of non-payment of salaries from some non-mission aided schools. There is also the very sad feature of differences in the salary shown in the account books and the salary actually disbursed."

To a certain extent the availability at the present day of University men prepared to work for any wage is responsible for the prevalence of low salaries. Where managements have no other visible source of income than the fee income and the Government grant, they are driven to make-shifts of various kinds. Delay in the payment of salaries, dispensing with the services of teachers at the end of each year and payment at rates different from those shown in the books of the school are some of the devices by which managements keep down their expenditure.

In order to make the tenure of teachers more secure Government required all managements in 1929 including local bodies which have not adopted the Fundamental Rules to enter into agreements with their teachers. In most schools such agreements have been drawn up, but the provisions of these agreements do not appear to afford adequate protection to the teachers against ill-treatment by the managements. The following remarks by District officers show that the system of agreements, while it has made some difference to the teachers, has not removed the difficulties connected with their employment.

Mr. T. S. Krishnamurti, District Educational Officer, Coimbatore and Nilgiris:—" Many a teacher does not put his heart into his work, as his pay has been cut down and his security of tenure

practically absent. The agreement between the management and teachers practically serves no useful purpose and certainly does not achieve the ostensible object in view. Even local bodies treat temporary and acting teachers in a harsh manner, sending them away at the beginning of the vacation and re-employing them on the re-opening date without vacation pay. Teachers are kept on probation for years on end without confirmation or the benefits of the Provident Fund. Under these circumstances efficiency has suffered."

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, District Educational Officer, Madras:—"One of the outstanding defects in the organization of secondary schools was, as in the past, the lack of stability in the teacher's tenure. The introduction of these agreements could not, however, bring into being in all schools either uniform terms of service or identical scales of salaries or leave rules."

45. *Fees.*—The rates of ordinary fees remained unchanged, but the following changes were introduced in regard to examination fees, special fees, and fee concessions during the quinquennium ending March 1932:—

(1) The fee for the S.S.L.C. examination was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15.

(2) The levy of a games fee and medical inspection fee was made compulsory.

(3) Poor girls reading in Forms III and below were exempted from the payment of fees.

(4) The Director was empowered to sanction full fee-concessions on behalf of poor girls reading in forms IV to VI subject to the condition that the amount of fee income foregone did not exceed ten per cent of the total fee income.

(5) Children of women teachers in Government employ and of women teachers in the permanent establishment of Government when transferred to service under local bodies have been exempted from the payment of fees in institutions under the control of Government and local bodies provided the monthly salary of the teacher is not more than 50 if her husband is living and not more than Rs. 75 if she be a widow.

(6) Children (reading in secondary schools) of Government servants transferred on public grounds were exempted from payment of fees in both the schools just left and the school just joined. They are required to pay the fees only once.

(7) Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules was amended so as to withhold the concession regarding the payment of half-fees from pupils who are detained for more than two years in any one class and from pupils who join the VI form for a supplementary course having failed to do sufficiently well in the public examination on their first appearance.

(8) The funds of the Soldiers' Board were placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for utilization in providing free schooling to children of Indian soldiers.

The following table shows the increase in the amounts of fee concessions granted under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules since 1919 :—

FEE REMISSIONS FOR BOYS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

		RS.			RS.
1919	...	1,67,029	1929	...	4,88,595
1924	...	2,87,149	1931	...	5,88,639

It will be seen from these figures that the fee income foregone in 1931 was more than three times that in 1919. The report on Public Instruction for the year 1930-31 speaking of this made the following suggestion:—

" It is a question whether the time has not come to review the whole situation as regards the list of backward classes and the grant of concessions."

The Madras Retrenchment Committee has recommended that fee-concessions of all kinds be restricted to Rs. 4 lakhs.

46. *Moral and religious instruction.*—The policy of Government in regard to religious instruction in recognized schools under public management enunciated in a Government Order of 1922 continues unchanged. The conditions under which religious education may be given in schools are stated in rule 9 of the Madras Educational Rules.

Rule 10 of the Madras Educational Rules requires every recognized secondary school to give moral instruction to pupils of forms IV to VI according to a syllabus approved by Government. This is being done in all schools, but the manner in which the teaching is organized leaves much to be desired. Three features regarding this subject appear to be common to most schools. Firstly, the school staffs and the pupils do not pay as much attention to it as they do to the examination subjects. Secondly, headmasters do not, as a rule, allot the lesson to the teachers most suitable. Thirdly, the teaching of this subject invariably assumes the form of story telling, the scope of study being in that way transformed from the realistic to the mythological. For these reasons, the teaching of moral instruction is not effective in a large number of schools. The following extracts from the opinions of the District Officers are of interest:—

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, District Educational Officer, Madras.—" A very senior Headmaster avers that the majority of boys do not count this instruction moral or religious—as equivalent with other subjects of school work."

Mr. D. Namasivayam, District Educational Officer, South Kanara.—" Religious instruction is given only in schools maintained by the Mission agencies. Other schools impart moral instruction in the shape of stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata."

Mr. M. Abdul Hamid, District Educational Officer, South Malabar.—"I have yet to see a school where this subject is taught as it should be. Nearly all schools fall into the easy way of talking at random about religion and mostly about Hindu mythology. This subject should be taught scientifically beginning with society and obligation and ending with the ascendency of the moral law, the latter being proved as an inherent necessity of human life."

The teaching of moral instruction in Indian schools presents difficulties because of the fact that the boys do not belong to one race or religion. The subject has, therefore, to be taught as far as possible without a background of religion. In order to do that the teacher is required to base his teaching on ethical and moral precepts common to all mankind and to bring home his teaching by reference to the actual problems with which they have to deal in their lives. Points such as courage, truthfulness, cleanliness of mind and body, love of fairplay, love of country, respect for beauty in Nature and in Art, should form the subject-matter of instruction and the aim of the teacher should be to influence the pupil's feelings, actions and purposes through an appeal to his emotions. The conscious acquisition of good habits in every activity and relation of life and the progressive development of ideals of individual and social perfectability are the results that may fairly be expected from successful moral instruction. To achieve those ends the best teacher in the school should be entrusted with the work. His qualifications for it should be judged by his earnestness, eloquence and capacity, for, a teacher who has the ability to inspire his pupils succeeds better than he who does not. As successful moral instruction means effective moral training, a school which teaches this subject well, is bound to influence permanently the lives of its pupils. It is unfortunate that the importance and value of the subject in the scheme of education are not more vividly realized.

47. *Parental control and discipline, contact between the school and the home.*—The degree of contact established by schools with parents varies considerably from district to district and from school to school, the extent to which its importance is realized depending among other things, on the personality of the headmaster and the solicitude of the parent for the proper education of his children. As a rule such contacts are better developed in Catholic and mission schools and in private schools managed by committees. In the majority of schools, however, no perceptible change has taken place during the period under review, in the matter of active co-operation between parents and the school staffs. The following extract from the report of Mr. Bhadrayya, District Educational Officer, East Gōdāvari, is of interest in this connexion :—

"There was no marked change in the attitude of parents towards their children's discipline and control. Parents were generally indifferent to the progress of their children's education except when they apprehended their detention. The value of discipline as an important factor making for success in life was little appreciated by the average parent. The evil of unemployment which darkens

the outlook of the parent and the pupil aggravates the apathy of the former and intensifies the indifference of the latter."

Mr. Raghavachari, District Educational Officer, North Arcot, says:—" Discipline in school is a little wanting and there is much laxity in parental control."

There is indication of improvement in this direction from the report of Mr. Apparsundaram, District Educational Officer, South Arcot, who says:—

" At the beginning of the quinquennium there was little sensible control exercised by the parents over the pupils and their only aim seemed to be to get their children to obtain an S.S.L.C. certificate. Lately parents' associations have been formed in secondary schools and the parents are in a way educated and made to feel their responsibility in the education of their children. Periodical reports on the progress of pupils sent to them need to receive better attention. I am just starting an experiment to investigate the best methods of bringing about an effective co-operation between the school and the home."

It is evident that the value of contact between the home and the school has not been sufficiently realized and that in consequence school life tends generally to be divorced from home life. There is considerable scope therefore for work on the lines indicated by the District Educational Officer, South Arcot, to be done by headmasters in order to secure fuller co-operation from the parents and guardians of pupils. To this end headmasters of schools should introduce a system of periodical reports and arrange gatherings of parents on occasions such as the school prize distribution and parents' At Homes, to enable parents to keep in touch with the progress their children are making and through free talks with masters to deepen their sympathy with the schools, their aims and methods. The harmonising of school and home influences is posssible only if parents and teachers alike realize what share each is taking in the education of the child.

Although the average school boy is naturally well behaved and quite easy to manage, a weakening in his respect for his elders and in his belief in the usefulness of education generally is noticeable due doubtless to the unsettling nature of the influences of the present day and the comparative decline in the utility for purposes of employment of a course of general education. During the transition phase through which the country is passing, the efforts of school authorities to prevent distraction of the attention of the pupils from their legitimate work at school have met with varying degrees of success and the exercise of control by parents and teachers has not in all cases been easy or effective. While the state of discipline has on the whole been satisfactory, there is scope for improvement in the tone of schools through the development of extra-curricular activities such as organized games, clubs, societies and Scouting and by the institution of a system of school prefects and of training in self-government calculated to infuse pride of school and *espirit de corps* into the boys

48. *Teaching in secondary schools.*—Teaching in secondary schools continued to be influenced largely by the demands of the S.S.L.C. examination. In the majority of schools the absence of the required equipment made the adoption of any but the usual methods difficult. Instruction in subjects not involving practical work by the pupils normally consisted in the exposition of text-books by the teachers which was accompanied by the attendant features of note-taking and cramming by the pupils. The increased employment in recent years of trained teachers and the gradual elimination of untrained pandits doubtless improved the quality of teaching but the fundamental drawback of the present system, namely, improper assimilation by the pupils of the knowledge imparted at school persisted. So long as the passing of examinations continues to be the aim of the pupil, it is difficult to expect the average teacher to do anything more than assist in the achievement of that object. It is to be regretted that even in this regard much of the effort made does not yield the results aimed at, as is evidenced by the reports of the S.S.L.C. examiners from year to year.

49. *The working of the S.S.L.C. scheme.*—The S.S.L.C. scheme was much altered during the period under review in the light of the experience of its working gained since 1911. The possibility of no attention being given to the subjects in group B was one of its outstanding defects and that and other provisions of the scheme which caused difficulties were changed. The following are the more important of the changes made during the quinquennium :—

(1) The subjects under groups A, B and C were redistributed so as to make the neglect of Histories and Geography and Elementary Science difficult. The number of optional subjects to be brought up under group C was reduced to one. The number of subjects in group A was increased to five by the inclusion of History plus Geography and Elementary Science.

(2) The fee for the examination was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15.

(3) With regard to the attendance of candidates at the examination the following new rules were made: (*a*) that a person who appears as a pupil candidate once may take the examination as a private candidate subsequently; (*b*) the number of times a candidate may appear whether as pupil or as private candidate was fixed at three; (*c*) that a private candidate who takes the public examination without attendance at school may do so if he has not attended the school during any part of the school year in which he takes the examination.

(4) Hindi and Indian Music were included as subjects of instruction in group C.

There has been a steady increase in the number of schools that take advantage of the permission to answer non-language papers in the vernaculars. Their number increased from 9 in 1927 to 102 in 1932. Since continuous instruction in forms IV to VI in a vernacular is a condition attaching to this, the movement in favour of vernacularization gathered appreciable strength during the

quinquennium. To meet the demand created by the teaching of non-language subjects in the vernaculars, text-books in the several vernaculars have been written, but greater activity in this direction is required to enable teachers and pupils to achieve exactness in the matter of expression.

Reference was made in the last quinquennial report to the concession granted by Government in 1922 to pupils belonging to the depressed classes in the matter of their examination fees. In 1927 the number of pupils of the depressed classes admitted to the S.S.L.C. examination without payment of fees was 96. In 1932 it rose to 126.

In regard to the number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. examination, there has been a marked increase. In 1928, 17,378 candidates were registered for the examination, 17,171 examined and 17,086 completed their certificates. In 1932, 20,436 candidates were registered, 20,094 examined and 19,916 completed their certificates. The percentage of increase in the number of candidates who completed their certificates was 16·5.

The following table shows the distribution of candidates that took the examination in the years 1928 and 1932 according to the classes of the community to which they belonged :—

	1928.	1932.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	17	14
Indian Christians	1,690	2,130
Muhammadans	829	1,098
Brahmans	7,230	8,066
Non-Brahman Hindus	7,255	8,427
Ādi-Drāvidas	33	136

There was marked increase in respect of all communities except the European and the Anglo-Indian, the percentage being in the case of each community as follows :—

	PER CENT.
Indian Christians	26
Muhammadans	32
Brahmans	12
Non-Brahman Hindus	16
Adi-Āndhra and Ādi-Drāvidas	312

The increase has been largest among Ādi-Andhras and Ādi-Drāvidas (312 per cent) and the next large increase has been in respect of Muhammadans.

As regards the optional subjects it is interesting to notice that Mathematics and Science have maintained their popularity, for, while in 1928 there were 5,856 who took Mathematics and 5,710 Physics, in 1932 there were 6,083 who took Mathematics, and 4,493 Physics. There has been a marked decrease in the number of pupils taking History, their number having fallen from 8,247 in 1928 to 6,509 in 1932. This decrease is perhaps also to be accounted for as being due to histories having been included in group A (compulsory subjects). The figures relating to the Commercial subjects show slight

decrease for in 1928, sixhundred and eighty-nine pupils took Typewriting as their optional subject and in 1932, six hundred and twenty-six. The number of pupils taking Agriculture increased from 53 to 69. Owing to the introduction of a more intensive study of the vernaculars in group A, the number of pupils taking an Indian vernacular in group C has decreased greatly.

The main features of the revised S.S.L.C. scheme are that the number of subjects for compulsory study has increased and the number of optional subjects has decreased and that B group now consists of manual training (home craft for girls) physical training and drawing. Since its introduction, the revised scheme has been subjected to much criticism, the chief of its alleged defects being the heavy syllabuses. In regard to this point opinion seems at present divided ; there are some who think that the scheme should be given a chance for some years before changes can be thought of, and there are others who want an immediate lightening of the syllabuses all round and the abolition of the C group. In this connexion the opinions of some of the District Educational Officers are of interest:—

Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, District Educational Officer, Cuddapah.— "Two out of the four high schools have not been able to cope with the altered S.S.L.C. scheme."

Mr. P. Bhadrayya, District Educational Officer, East Gōdāvari.— "The alleged drawbacks are the heaviness of the course in the compulsory subjects, the doubtful utility of the optional subjects and the costliness of the vocational training."

Mr. V. R. Ranganathan, District Educationl Officer, Kurnool.— "The changes have bewildered the teachers though it is felt that the removal of the B group subjects is a reform in the right direction. The syllabuses in the several new subjects that are to be brought up for the examination are reported to be too heavy. This is specially the case with elementary science including as it does several subjects which can be properly handled only by specialists and the average school has neither the necessary equipment nor the staff. It is most natural therefore that there is a confusion of aims. One headmaster asks for a restatement of the aims of the secondary school course."

Mr. G. Damodara Mudaliyar, District Educational Officer, Ramnad.—"Great importance is now attached to the teaching of the vernacular and due attention is paid to History, Geography, Science. Vernacularization of studies is now finding favour in schools. The difficulty of early specialization still persists owing to the continuance of the C group."

Mr. T. B. Krishnaswami, District Educational Officer, Salem.— "The general impression is that it is very heavy with too many subjects and some of mere theoretic value, but the scheme will have to be tried for some time longer before any useful opinion can be offered on its working."

Mr. D. Samuel, District Educational Officer, Tanjore.—"The revised S.S.L.C. scheme has just begun to operate and it is too early to pronounce any judgment on the comparative merits of the scheme.

But signs are not wanting to show that the new system will prove a distinct improvement over the old."

The following remarks from the Principal, the Wesley College, quoted by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, District Educational Officer, Madras, are of special interest:—

"It is the opinion of the staff that the present scheme with its one optional subject has not had a favourable effect on the balance of studies; that the History and Geography syllabuses in group A need separating for the benefit of both and that the syllabus in elementary science tends to be overloaded. In this school a large number of students have no prospect of undertaking University education and the need is felt for an examination which can be passed irrespective of qualifying for University entrance and in which greater scope is given for common subjects which are becoming increasingly popular and can be made of real educational as well as vocational value."

There are other aspects of the scheme which have been adversely commented on and those are (1) the system of marking in forms IV to VI, (2) the need for the remarks of the headmasters on the character and the aptitudes of pupils, and (3) the place of manual training in the scheme. One unsatisfactory feature of the scheme pointed out in many reports is the dominance that the Universities have acquired over the entire secondary education system and the resulting evil effect on secondary education in general. This point has been stressed by the Principal, the Wesley College, and by the correspondent of the St. Gabriel's School, Madras, who says:—

"The syllabus is overcrowded and the pressure of examinations acts as a check on the extra curricular activities so necessary for the proper development of all the faculties of the pupils."

As regards excessive University influence over the S.S.L.C. curriculum the following remarks of the District Educational Officer, Madras, are of interest:—

"Our courses should therefore not be specifically diverted towards the University or professional entrance. It is widely believed that we have too long allowed the University aims to dominate secondary education."

As a result of the experience gained of the working of the revised scheme gained since 1930, it is likely that further changes will be made in the scheme.

The School Final scheme was instituted with the object of freeing secondary education from the shackles of the Matriculation examination and of introducing greater flexibility into the secondary school system. The objects aimed at were sought to be realized through greater freedom being given to headmasters in the matter of curricula and greater importance being attached to school marking and school examinations. During the years that it worked, the scheme as it was first framed brought certain defects prominently to attention, and the changes, since made in it, seek not only to remedy them but to correct its excessive academic bias by the introduction of practical instruction in the form of manual training. The development of suitable extra curricular activities such as gardening and scouting are being encouraged to maintain a proper balance between

theoretical and practical instruction. The increase in the number of examination subjects has possibly created the belief in certain quarters that the aim is to revive the Matriculation examination in a new form. Such a belief is not well-founded, for, the aim is to create a secondary school system which would prepare the pupils for the practical tests and ordeals of life rather than merely for University examinations.

50. *District Secondary Education Boards.*—The constitution of District Secondary Education Boards was revised in 1928 in the light of the experience of their working gained since 1923 when they were first formed. The reconstituted Boards came into existence in 1929. From the reports of the District officers it is clear that they met very seldom, the number of their meetings during the quinquennium varying from district to district and averaging from 5 to 12 in the quinquennium. According to the Government order reconstituting them the Boards are advisory, their advice being sought on questions such as—

(i) expansion and development of secondary education for boys and girls and the opening of new secondary schools,

(ii) security of tenure of teachers,

(iii) provident funds,

(iv) the financing of the aided schools,

(v) the provision of hostels,

(vi) the courses of study in secondary schools including the adoption of vernaculars as media of instruction and examination,

(vii) vocational education,

(viii) the Co-operative movement in schools,

(ix) the development of the Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements,

(x) moral instruction and discipline in schools,

(xi) medical inspection, refresher courses for teachers, and

(xii) physical education and the provision of playgrounds.

Although the range of topics on which their advice is sought is wide, it is clear that the Boards have not met as often as they might have. Two divergent opinions have been expressed about them from time to time; one is that they serve no useful purpose and may be abolished and the other is that like the District Educational Councils they may be invested with more powers. As regards giving them more powers, the nature of administrative work connected with secondary education does not, for obvious reasons, admit of delegation of responsibility. If the Boards are to continue to exist it is evident that they should meet more often than they have in the past.

51. *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 71 lakhs between 1922 and 1927 and from Rs. 71 lakhs to Rs. 83 lakhs between 1927 and 1932. To the total expenditure during the quinquennium under review public funds contributed 34 per cent, fees 52 per cent and other sources 14 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the preceding quinquennium being 30, 55 and 15. The average fee paid per head

which was Rs. 23-15-9 between 1922 and 1927 decreased to Rs. 23-8-9 during the quinquennium under review. The average cost of educating a pupil which was Rs. 43-11-0 in the preceding quinquennium, rose to Rs. 45-7-8 during the quinquennium under review. In institutions under the management of local bodies fees met 44 per cent of the total expenditure, local funds 33 per cent, Provincial funds 22 per cent and other sources 1 per cent. In secondary schools under private management fees met 60·3 per cent of the total expenditure, Provincial funds 15·4 and other sources 21·1.

IV-B.—GENERAL STATISTICS—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

52. (*a*) *Statistics—Institutions for general education for girls and women in the Presidency.*—The total number of girls reading in public and private institutions rose from 534,640 in 1926-27 to 737,078 in 1931-32, the percentage of increase being 38. The percentage of girls and women receiving instruction in all grades of institutions to the total female population of the Presidency increased from 2·5 in 1926-27 to 3·1 in 1931-32 which increase is commendable in view of the rise of 2,208,872 in the female population between the years 1921 and 1931. The number of institutions intended for girls increased from 3,518 to 5,844 and their strength from 245,083 to 381,572 during the quinquennium. There was an increase in the number of girls reading in boys' schools from 298,632 to 378,431 or by 27 per cent.

(*b*) *Secondary schools for girls—Statistics.*—The number of Secondary schools for girls increased from 64 to 73. Twelve new schools—4 Government, 1 local board, 7 aided—were newly started and three schools (all aided) were closed during the quinquennium. On 31st March 1932 there were 41 complete high schools, 5 incomplete high schools and 27 middle schools for girls, the corresponding figures for the preceding quinquennium being 35, 3 and 26, respectively. The strength of Secondary schools for girls rose from 13,189 to 17,698 or by 34 per cent, the percentage of increase in the preceding quinquennium being 20. The number of girls receiving secondary education (in both boys' and girls' schools) increased from 15,601 in 1926-27 to 21,830 or by 40 per cent against an increase of 26 per cent between the years 1922 and 1927. It is of interest in this connexion to observe that the number of girls reading in Secondary schools for boys rose from 2,765 in 1926-27 to 4,775 in 1931-32 or by 73 per cent.

The only district which had no Secondary school intended for girls was Ramnad. Among the districts which show large increase in the number of girls receiving secondary education, Malabar, Madras and South Kanara, stood out prominently. The percentage of girls receiving secondary education to the total female population of the Presidency was 0·09.

In respect of organization of work, efficiency of teaching, equipment and accommodation, the Secondary schools for girls were

generally better than those for boys as is evidenced from the reports of the S.S.L.C. examiners and the inspecting officers of girls' schools from year to year.

V.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

A.—Boys.

53. *Number of schools.*—The figures relating to elementary schools for boys provide an interesting study in that they indicate a steady expansion in numbers between 1920 and 1930, and a sudden decrease between 1930 and 1932. During the eleven years from 1920–30, the number of schools rose steadily from 30,989 to 50,453, the percentage of increase for the whole period being 63. The following table which gives the number and strength of schools for the years 1920–32 shows the actual increases and decreases:—

Year.	Number of public elementary schools.	Strength.
1919–20	30,989	1,269,013
1920–21	32,482	1,326,539
1921–22	33,624	1,371,779
1922–23	35,106	1,459,170
1923–24	37,708	1,579,147
1924–25	40,340	1,695,863
1925–26	43,631	1,835,249
1926–27	46,378	1,925,617
1927–28	48,407	2,094,138
1928–29	50,096	2,193,845
1929–30	50,453	2,257,377
1930–31	50,121	2,295,256
1931–32	46,681	2,264,776

It will be noticed that both the number and strength of schools showed a continuous increase up to 1930 and that the decrease in the number of schools since 1930 was not accompanied by a decrease in the number of pupils. In fact though the number of schools decreased between 1930 and 1932 by 3,772, the number of pupils increased by 7,399. That the strength of schools is not in a simple ratio to the number of schools is further seen from the fact that the net increase in the number of schools between 1927 and 1932 was only 303, but that the increase in the number of pupils was as much as 339,159. A further illustration of the same feature is obtained when the figures relating to the number of schools and their strength during the periods 1922–27 and 1927–32 are examined. Between 1922–27, the number of schools rose by 38 per cent and their strength by 40 per cent. During the quinquennium under review, the number of schools increased by 0·7 per cent and their strength by 14 per cent which shows, that while the rate of increase in the number of schools between 1922–27 was 53 times higher than the rate of increase between 1927–32, the rate of increase in their strength was approximately three times higher. While the steady

increase in the number of schools between 1920–30 was the result of the encouragement given by Government in those years to the starting of schools, the decrease in their number since 1930 is due to the prevailing financial stringency and to the strength which the movement in favour of a redistribution of schools has gathered since 1930.

54. *Schools according to managements.*—The table below shows that the percentage of schools under Government, Municipal Board and mission management remained unchanged during the quinquennium and that of schools under Local Boards rose from 26 to 31 per cent. The percentage of schools managed by aided non-mission agencies fell from 47 to 44 while that of Panchayat Boards rose from nil to 3.

Number of Public Elementary Schools for Boys distributed according to Managing Agencies.

Managing agencies.	1927.		1932.	
	Number of schools.	Percentage.	Number of schools.	Percentage.
Government	1,690	4	1,686	4
Municipal Board	1,130	2	1,116	2
Local Board...	12,306	26	14,302	31
Panchayat	...	...	1,348	3
Aided { Mission	6,811	15	7,060	15
Aided { Non-mission ...	21,993	47	20,493	44
Unaided { Mission... ...	306	1	112	...
Unaided { Non-mission ...	2,142	5	564	1
Total ...	46,378	100	46,681	100

The largest increase in the number of schools was under Local Boards and Panchayats and the decrease was most pronounced in respect of schools under aided and unaided non-mission agencies. Of the 20,493 aided non-mission schools on 31st March 1932, 16,802 were managed by teacher-managers. It is of interest in this connexion to notice that the number of schools under teacher-managers rose from 18,005 to 18,859 between 1927 and 1929 and fell from 18,859 to 16,802 between 1929 and 1932.

55. *Number of Government schools.*—There was a decrease of 4 in the number of schools managed by Government, their number having fallen from 1,690 in 1927 to 1,686 in 1932. As in the case of other elementary schools, the decrease in their number has not been followed by a decrease in their strength which has gone up from 65,878 to 74,638. Between the years 1917 and 1927 the number of Government elementary schools rose from 199 to 1,690 and on 31st March 1931 it stood at 2,599. During 1931–32 as many as 930 schools were closed and only 17 schools opened. This marked fall in the number of Government elementary schools between 1931 and 1932 is due to the changed policy of Government in regard to Labour schools generally.

56. *The strength of elementary schools for boys.*—The strength of boys' schools rose during the quinquennium from 1,985,617 to 2,264,776 and the number of boys reading in all elementary schools rose from 1,713,631 in 1926–27 to 1,924,365 in 1931–32. Between the years 1922–27, the strength of boys in all elementary schools rose by 43 per cent and between 1927–32, by twelve per cent, which shows that the rate of increase in the preceding quinquennium was more than three times higher than the rate of increase in the period under review. It is of interest to notice that in spite of the male population of the Presidency having increased from 20,870,749 to 23,082,999 or by over two millions, the percentage of scholars to the male population shows an increase from 8·2 to 8·3. Although this information is useful in itself, the information that is of far greater importance is the percentage of the total number of boys at school to the male population between the ages of five and fifteen which represents roughly the number of boys that may normally be expected to be in school. According to the latest census that number was 5,809,389. As there were 1,924,365 boys in all elementary schools on 31st March 1932, their percentage to the total number of boys between the ages of five and fifteen was 33 which figure is the highest so far reached. Of the 1,924,365 boys reading in all elementary schools on 31st March 1932, 1,250,470 were Non-Brahmans, 225,981 Depressed classes, 122,411 Christians, 202,908 Muhammadans and 87,586 Brahmans. The percentages of the boys of these communities to the total of boys are as follows :—

Non-Brahmans	65·0	99·9
Depressed classes	13·4	
Muhammadans	10·5	
Christians	6·4	
Brahmans	4·6	

The percentage of increase in respect of Muhammadans and the Depressed classes was 14·9 and 21·1 during the quinquennium ending March 1932, against 54·2 and 46·8, respectively, for the period 1922–27. To the increase of 279,159 pupils in boys' schools since 1927, Non-Brahman Hindus contributed 54 per cent, Muhammadans 13 per cent, Depressed classes 19 per cent, Christians 11 per cent and Brahmans 3 per cent. The relative advance made by the several communities in the matter of elementary education may be judged from the following figures which represent the percentages of the boys of these communities at school to their total male population between the ages of 5 and 15 :—

Non-Brahman Hindus.	30·68	Depressed classes.	26·13
Muhammadans ...	46·08	Brahmans ...	57·32
Christians	53·75		

57. *School accommodation—Elementary schools.*—In 1927, 41 per cent of the elementary schools were held in buildings of their own, 37 per cent in rented buildings, 18 per cent in chavadis, chattrams and temples and 4 per cent in private dwelling houses

belonging to managers and teachers. In 1932, 44 per cent of the schools were held in buildings of their own, 38 per cent in rented buildings, 14 per cent in chavadis and temples and 4 per cent in dwellings belonging to a teacher or manager. In respect of schools held in buildings of their own and of those held in chattram and dwelling houses there has been an improvement. The percentage of schools held in rented buildings has, however, increased by one. The following table shows the distribution of schools under the several types of accommodation according to managements for 1927 and 1932.

Management.	1927.					1932.				
	Total.	Own buildings.	Rented buildings.	Chavadis.	Dwelling houses.	Total.	Own buildings.	Rented buildings.	Chavadis.	Dwelling houses.
Government ...	1,690	871	552	253	14	1,686	870	641	172	3
Municipal Board.	1,130	464	636	30	...	1,118	482	613	20	1
Local Board ...	12,306	3,467	6,952	1,852	35	14,302	3,723	9,150	1,414	15
Aided	28,804	13,620	7,845	5,339	1,900	27,558	14,561	7,010	4,345	1,637
Unaided ..	2,448	778	832	716	122	676	274	223	134	45
Panchayat ...	...	...	..	...	...	1,348	823	252	230	43
Total ...	46,378	19,200	16,917	8,190	2,071	46,681	20,733	17,889	6,315	1,744

It will be seen from the above figures that the only agency that made all-round progress was the aided and that so far as other managements were concerned the progress made was not such as to deserve comment. It is however a matter for satisfaction that less use was being made of temples, chavadis and chattrams and of managers' or teachers' dwelling houses in 1932 than in 1927. It is of interest to find from the returns relating to the construction of new buildings that there were altogether more buildings constructed during the quinquennium under review than in the one before it, and that the Government, Local Board and aided and unaided non-mission agencies erected more buildings between 1927 and 1932 than between 1922–27. The following is an analysis of the figures relating to the construction of buildings for the two quinquennia.

Number of Buildings constructed according to Managements.

Management.	1922-27.	1927-32.
Government	216	353
Municipal Board	50	50
Local Board	310	598
Panchayat	..	29
Aided Mission	624	544
Aided Non-mission	1,349	2,212
Unaided Mission	68	53
Unaided Non-mission	482	308
Total ...	3,119	4,147

If the two immediately preceding tables are read together, it will be noticed that, although Government built 353 school-buildings between 1927–32, the number of schools under Government management held in "own buildings" decreased by one and those held in rented buildings increased from 552 to 641. The explanation for this seeming discrepancy is to be found in the fact that between 1927–32 Government opened 1,207 schools and closed 1,211, nine hundred and thirty of which were abolished in 1931–32 and this accounts for the absence of increase in regard to Government schools held in "own buildings." As noticed in the previous years, the Malabar district with 799 new buildings constructed during the quinquennium is easily first in point of building activity. The districts that come next in order are North Arcot with 464 buildings, Vizagapatam 306 and Tanjore 242.

Government have, as in the previous quinquennium, granted building subsidies to local bodies and the aided agencies to encourage the construction of school-buildings. During the first four years of the quinquennium, the District Educational Councils were given Rs. 1,83,245 in the shape of building grants. In 1931–32 no allotment was made under that head on account of the financial stringency. The Local Boards (including Municipal Councils) received Rs. 3,80,954 as building grants between 1927–32.

58. *Equipment in elementary schools.*—For the payment of equipment grants to aided schools, District Educational Councils were given Rs. 60,355 during the first four years of the quinquennium, against Rs. 91,562 between 1922–27. Owing to financial stringency, no expenditure was incurred in 1931–32 on the payment of equipment grants. Local bodies received higher grants as equipment subsidies during the first four years of the quinquennium under review, than they did between 1922–27, the total of the sums paid being Rs. 2,86,482 between 1927–31 and Rs. 2,85,400 between 1922–27.

59. *Stability of schools.*—During the period 1927–32, 26,769 schools were closed and 27,060 opened which shows that elementary schools continued to be ephemeral in character. During the period under review 89 per cent of the schools closed were aided and unaided ones. An interesting feature exhibited by the figures relating to the opening and closing of elementary schools during the last five years is that the number of schools opened steadily decreased and that of schools closed noticeably increased (although not steadily). In 1931–32, 2,673 schools were opened against 7,479 in 1927–28 and 6,114 schools were closed in 1931–32, against 5,452 in 1927–28, a feature doubtless connected with the need for consolidation and concentration of schools which has become felt since 1930. Judged by the test of continuity of aid 72 per cent of the aided schools on 31st March 1932 were schools that had received aid without a break for five years, 10 per cent for four years, 5·5 per cent for three years and 6 per cent for two years. Among the aided schools the mission-managed schools were more stable than the non-mission, as is seen from the relatively higher percentage of such schools

which received aid continuously for five years. In regard to stability, an improvement over the previous quinquennium is noticed.

60. *Extension of education in rural areas—Adequacy of school provision.*—During the last ten years there has been marked progress in the extension of elementary education in rural areas. The following table which furnishes for the years 1922, 1927 and 1932 the percentages of villages which are provided with schools, graded according to village population, is of interest :—

Year.	Percentage of villages with one or more public or private schools to the total number of villages with a population of			
	2,000—1,000.	1,000—500.	500—200.	Less than 200.
1922 ...	83	62	15	9
1927 ...	93	80	23	17
1932 ...	93	85	28	16

As these are average percentages, they express not so much the advance made by the more progressive districts as the average progress for the whole Presidency. The extent of advance made in the matter of school provision may further be judged from the fact that the number of villages with a population of over 2,000 having no school which was 195 in 1922 decreased to 51 in 1927 and 17 in 1932. As regards the adequacy of elementary schools in the Presidency, it is interesting to notice that there were, on 31st March 1932, 52,353 elementary schools (boys' and girls' together) against 51,826 inhabited towns and villages in the Madras Presidency, which indicates an average of over one school to every inhabited area. If, however, the 13,053 villages in the agency tracts in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari which have only 949 schools are excluded from the calculation, the extent of school provision for the remaining villages increases to much more than one for each village.

61. *Distribution of pupils according to standards.*—There has been a remarkable increase in the number of pupils reading in standards VI to VIII. The following are the figures for the years 1917, 1922, 1927 and 1932 :—

Standards.	1917.	1922.	1927.	1932.
VIII	1,056	2,239	4,475	12,320
VII	1,941	3,576	6,948	15,062
VI	4,451	7,591	13,295	24,451
Total ...	7,448	13,406	24,718	51,833

It will be noticed that the number of pupils reading in standard VIII in 1932 was nearly three times as high as the number in 1927 and over five times that in 1922 and twelve times the number in 1917. In the total strength of the three highest standards, there has been a steady and very satisfactory increase since 1917 as the above figures will show. The percentage of pupils in standards VI to VIII to the

total strength in all standards rose from 1 to 1·2 between 1922–27 and from 1·2 to 2·3 between 1927–32, which indicates a note worthy advance. The following table furnishes the strength of standards I to V for the years 1927 and 1932 and the percentages of the strength of each standard to the total :—

Standard.	1927.	Percentage.	1932.	Percentage.
V ...	61,950	3·1	82,536	3·7
IV ...	193,188	9·7	247,710	10·9
III ...	270,728	13·7	326,894	14·4
II ...	388,591	19·6	459,894	20·3
I ...	1,046,442	52·7	1,095,909	48·4
	1,985,617		2,264,776	

The most obvious features of the above figures are that the strength was better distributed in 1932 than in 1927 and that there was less disproportion between the strength of standards in 1932 than in 1927. From this and from the fact that the average duration of school life increased during the quinquennium from 1·9 to slightly over two years it follows that there has been less wastage between 1927–32 than between 1922–27. An accurate idea of the extent of wastage between the standards during the last two quinquennia can be obtained from the following table which gives the strength of the standards for consecutive years for the periods 1922–27 and 1927–32 :—

Year.	I	II	III	IV	V
1926-27 ...	1,046,442	388,591	270,728	193,188	61,950
1925-26 ...	957,856	364,392	253,504	179,159	57,829
1924-25 ...	874,378	344,779	237,539	166,023	53,422
1923-24 ...	817,406	319,739	220,093	154,908	49,646
1922-23 ...	761,073	293,116	201,891	143,132	45,101
1931-32 ...	1,095,909	459,894	326,894	247,710	82,536
1930-31 ...	1,164,788	451,899	321,161	235,194	76,793
1929-30 ...	1,161,243	444,601	313,105	226,397	72,863
1928-29 ...	1,142,814	430,412	300,177	217,049	69,935
1927-28 ...	1,099,309	411,057	284,772	204,212	65,947

62-A. *Staffing of elementary schools for boys.*— A comparison of the figures relating to the employment of trained and untrained teachers during the periods 1922–1927 and 1927–1932 shows that there has been very satisfactory progress in the matter of staffing schools with trained teachers. Whereas in the previous quinquennium there were seven districts which had less than 45 per cent of trained teachers, during the period under review there was no district which had less than 47 per cent of trained teachers. The average percentage of trained to untrained teachers for the Presidency has risen from 48 to 58. In 1927 no district had 70 per cent of its teachers trained. In 1932 there were four districts which had passed that figure. Ganjām, Cuddapah and Malabar are the lowest in the scale with 47, 48 and 49 per cent and the Agency area of East Gōdāvari, Madras, Chingleput,

the Nilgiris and Madura, the highest with 80, 78, 75, 72 and 72 per cent trained teachers. A noticeable improvement in this regard has occurred in all districts except in Tinnevelly where the percentage has remained unchanged, the districts that have shown the greatest progress being Chingleput, Chittoor, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem.

In 1927 there were 83,280 teachers employed in elementary schools of whom 39,913 were trained. In 1932 there were 94,290 teachers of whom 55,104 were trained. The number of trained and untrained teachers increased during the quinquennium by 13 per cent and that of trained teachers by 38 per cent. The average percentage of trained teachers to the total for the Presidency was 48 in 1927 and 58 in 1932. The staff provision per school increased from 1·8 in 1927 to 2·0 in 1932 and that of trained staff from 0·8 to 1·2. The number of pupils per trained and untrained teacher which was 50 and 46 in 1927 decreased and increased to 41 and 58, respectively, which is a sign of progress. The following table which gives the number of teachers classified according to their qualifications shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number of teachers with higher qualifications and a decrease in that of teachers with lower qualifications:—

	Year.	
	1927.	1932.
Trained—		
Bachelor of Arts	18	43
Secondary grade	2,116	4,500
Higher elementary grade ...	12,421	21,770
Lower do. ...	25,071	28,392
Others	287	399
Untrained certificated—		
Bachelor of Arts	10	24
Secondary grade	491	461
Higher elementary grade ...	1,378	2,094
Lower do. ...	4,506	2,381
Untrained uncertificated—		
Bachelor of Arts	53	117
Secondary grade	1,885	2,577
Higher elementary grade ...	4,706	9,521
Lower do. ...	21,373	16,606
Others	8,965	15,405

The most satisfactory features of the above figures are that the number of untrained teachers of the lower grade decreased and that of trained teachers of the Collegiate, Secondary and Higher elementary grades increased appreciably.

62-B. *Inspection of elementary schools for boys.*—Elementary schools for boys are inspected by Deputy and Junior Deputy Inspector of schools whose number on 31st March 1932 was 260 and 122, respectively. The Junior Deputy Inspectors of schools are officers of lower rank than Deputy Inspectors although so far as inspection of schools is concerned they have equal powers with them. There were 260 Deputy Inspectors of schools in the Presidency, the average number of ranges in a district being 10. A Deputy Inspector's range is a territorial area which as far as possible corresponds to the revenue taluk of a district. The work of inspection of schools is assigned to Deputy Inspectors of schools and Junior Deputy Inspectors of schools by the District Educational Officers who take into account matters such as distances between schools and the extensiveness of a range in allotting work. Ordinarily the Junior Deputy Inspectors of schools are called upon to inspect a larger number of schools than the Deputy Inspectors, which is because the former have no administrative duties to perform being officers attached to ranges solely for providing relief in the matter of inspections. The average number of schools that a Deputy Inspector has to inspect is about 130.

As was pointed out in the report of the preceding quinquennium, the organization of the Presidency into educational districts corresponding mostly with revenue districts made more intensive supervision by District Educational Officers possible.

The inspection of schools in the Agency area is done by Agency Deputy Inspectors of schools; and in consequence of the abolition in 1929, of the post of the Agency Educational Officer, the supervision over schools in the area is exercised by the District Educational Officers of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari districts.

The Government schools in the Laccadives, Amindivi and Androth islands off the Malabar Coast are inspected periodically by a Government inspecting officer who is usually a revenue official.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tenkasi, inspects schools in Anjengo which for educational purposes is attached to the Tinnevelly district.

The Muhammadan schools throughout the Presidency have separate inspecting officers whose ranges are constituted differently from the general ranges.

63. *Salaries of teachers in elementary schools.*—In regard to the salaries of teachers three points were mentioned in the report of the previous quinquennium; they were (1) that wide differences existed in the rates of pay prevailing in local board schools as between district and district and even within the area of a single district, (2) that frequent delays occurred in many areas in the payment of salaries, (3) that the rates of salaries in aided schools and specially in those managed by teacher-managers were inadequate. In regard to all three points there has been no progress made during the quinquennium under review. The prevailing financial stringency and the increase in unemployment among the educated classes have in fact made conditions worse.

64. *Number and strength of elementary night schools.*—The following table furnishes the figures relating to night schools for the years 1927 and 1932 :—

Public Elementary Night Schools for Boys according to Management.

Management.	1927.		1932.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Government ...	139	4,243	29	1,034
Board	219	6,049	135	3,697
Aided	4,610	125,383	3,011	89,749
Unaided ...	636	16,016	129	3,485
Total ..	5,604	151,691	3,304	97,965

The most obvious fact concerning night schools in recent years has been the very striking fall in their number. The figures furnished above show that, while the decrease in the number of night schools was 41 per cent, the decrease in their strength was 35 per cent only, which is a further illustration of the point that was noticed in the case of day elementary schools, namely, that decreases in the number of institutions were not, during the quinquennium accompanied by proportionate decreases in their strength. Between 1917 and 1927 night schools grew remarkably rapidly in numbers. During the quinquennium 1917–22, their number increased from 707 to 2,456 or by 247 per cent and between 1922–27 from 2,456 to 5,604 or by 128 per cent. While the increase in their number between 1917–22 was perhaps not unconnected with the policy of expansion pursued in those years, the decrease noticed during the quinquennium under review is due beyond question, to the policy initiated recently, of eliminating ill-working night schools and of encouraging only the well-established ones. It is of interest, in this connexion, to notice that the average number of pupils per school rose from 27 at the beginning of the quinquennium to 30 at the end, which is very satisfactory, in so far as it indicates a progress in the direction of larger and more economical schools.

65. *Expenditure on elementary schools for boys.*—Since 1917, the expenditure on elementary schools for boys has increased by more than three times and since 1922 by more than double. The increase in expenditure was greater between 1922–27 than between 1927–32. In 1917 the total expenditure on elementary schools for boys was Rs. 58·3 lakhs, in 1922 Rs. 87·0 lakhs, in 1927 Rs. 142·30 lakhs and in 1932 Rs. 190·43 lakhs. To the total expenditure of Rs. 190·43 lakhs in 1932, public funds contributed Rs. 155·64 lakhs (81·72 per cent), fees Rs. 6·13 lakhs (3·22 per cent) and other sources Rs. 28·66 lakhs (15·06 per cent) the corresponding percentages for 1927 being 78, 5 and 17, respectively. Rs. 3·6 lakhs of the increase of Rs. 48·13 lakhs since 1927, was spent on Government schools, Rs. 22·1 lakhs on taluk board schools, Rs. 5·2 lakhs

on municipal schools, Rs. 2·7 lakhs on panchayat schools and Rs. 15·2 lakhs on aided schools.

The average annual cost of a municipal school is Rs. 1,529, of a taluk board school Rs. 586, of a Government school Rs. 577, of an aided school Rs. 372. The explanation for the low cost of a Government school as compared with that of a municipal school is perhaps to be found in such schools being small schools meant largely for depressed classes and in their being situated in rural areas. That the Government schools were smaller than the municipal schools is seen from the fact that 1,686 Government schools had on their rolls 74,638 pupils, while 1,116 municipal schools had 122,148 pupils. In this connexion it is of interest to notice that the aided schools which had an average of 58 pupils per school, were less expensive than board schools with an average of 55 per school.

The cost per pupil was Rs. 13–2–7 in a Government school, Rs. 10–14–0 in a board school and Rs. 6–7–7 in an aided school, the average for all schools being Rs. 8–8–10; the corresponding figures for the previous quinquennium were Rs. 9–7–5 in a Government school, Rs. 9–13–2 in a board school, Rs. 5–13–1 in an aided school with an average cost per school at Rs. 7–3–6.

B.—Girls.

66. *Number and strength of schools.*—There were on 31st March 1932, 5,672 schools for girls against 3,388 on 31st March 1927, the percentage of increase in their number during the quinquennium being 67. On 31st March 1922 there were 2,631 elementary schools for girls and between 1922 and 1927 their number increased to 3,388 by 28 per cent. The increase in the number of girls' schools was much higher in the quinquennium under review than in the previous one.

Classed according to management there were 3,854 schools managed by Government and Local and Municipal Boards and 1,818 by private agencies including the missions. The increase in the number of schools under public management was 85 per cent between 1927 and 1932 against 38 per cent between 1922 and 1927.

The strength in girls' schools rose during the quinquennium from 228,348 to 358,394 or by 57 per cent, the increase for the previous quinquennium being 31 per cent. The schools under public management contributed more to the increase than the schools under private management.

The number of girls reading in boys' schools rose from 282,317 in 1927 to 364,541 in 1932 or by 29 per cent. During the previous quinquennium their number increased from 182,730 in 1922 to 282,317 in 1927 by 54 per cent.

The following table which gives the number of boys and girls in all classes of elementary schools and the percentages of increase in

their number between 1917 and 1932 is of interest as indicating the advance made during the last 15 years :—

1917.	1922.	1927.	1932.	
292,470	346,591	500,334	598,805	Girls.
	18·5	44·3	29·7	Percentage of increase.
1,070,942	1,198,758	1,713,631	1,924,365	Boys.
	11·9	42·9	12·3	Percentage of increase.

The above figures show that the percentages of increase in the number of girls under instruction have been throughout higher than the corresponding percentages in respect of boys and that the disparity between the number of girls receiving elementary education and that of boys has been steadily decreasing.

The percentage of girls in elementary schools to the total female population of the Presidency was 3 and that of boys in elementary schools to the total male population was 8 at the end of 1931–32.

The percentage of girls in elementary schools to the total number of girls in the Presidency between the ages of 5 and 15 was 12·4 and that of boys in elementary schools to the total number of boys between the ages of 5 and 15 in the Presidency was 33. So far as elementary education is concerned the progress made in regard to boys' education was nearly three times that of girls. It is interesting in this connexion to notice that the number of girls in boys' schools has throughout been higher than the number of girls in girls' schools and that it increased steadily from year to year.

In pursuance of the policy of delegating responsibility for the management of elementary schools, Government had in the preceding quinquennium transferred to the control of local bodies 195 schools which were till then under their management. In further pursuance of that policy Government sanctioned liberal subsidies to local bodies for the opening of 1,722 new girls' schools between 1927 and 1932. On 31st March 1932, 82 per cent of the villages with a population between 4,000 and 5,000, 71 of those with a population of between 3,000 and 4,000 and 57 per cent of those with between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants and 4 per cent of those with a population of less than 2,000 were provided with one or more schools for girls. There were at the end of the quinquennium 66 villages in the Presidency with a population of more than 5,000 unprovided with schools for girls. The percentages given above are the averages for the Presidency, those for some districts being much higher. It is of interest in this connexion to notice that in regard to the provision of separate schools for girls, districts which are comparatively backward in education, e.g., Chittoor, Bellary and Kistna show higher percentage than progressive districts like South Kanara, Malabar and

Madura. The explanation for this is perhaps that girls in the more advanced districts join the schools for boys freely and that in consequence separate schools for them have not been found necessary to the same extent as in the case of the districts that are in that respect backward. That the rate of expansion of girls' schools was much higher during the quinquennium under review than that of boys' schools is seen from the fact that 2,961 new schools were opened for girls against 979 that were closed, the corresponding figures in respect of boys' schools for the same period being 27,060 schools opened and 26,769 closed.

67. *Staffing of elementary schools for girls.*—The progress made in the staffing of elementary schools for girls with trained teachers has been more striking and more rapid than that made in schools for boys. Not only was the percentage of trained to untrained teachers in girls' schools much higher than in boys' schools, but the average number of pupils per trained teacher was less. The schools for girls show an average of two trained teachers per school against the average of 1·2 in schools for boys. The total number of teachers in elementary schools for girls rose during the quinquennium from 9,622 to 14,541 and the number of trained teachers from 7,038 to 11,540. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers increased from 73 to 79, the percentage in schools for boys being 58 on 31st March 1932. Sixteen districts had percentages of over 80 per cent against eight districts in 1927 and in all districts, excepting Nellore, Chittoor and the Agency, there was an increase in the percentage of trained teachers. In regard to the employment of men-teachers in girls' schools, it is interesting to notice that in most districts the number of trained women-teachers exceeded that of the trained men employed in girls' schools. In the districts of Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr, the number of men-teachers was more than that of women-teachers both trained and untrained. On 31st March 1932, 27 per cent of the teachers in girls' schools were trained men, 52 per cent trained women, 11 per cent untrained men and 10 per cent untrained women. Of the total of 14,541 teachers in girls' schools, 9,064 or 62 per cent were women and 5,477 or 38 per cent were men. As was pointed out in the last quinquennial report there is considerable scope for improvement in the district of Malabar (which has the lowest percentage of trained teachers in the Presidency) both as regards the supply of trained teachers and as regards the replacing of men by women-teachers generally.

68. *Buildings and equipment of girls' schools.*—Two hundred and fifty-four new buildings were constructed for girls' schools during the quinquennium against 118 between 1922 and 1927. Four buildings were constructed by Government, 9 by Municipal councils, 33 by other local bodies, 27 by mission and 181 by non-mission agencies. In 1927, 1,171 schools were held in "own buildings," 2,041 in rented, 104 in chavadis and 72 in dwellings of teachers or managers. In 1932, 1,583 schools were held in "own buildings,"

3,786 in rented, 203 in temples and chavadis and 100 in the dwellings of teachers or managers. Although there has been a noticeable increase in respect of own buildings, the number of schools held in rented buildings and chavadis and private houses has increased which is due to the very large increase in the number of schools opened during the quinquennium.

As regards the quality of accommodation provided and its adequacy and the condition of equipment in girls' schools the following extracts from the reports of the Inspectresses are of interest:—

Miss Prager, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, IV Circle.—"The problem of accommodation in elementary schools remains unchanged. On account of financial stringency it has not been possible adequately to equip the schools."

Mrs. Sankunni, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, V Circle.—"A reasonable building programme bringing into being a certain number of suitable school buildings each year has not yet been thought of by local bodies. Half the number of rented buildings are not suitable or suitably located. The schools that have buildings of their own can hardly pride themselves on the fact as the bulk of these are kacha sheds with damp flooring often ill-ventilated, cheerless in appearance and much too flimsy even to hold down pictures if any."

"The furniture in an elementary school, whether board or aided, consists of a few backless benches seldom of suitable size or based on the relative heights of the pupils. A general complaint is invariably heard that the schools under the boards are not supplied with the necessary materials for handicrafts and sewing, the girls being too poor to procure these themselves. Presidents of Taluk Boards plead lack of funds in this as in all other matters. Equipment in elementary schools is the despair of all generally interested in stabilizing the foundation work done here. The aided mission schools are comparatively well off in this regard, but the board and non-mission aided schools are still handicapped for want of suitable furniture, reference books, maps, teaching appliances and often class texts."

Mrs. Swarnambal, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, III Circle.—"The accommodation and equipment in aided schools managed by mission bodies is fairly satisfactory. The schools under local bodies come next in merit. These are generally ill-ventilated and insufficient with no space for games. Equipment in many schools is inadequate. The non-mission aided schools managed by teacher-managers are mostly held in chavadis and temples and when these are needed for public purposes the schools are generally closed down permanently. Excepting registers, one or two class text-books and a blackboard and chair there is no equipment."

Miss Lazarus, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, VII Circle.—"The equipment of schools has improved to a great extent. But there exist many schools without sufficient furniture and model pictures, etc., necessary for teaching purposes. Remarks are being made year

after year by the inspecting officers about the inadequacy of equipment, but the taluk boards and municipalities plead poverty."

Miss Lowe, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, VI Circle.—"Out of 959 girls' schools in the circle during 1931–32, only 96 schools under public management and 117 schools under private management had buildings of their own giving a percentage of only 22. With more than three-fourths of the schools in rented buildings, chattrams and chavadis accommodation cannot be considered satisfactory."

"With some exceptions the schools are fairly equipped and the managements ordinarily comply with the suggestions of the inspecting officers."

Miss Rozario, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, I Circle.—"In the case of mission aided elementary schools buildings are fairly satisfactory. Schools under public management continue to be badly housed. Most of the latter buildings are rented and the chief defects are want of repairs, lack of ventilation, unsuitable sanitary arrangements and the absence of gardens. The equipment is generally inadequate with a few exceptions chiefly due to want of funds."

Miss Amirthammal, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, II Circle.—"Only a few schools can be said to have fairly good accommodation with facilities for playground and gardening and all others are all very badly accommodated. Most of them are in need of repairs, whitewashing, ventilation and other sanitary arrangements."

The points on which all Inspectresses appear to be agreed are that the aided mission schools are as a rule better equipped and better housed than those under the management of local bodies and non-mission private agencies and that want of funds has been the chief obstacle to progress in regard to accommodation and equipment.

Compared with schools for boys, the schools for girls are generally better equipped, but not so well-housed. The reason why they are better equipped is that women-teachers often show greater resourcefulness than the men in acquiring teaching appliances and materials for their schools.

69. *Inspection of girls' schools.*—The inspection of elementary schools for girls is done by the Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools. The large increase during the quinquennium in the number of girls' schools led to an increase in the number of inspecting officers from 27 in 1927 to 52 in 1932.

A Sub-Assistant Inspectress has to inspect annually about 109 schools and her jurisdiction is more extensive than that of the men inspecting officers.

70. *Compulsion for girls.*—The introduction of compulsion for boys has not, except in three cases, been accompanied by the introduction of compulsion for girls. In the previous quinquennium education was compulsory for girls in seven divisions of the City of Madras and in the municipalities of Erode and British-Cochin. Since 1927 no progress in the direction of extension of compulsion for girls has been

made in areas outside the City of Madras. In Madras it has been extended to all divisions during the quinquennium, the girls of the Muslim community being exempted. The number of girls in elementary schools in the City of Madras increased between 1927 and 1932 from 17,933 to 24,241. So far as the spread of elementary education for girls goes, the districts that show relatively high percentage of the strength in girls' schools to the total female population are Madras, Malabar, Kistna, West and East Gōdāvari, those that are comparatively backward in this regard being Ganjām, Salem and Coimbatore.

VI.—EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.

71. *Experiments in education—A. Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.*—Experimental work in connexion with education was done during the quinquennium in several parts of the Presidency and the need for perfecting methods of teaching in order to make full use of educational opportunity was realized by a number of institutions. Mention may in this connexion be made of the valuable work done by the Lady Willingdon Training College for women-teachers under the guidance of the Principal Miss J. M. Gerrard and of Miss M. W. Barrie. This college carried out successful experiments in education in regard to the following :—

(1) The application of intelligence tests in the practical psychology portion of the course of training for teachers. A full account of this was published by Government in 1929.

(2) The preparation of a graded series of Achievement Tests combined with Intelligence Tests for the classes and forms up to form III in English and Tamil and the practical use of these in selecting candidates for entrance and for examinations.

(3) The drawing up of syllabuses in Languages and History based upon the needs of children as ascertained experimentally.

The following detailed account of the work done by this College is of special interest.

There are three main sections of experimental work—

(i) In school methods and organization.

(ii) In arts and crafts (both school and training section).

(iii) In methods of training.

The chief aims guiding the whole have been (1) to fit pedagogical methods more soundly to the psychological needs and the laws of child development, (2) to make teaching and curricula progressively more scientific and more socially and culturally effective and (3) to discover how to utilize the natural self-activity of the child for its own " self-education."

I. *School methods and organization.*—The first two classes are definitely Montessori classes in which (1) the children learn by the aid of the Montessori and other scientific psychological material devised to meet the individual differences in rates of learning and so to make self-education more and more possible, (2) the teachers

practise individual methods of teaching and (3) careful individual records of each child's work are kept in order that its achievement and special line of psychological development may be carefully followed and studied.

From class 2 to form I the experimental work has three main objects: The first is the *reorganization of school work* on a co-operative basis so that the school subjects are no longer separate from each other from the point of view of the learning child but give a definitely co-related aspect of the "great game of learning." This has been only partially accomplished, for it involves the second object, viz., a complete reorganization and revitalizing of the teacher's work. Each teacher (as in the Dalton plan) is a special subject teacher and a class mistress. As class mistress she calls a weekly conference of all specialists, obtains the "topics" of their instruction lessons, the nature of the associated weekly reading, the written work and the practical exercise each specialist intends to give to the class during the week following the conference. She has to give special attention to the "fitting in" of each subject as much as possible in order to give a richer content to all subjects and to make learning by association and comparison more easy. The whole class work in every subject is entered on a prepared diagrammatic chart. From this she has to learn to judge "this full amount" of work which the class has to do as a whole each week. Thus each teacher has "headmistress" responsibilities to carry out as well as "special subject" teaching to do. The "fitting in" of the subject is the great crux and the most difficult aspect of the whole scheme. The pupil's work is divided into three sections: (1) the direct knowledge supplying subjects, viz., Geography, Nature Study and History, (2) Language and Literature and (3) Arts and Crafts. The knowledge subjects develop the perception and imagination through practical experience, concrete illustration, picture and story. One knowledge subject forms the centre round which all the others are associated, but the centre varies from week to week. Thus not only has the continuous and connected development of subjects to be planned but also the co-relation of each with all the other subjects has to be definitely arranged. The language lessons serve as means of deepening and securing the knowledge taught in History, Geography and Nature Study through conversations, discussions and reading in the "subjects," books, etc. The arts and crafts are also used as channels for creative expression in each subject as far as possible. Each subject in this section requires and has its own laboratory and its own specialist. The main aim behind all this is to secure thought, stimulation and development of the imagination first and the cultivation of language as a natural corollary.

The third aspect of the gradual and progressive expansion and deepening of the experimental work in the school is the development of new syllabuses and methods to suit the "stage of child development, the special subject, the need for environmental and social adaptation and the demands of general culture. On these two

lines also experiments are in progress in each subject and each is on the way to fuller realization as the teachers gradually realize how to satisfy the demands made by the developing capacities of the children and how to put the principles which govern each stage of child development into practice.

A new "individual—method English language laboratory" is the latest undertaking on this line. It is equipped with individual material for individual learning in each of the following sections, phonetic practice, vocabulary building, reading, questions and answers, composition and grammar, all of which the children are trained to use.

II. Arts and Crafts.—(1) The arts and crafts work in the school may be specially mentioned as a special aspect of the general experimental and progressive development. Basketry, weaving, spinning, clay work, needlecraft and drawing and painting have all begun very simply and have been developed year by year as the teachers gained knowledge of locally available craft materials, of how to use these and an increasing experience and knowledge of the children's capacities on these lines. These arts and crafts subjects also are being "fitted in" to each other as well as being associated with the general work. They are intended to develop skill, cultivate taste and provide means of self-expression. They will ultimately also form part of a complete domestic science course which is being progressively developed as means become available.

(2) The experimental and progressive development of arts and crafts in the training courses begun in 1926 has also now reached an advanced stage of development. Syllabuses for training classes consisting of instruction and practical lessons and methods of teaching are in their final stages of development. Eight to ten hours a week are devoted to this in Higher Elementary and Secondary Training and definite arrangements are made with the teachers of Nature Study, Geography, History and Literature to give a deeper quality to the work by following out the links of each of the craft subjects with the other school subjects and so to enable the student to realize the fundamental unity of knowledge and learning.

It is in this section also that arts and crafts courses and syllabuses for each school class are being gradually evolved, based on psychological principles and methods and on the principle of inter-relation, in the following subjects:—

(1) Weaving and spinning—Preparing materials for No. 2.
(2) Needlecraft—Related to and dependent on No. 1.
(3) Design—Beginning with kindergarten form perception and leading gradually to artistic work associated with
(4) Drawing and painting.
(5) Clay work.
(6) Basketry.

The special branch of handicrafts is the educational handicrafts course whose purpose is to prepare educational equipment for

teaching purposes on sound and systematic lines. The aim is to equip each student with samples of the materials required for use in elementary schools where it is most needed at a very cheap rate. It may be emphasized here that the courses in arts and crafts which are being evolved are neither "Manual Training" courses in the usually accepted meaning of the term nor vocational courses. They are essentially aspects of the whole plan of "educating the child."

III. New methods in training.—The chief reason why drastic changes have been found to be urgently required in training is the unpractical and bookish mentality that is being developed by the present methods of education from the time of entry into a school up to the taking of a University degree which makes students unable to meet the common problems which arise in every day life.

The most drastic changes have been made in the methods used in the L.T. course.

The principles that guide experimental work in methods of training students are (1) self education or learning through direct experience first and (2) full use of the student's capacity and not merely her power of assimilating theories and ideas to suit examination requirements.

The whole course may be described as a large co-operative effort to evolve a unified scheme which will both save the student's time by preventing overlapping between subjects and courses but which will also avoid the confusion caused by conflicting opinions and methods.

The main subjects of Physiology, Psychology and Pedagogy as laid down in the University syllabus are so arranged and the work so organized that each of the members of the staff bears responsibility for all subjects and is specially responsible for working out one section in each. Each section of each of the three main subjects forms one aspect of a complete scheme of study in which the modern psychological principle of the unity of purpose is kept constantly in view.

For example, the Physical Training Specialist takes the main outlines of Physiology, the Domestic Science Specialist takes Health and Hygiene—but one of the members of the staff builds on the general physiological knowledge of specialized study of the Nervous System and links to that a short course on Experimental Psychology to show the Psycho-physical basis of the mental life. Further direct knowledge of the main characterstics of the development of the mental life is found in the Psychological study of the Intelligence Tests, while special problems which arise in the course of the study are pursued such as the language development of a child, the relationship between understanding of language and the use of language as a means of expression and the language suitable for story telling for different ages. Amongst other associated problems is the natural development of the social and moral consciousness. Still another is tracing the development of perception (and its characteristics and conception) and the rate of the extension of the

"span" of the mind. Staff lectures are reduced to a minimum. The chief work of the staff consists in (1) supplying the guiding principles of work and (2) criticising and (3) suggesting improvements in work. The first is done through talks but chiefly through written instructions and "job sheets." Sections 2 and 3 of the work involve an enormously increased amount of correction and group discussions.

The students under training are grouped, the size of the groups varying according to the nature of the experimental testing, observational or study work. The early stages of their work consist of—

(1) Preparing and giving prescribed lectures;

(2) Getting into direct contact with the working and development of the human mind by observation, Psychological experiment, inteligence testing and test analysis;

(3) Becoming directly cognisant (*a*) of general education conditions and requirements in the Province, i.e., types of schools and conditions generally and (*b*) of the practical problems of school administration, organization and methods through direct study and questionnaires and "job sheets";

(4) Being initiated into the exacting and responsible nature of educational work through the daily practice of general supervision duties and daily care of special subjects equipment;

(5) Teaching practice. Learning something about class "achievement" standards by study of and administering our own Achievement Admission Tests; and lastly

(6) Study along the lines arising out of their experience and necessary for extending their knowledge.

Special methods also based on Psychological principles are being co-operatively agreed on and applied by all special subject teachers and a still larger scheme of co-operative endeavour is being progressively realized between all the training sections and the practising school staff. Thus the whole staff become conscious co-operative members in a unified scheme of training and are themselves engaged in experimental work on their own special section and line.

B. Teachers' College, Saidapet.—The Teachers' College, Saidapet, experimented in the early teaching of number and language by individual and group methods and in child education on modern lines. Some of this work was published in the form of bulletins.

72. *Educational experiments in girls' schools.*—Among the secondary schools for girls that interested themselves in experimental work mention may be made of the use of (*a*) the Montessori method by the National Girls' School, Mylapore, and (*b*) of the Dalton plan by the Bentinck High School, Vepery. The following account of work done in these institutions indicates the results achieved:—

A. The National Girls' School, Mylapore—Extracts from the report of Miss Helen Veale:—"The essential characteristics of the

system is its deliberate aim to cultivate individual freedom and self-control. Each child is studied in his special needs and aptitudes, allowed to choose his favourite form of activity and encouraged to concentrate on it. The children are not herded and drilled into corporate action, except for physical exercise or games, but each is helped at his own level, to open his own powers of perception and use his own faculties. Montessori teachers are trained not to interfere with a child's own efforts to an undue extent, though they must be ready to guide and encourage at the right moment. The assumption is that children like attacking a difficult task once their interest is roused.

"What is specially valuable for Indian children is the apparatus for developing sense perception through handling subjects and discriminating colours and weights. The traditional methods of memory training by repetition are comparatively stifling and deadening to the awakening intelligence. These children are far more awake and enjoy all that they do. We find a great difference in the children who come through this training as compared with those from kindergarten or standard I of other schools, where generally a few bright children have cultivated a rather parrot-like glibness and the large mass have remained apathetic, dull and uninterested. Once the habit of passivity or herd activity in school is established, it is extremely difficult to get a child out of it and experience shows that it is often the better types of mind that are thus distorted and deformed in elementary education. We claim that no child remains passive for long in the Montessori class and that each finds room for his expanding individuality though he is not allowed to encroach on the liberty of others.

"There is no punishment. Happy and employed children are not naughty and difficulties only arise with new comers. An ayah is in attendance to see that rules of personal cleanliness and hygiene are observed and each child wields a duster for himself and does some house-keeping during the first period. Each helps himself by going to the shelves to get what apparatus he wants. Each takes his own time over the problems he undertakes and passes when he likes to another one. Sometime one feels indisposed to work and is allowed to sleep a while, but that seldom occurs.

"Usually the Montessori classes are very wide awake and interested so that teachers enjoy being with them and feel it a trial if the absence of teachers in other parts of the school makes it necessary sometimes to withdraw one of them from the little ones.

"The second class too should rightly be conducted on the same lines and this is at present only partially possible. But as teachers get more used to the method and more confident in its efficacy they will adapt it more readily in all classes and at least the little ones, once started on the right path, are not easily set back to dulness and apathy."

B. The Bentinck High School, Vepery, Madras (for girls)—Extracts from the report of Miss Marjorie Sykes:—"This plan of study was begun in the Bentinck High School some ten years ago,

because of the possibilities it offered of helping pupils to work alone and independently, rather than to rely on the teacher for every step of the work. It has been carried out since then in the High School forms and to a less extent in the Middle School.

"Independence is encouraged by the freedom of choice which is given to the pupils as to what they should study at a specified time. During the individual work times, a girl may go to any subject room and study which subject she pleases. It is very noticeable that girls new to the method at first tend to go about in herds, but after a few weeks make individual choice of their subjects. In practice we find that the freedom has to be limited to this extent that a girl is not allowed to neglect any subject entirely, but must complete her record in all subjects for one section before receiving her progress card for the next section.

"After this experience, we feel that the system succeeds in its object of training the girls to do independent work.

"It has been found that three periods daily of individual work and three periods of class teaching is the best working arrangement for the High School. In the Middle School, in forms I and II, the girls have one period a day only of individual work for which they are not given completely free choice, but are divided into groups, each group doing some independent exercise during that period. In form III, they are given two periods a day and allowed to choose when they will study each subject, but the units of work are a week not three weeks as in the High School.

"I feel that we are working on the right lines in introducing a gradation of this sort, although it is not yet thoroughly worked out and experimentation needs to continue.

"The main difficulties and problems encountered in working out the plan are these—

The system is in essence opposed to the examination system which we now have to follow. The theory of the Dalton system is that girls should be able to work at their pace, the quicker pupils going ahead and the slower ones taking as much time as they need for thorough understanding of their work, those who are absent for a time through illness being able to continue without a gap from the point at which they left off; whereas the examination demands that a girl should have covered a certain amount of ground in the same time as all the other girls and she stands or falls according to her ability to do so. It would be an exaggeration to say that the benefits of the system are completely lost by the necessity of conforming to examination and promotion rules, but it is certain that the compromise is not always satisfactory.

"Secondly, we are handicapped by the lack of good library material in the vernacular of the pupils. This of course is not a handicap peculiar to the Dalton system, but it is keenly felt in a plan of work where so much can be done by the wise use of a good library.

"Thirdly, the plan is much more difficult to work satisfactorily in classes where numbers are very large. In working the plan we have come to realize more what a great deal of individual help

many girls need with the more difficult subjects, e.g., English Composition and the great advantage it has over class instruction however carefully given ; and when numbers increase it is very difficult to give sufficient, though even so the individual gets far more attention than she normally would in class work.

"Finally, I do not think that any or all the reasons given above for discontent can be set against the advantages of the plan when properly worked out. As far as examination results are concerned we cannot say that there is any noticeable difference between those obtained by the school before and since its adoption. That does not discourage us, for we feel that the fault, if there is one, does not lie in the plan itself. No teacher is perfect and this plan does demand a great deal from the teacher, and usually evokes an enthusiastic response to its possibilities."

73. *Educational Experiments in Boys' Schools.*—The educational institutions for men did not attempt experimental work in education to the same extent as the institutions for women ; but mention may be made of the use of the Project Method by the London Mission Rural Community Training School, Erode. The National Theosophical High School at Rishi Valley in the Chittoor District made successful use of the Dalton and the Montessori Methods in the education of boys and girls.

Interesting adaptations of the Dalton plan have been made by Mr. R. M. Savur, District Educational Officer, Madura, in connexion with the teaching of English and Tamil. The lines of deviation from the Dalton plan devised by Mr. R. M. Savur relate to the perfecting of the individual method in the handling of classes. These deviations aim at preserving the best features of the Dalton plan but obviate the need for expensive and elaborate equipment which is an important consideration so far as the majority of Indian schools are concerned.

The essence of the method lies in reducing the actual teaching work of the teacher and in allowing the fullest scope for the play of each pupil's self-educating activity. In actual practice the teacher puts up conspicuously in the class room charts giving the meanings of the difficult words occurring in the lesson which he is going to handle, reads the lesson deliberately, and immediately that is done, hands over to the pupils test papers containing a large variety of questions on the lesson read to them. The questions are so framed as to call into activity the thinking powers of the pupil and to enable him to progress by himself unaided. Each pupil is in this manner left to educate himself.

This method seeks to remedy the evils of the direct method and aims at setting up independent thought activity in the minds of the pupils.

The advantages of the methods lie in—

(1) initiative being left to the pupil,

(2) the possibility of intelligent pupils progressing rapidly without injury to the interests of the backward pupils,

(3) lessening of the strain on the teacher,
(4) silent work done by the pupils, and
(5) the advantage to the teacher in the matter of his being able to handle more than one class at a time.

This method has possibilities for the future and is now in use in a number of educational institutions in the district of Madura.

VII.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

74. *Physical education for men.*—The physical education movement made very real advance during the quinquennium both in the men's and in the women's educational institutions. The most conspicuous result of its success was the increasing realization of its necessity and value in the form of natural athletic activities such as games and sports. The higher quality of men sent up for training at centres of physical education, the attempts made by managements to obtain playing fields, the introduction of compulsory physical education courses by the Universities, the increasing participation in the Olympic games and the noticeable improvement in the standards of sportsmanship are evidences of the awakening of interest in games and sports generally.

The grant to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras, of extensive Government land in Saidapet for the location of buildings and playing fields was an event of considerable importance so far as the progress of Physical Education in the Presidency is concerned.

Government appointed a committee in 1928 to investigate the question of physical education in secondary schools for boys and to suggest methods for improvement. The report of the Committee was submitted in January 1929 and orders of Government were passed in October 1929. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee physical education for boys was made compulsory and suitable provision was made in the Madras Educational Rules for the levy of games fee at rates considered reasonable so as to enable managements to arrange for the conduct of games and physical training as part of the regular school programme. "The Handbook of Physical Activities and Manual of Instruction for Teachers" prepared by the Adviser to Government on Physical Education was revised and its use in secondary schools was recommended. Action was also taken on the recommendations of the Committee regarding the provision of adequate playgrounds for secondary schools in the Presidency (including the City of Madras). A committee was appointed in 1930 to investigate the question of playgrounds for secondary schools in the Madras City and the recommendations of that committee are under consideration. To the extent that funds permitted Government made due provision for grants to local bodies and aided managements for the acquisition of play fields during the years 1930–31 and 1931–32.

A committee was constituted in October 1928 to investigate and report on the requirements of physical education in elementary schools for boys. The revision of Mr. Buck's "Syllabus of Physical Activities for Indian Elementary Schools" and the preparation of a course in health knowledge as recommended by the committee are under consideration. In view of the prevailing financial stringency action could not be taken on the other recommendations of the committee.

When the Madras and the Āndhra Universities framed rules for the compulsory introduction of physical training in Colleges Government created new posts of physical directors in the scale of Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 for Art colleges for men and for Queen Mary's College, Madras. Suitable graduates were selected and deputed for training in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education on a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 and were appointed Physical directors at the completion of their training. Physical directors were also appointed to the staffs of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

75. *Physical education for women.*—In December 1928 a committee was appointed to review the measures hitherto taken in the advancing of physical education in schools for girls, (2) to determine the result achieved by these measures and make recommendations particularly as regards courses and the provision of facilities for physical training and games, (3) to consider and report on any other matter connected with these general questions.

The committee conducted an elaborate enquiry and considered among other things the practicability of introducing indigenous games and exercises as part of the physical education programme in schools. Its report was submitted to Government in January 1930.

A physical education class for the training of women instructresses was attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College from 1928 to 1932. Forty-nine mistresses were admitted for training in physical education during the quinquennium of whom 31 completed the training and 25 passed the final examination. Forty-three new posts of instructresses in physical training in the secondary and training schools for women under Government management were created and 21 of them were filled up by the appointment of women who successfully completed their training in the physical education class. Two courses of six classes each for secondary teachers and one of three lessons for elementary teachers were held in Madras in 1930–31. The classes had the benefit of practical work as well as lectures on special points brought out during the routine inspections and visits of the Woman Specialist in Physical Education and proved very popular.

The value of physical education in its widest sense is realized, accepted and worked for in girls' schools and although progress was slow at the beginning the steps taken during the quinquennium may be considered to have advanced the interest of physical education in a very real sense.

VIII.—THE BOY SCOUT AND GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENTS.

76. *Boy Scout Movement.*—The last year of the quinquennium marked the close of the first decade in the history of the Boy Scout movement in South India. The movement found fresh support in many parts of the Presidency and made commendable progress both as regards expansion in numbers and improvement in quality. The number of Scouts of all ranks increased by 2,000 in 1927–28 and in the two years following there was further accession in strength resulting in the increase of units to 600 and their strength to 13,517. In the last two years of the quinquennium the strength of the units decreased from 13,517 to 11,282, but the seeming setback was more than compensated by the increase to 1,094 in the number of First Class and King Scouts, and holders of proficiency badges.

A noteworthy feature of the period under review was the spread of the movement to special institutions like the Deaf and Dumb School, Palamcottah, the Leper Settlement School, Chingleput, the Certified Schools, Ranipet and Chingleput, the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Jail School, Palamcottah. It is reported that the movement is having a salutary effect on the inmates of these institutions.

Important changes took place in the personnel of the Provincial Boy Scout Association during the quinquennium. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir George Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., became the Provincial Chief Scout in succession to the Right Hon'ble Viscount Goschen, G.C.I.E., in 1930–31. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., who was the Provincial Scout Commissioner since 1924, was succeeded by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar in 1931–32. During the absence of Captain T. W. Bernard on furlough Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle was appointed Treasurer of the Association. In 1931–32 one of the Organizing Secretaries of the Association was appointed the Organizing Secretary of the All-India Association. The demands made by the movement on the time of honorary workers were so great that it became necessary in some districts to replace them by full-time paid workers.

Mr. E. Conran Smith, I.C.S., and Mr. Manjeri Rama Ayyar continued as Assistant Provincial Commissioners and Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath as Honorary Provincial Secretary during the quinquennium.

The participation of the fourteen Scouts and Scouters from the Madras Association in the International Jamboree held at Birkenhead in August 1929 was a memorable event in the life of the movement in this Presidency. The representatives from Madras and Organizing Secretaries who accompanied them gathered valuable Scouting experience from their tour and from their contact with Scouts from different parts of the world. The Organizing Secretaries had the additional benefit of attending the training class held at Gilwell Park.

Permanent training centres were started during the quinquennium at Coonoor and Nilambur and training camps were held to train Scout-masters for work in schools. Special mention may in this connexion be made of the Wood Badge course held in May 1931 which

was attended by Scouters from all over the Province and from some of the neighbouring States. The camp held at Stanley Park, Coonoor, had the honour of a visit from His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

The Association attempted with fair amount of success to introduce Scouting in elementary schools on a larger scale than before and with this object in view arranged for instruction to be given in the vernacular to Scout and Cub-masters under training. Important literature on Scouting was translated into the vernaculars to facilitate a more rapid increase of the movement. The usefulness of the Boy Scout Magazine which is the official organ of the Association was increased by the addition of Tamil and Telugu supplements.

The Provincial grant of Rs. 10,000 paid to the Association was reduced to Rs. 7,500 in 1931 on account of the financial stringency.

77. *The Girl Guide Movement.*—The activities of the Girl Guide Movement spread remarkably during the quinquennium. The number of Guides which was 1,747 in 1926–27 increased to 5,092 in 1931–32. In 1928–29 the Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muhammadan Women, Royapetta, started a company of Guides and two students threw aside their purdah and attended the Summer Camp at Ootacamund in June 1928. Among the ladies who worked for the spread of the movement during the quinquennium mention may be made of Mrs. Buckley, Miss Hillbrook and Miss Bacon, the last named of whom continues to be in charge of the movement in Madras. It is reported that the demand for Girl guiders is greater than their supply. The organizers of the movement raise money by means of entertainments to enhance their income which is meagre.

The Ceded Districts have shown commendable enthusiasm for the movement and are reported to have gone ahead splendidly and on right lines.

Training camps, for Guiders were held at Trivandrum, St. Thomas' Mount, Vardaravo, Lovedale and Ootacamund during the years 1931 and 1932. In January 1932 the All-India Camp for Girl Guiders was held at Nagpur. Three camps for Guiders and Rangers were held in Madras Division in 1932 and the twenty-first anniversary of the beginning of the movement was celebrated in the same year. Guide Rallies were held in almost every district, the Madras Rally being held in February and the Nilgiris in May each year. The annual summer camps were held at Ootacamund throughout the quinquennium. The organizers of the movement hope to publish the Blue-Bird book in Tamil and Telugu so as to make possible the spread of the movement to villages in the Tamil and Telugu areas of the Presidency. The annual Provincial grant of Rs. 4,000 to the Guide Association which was raised in 1930-31 to Rs. 10,000 was reduced to Rs. 8,000 in 1931–32 as a measure of retrenchment.

IX.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

A.—Training of Teachers—Men.

78. *Number of institutions.*—The number of training schools for masters decreased from 83 to 80 during the quinquennium. In

March 1927 there were 13 Secondary, 30 Higher Elementary and 16 Lower Elementary Training Schools under the management of Government. Towards the close of the quinquennium there were 19 Secondary, 31 Higher Elementary and 8 Lower Elementary Schools under Government management. These figures show that the facilities for the training of teachers of the higher grade increased and that those for the training of the lower grade decreased. Of the 80 training schools for masters in the Presidency, 58 were Government institutions. A new training school of the higher elementary grade was opened at Bezwada and the Hill Training School at Jeypore and the training school at Narasapatnam in the Vizagapatam Agency were closed. New secondary grade training sections were opened in the schools at Hospet, Bimlipatam, Ellore, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and Calicut. The decrease in the number of aided training schools from 24 to 21 was due to the closing of the secondary training class attached to the Thirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram, the Training School, Srirangam and the change of designation of the college for the training of pandits at Chidambaram which resulted in its disappearance from the list of training schools. The U.L.C.M. Training School at Guntur was transferred to Tarlupadu in the Nellore district. A new school not yet aided and known as the A.B.M. Rural Community Training School was started at Cumbum in 1931–32.

79. *Strength.*—On 31st March 1927 the strength of the secondary, higher elementary and lower elementary sections was 1,151, 3,516, and 3,712, respectively. In March 1932 the strength of secondary sections was 1,746, that of higher elementary sections 6,001, and of lower elementary 3,174. It will be noticed that there was an appreciable increase in strength in the secondary and higher elementary grades and a welcome decrease in the strength of the lower elementary grade.

80. *Accommodation.*—Of the 61 Government training and sessional schools 39 had buildings of their own and 22 were held in rented buildings. All the aided schools except one were accommodated in buildings of their own.

81. *Stipends and admissions.*—There were 10,921 students under training in 1932 against 8,380 in 1926–27. The increase in the strength of training institutions was 30 per cent during the quinquennium under report against 29 per cent in the previous quinquennium. The expenditure on stipends rose from Rs. 6,05,972 to Rs. 6,42,356 and that on payment of stipendiary grants decreased from Rs. 1,99,290 to Rs. 1,62,516. The rate of stipend was reduced in the last two years of the quinquennium.

82. *Sessional schools.*—The number of sessional schools decreased during the quinquennium from 12 to 3 and their strength from 288 to 62. The marked fall in their number is due to the policy of gradually eliminating the teachers of the lower elementary grade. The three existing sessional schools are meant for the Hill tribes in the Agency and for Mappillas in the Malabar district.

83. *Manual Training.*—Fifty-six training institutions had manual training classes attached to them and over 10,000 pupil-teachers and pupils of practising sections attended them. Wood-work was the chief subject of instruction and cabinet-making was the most popular craft with more than 6,000 students learning it. Next in importance was cotton-spinning and weaving which was newly introduced in about a dozen schools. There were about 2,000 students attending the weaving classes. Rattan work was taught in three schools and about 600 pupils attended the classes in that subject. The other crafts taught were clay modelling, carpet and tape-making and aluminium work.

84. *Examinations and certificates.*—The number of candidates examined for the award of the Training School Leaving Certificate was 10,495. Of that number 8,343 were men and 2,152 were women. The corresponding figures for the years 1926–27 were 7,494 men and 1,493 women. Classed according to the grades for which they were examined there were 1,607 for the secondary, 5,264 for the higher elementary and 3,624 for the lower elementary grade in 1931–32 against 1,042 secondary, 3,619 higher elementary and 4,326 lower elementary for the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination held in 1926–27. The number of passes in 1931–32 was 6,157 (5,086 men and 1,071 women) and its percentage to the total examined was 59. Of the candidates who passed the examination in 1931–32, 1,258 were of the secondary grade, 3,100 of the higher elementary and 1,799 of the lower elementary grade. Between 1927 and 1932 the number of successful candidates of the several communities rose as follows: Indian Christians from 1,401 to 1,659, Non-Brahmans 2,084 to 2,310, Muhammadans 328 to 421, Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras from 131 to 193. The number of successful Brahman candidates decreased during the quinquennium from 1,635 to 1,549.

In the examination for the award of the Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training for men, 33 candidates were successful in 1931–32. Thirty-four candidates—21 in Tamil and 13 in Sanskrit—took the Pandit's Training Certificate Examination in 1931–32 of whom 33 qualified for the certificate.

B.—Training of Teachers—Women.

85. *Number of institutions.*—On 31st March 1932 there were 62 training schools for Indian women against 35 in 1926–27. Thirty-six of that number were Government schools, 1 municipal, 24 aided and 1 unaided. The large increase in the number of training schools was due to the policy of Government to provide increased facilities for the training of women teachers. Twenty-two new schools were opened by Government during the quinquennium and the number of schools under private management increased from 19 to 24. The Municipal Council, Madura, opened in 1927-28 a school for the training of women teachers. Towards the close of the previous quinquennium

there were 279 women-teachers who qualified for the secondary, 1,077 for the higher elementary and 441 for the lower elementary grade. In 1931–32 the corresponding figures were 401, 2,119 and 672 which show marked increases under all grades. Of the 62 training school for women, 15 were of the secondary, 42 higher elementary and 5 lower elementary grade.

86. *Accommodation.*—In 1926–27, thirty-one schools had buildings of their own and four were held in rented buildings. In 1931–32, 41 schools had buildings of their own and 21 were held in rented buildings.

87. *Stipends and stipendiary grants.*—The expenditure in 1931–32 on stipends and stipendiary grants in training schools for women was Rs. 1,26,607 and Rs. 97,857, respectively.

C.—Medical Schools.

88. *Medical schools.*—In the last quinquennial report it was stated that medical schools were working at Madras (Rayapuram), Tanjore, Coimbatore, Madura and that there was a school for women' medical students at Madras. The school at Madura was abolished in 1929 and that at Coimbatore in 1930. The proposal to open a medical school at Guntūr was definitely abandoned and the question of closing the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, was deferred till the completion of the scheme for the remodelling of the Rayapuram Medical School building. In accordance with the recommendations of the Medical Education Committee which advised the concentration of medical education in Madras, the abolition of the Medical School at Tanjore is being considered by Government. The schools that worked during the whole of the quinquennium were the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, and the Medical Schools for Men at Madras and Tanjore.

The number of students that sought admission into the medical schools decreased noticeably from year to year as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Number of admissions.	Total strength.
1927–28	178	936
1928–29	207	813
1929–30	174	818
1930–31	167	772
1931–32	127	751

The following were the main features of the working of the Government medical schools during the quinquennium :—

(1) The Surgeon-General framed rules for the conduct of business by the Board of Examiners for the Medical School, Rayapuram.

(2) The rate of rent charged from students in the hostel attached to the school at Rayapuram was ordered to be based on the floor space available.

(3) Before appearing for the examinations conducted by the Board for the first time, students were required to pass their class examinations.

(4) The provisional promotion of failed students was discontinued and concurrent courses of instruction for students who pass in the October examination were instituted.

(5) The marks of students and their work at school were taken into consideration by the Board of Examiners in assessing the merits of the candidates.

(6) From 1930 onwards students were directed to take a month's leave during the vacation in batches so as to make increased clinical work possible for the third and fourth year students in medical and surgical wards.

(7) The teaching of Chemistry was entrusted to non-medical graduates.

Residence in hostels is compulsory except for those students who reside with their parents or approved guardians. The Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, and the schools at Rayapuram and Tanjore had hostels attached to them.

D.—Technical and Industrial, Commercial and Art Education.

The number of Government institutions under the control of the Department of Industries increased in number from five to eight. Of these four were situated in Madras and four at the headquarters of the districts of Madura, Bellary, Malabar and South Kanara.

89. *Government School of Technology, Madras.*—The Government Trades School at Madras was renamed "the Government School of Technology." Additional buildings and equipment were provided for industrial purposes, the chief items being a Wharfedale Printing Press and a Babcock-Wilcocks boiler. A notable change was the introduction of day classes for engineering apprentices on the Sandwich system instead of the evening classes which were previously in vogue. By this system an apprentice attends the classes during one full day in a week and by arrangement with the local firms, leave of absence is granted to the apprentices for attending the school. During the quinquennium the total number of students admitted to the various sections of the school was 1,447 and the number that passed was 342. The school continued to be a centre for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The preparatory section of the school which was started in the preceding quinquennium worked satisfactorily. The number of students who completed the preparatory training and who were drafted into works as artizan apprentices was 45.

The branch school attached to the M. & S.M. Railway workshops at Perambur, had an average strength of 180. Owing to a temporary reduction in the number of apprentices recruited to the railway workshops there was a decrease in the strength of the school. The number of students who successfully completed their training at this

school was 122 and the majority of them were absorbed by the railway works.

As in the case of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, the diplomas granted to the successful students in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering classes were designated L.M.E. and L.E.E., respectively.

90. *Government Industrial Institute, Madura.*—This institute which is the only one of its kind providing instruction in the Mechanical Engineering and Woodworking trades in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency is growing in popularity. A board of visitors has been constituted consisting of officials and non-officials with the Director of Industries as the ex-officio Chairman. The board has rendered great assistance in the administration of the institute and the members individually have given valuable advice from time to time. The annual and final examinations are conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed by Government and the students who successfully complete the prescribed courses of training are awarded certificates.

The hostel attached to the Institute worked satisfactorily. There were three separate messes: the vegetarian mess was under the management of a warden and the other messes were managed by the students themselves.

The question of the desirability or otherwise of retaining the Institute in view of its high cost of maintenance was considered by the Retrenchment Committee and it was decided that the Institute should be retained for the reason that facilities for the training of apprentices in mechanical workshops did not exist elsewhere in the Southern districts.

The Committee considered that the maintenance of the commercial system of accounts should be abandoned and the cost of maintenance considerably reduced. Their recommendations were given effect to from 1st April 1932.

91. *Government Textile Institute, Madras.*—The Textile Institute, Madras, is intended

(*a*) to provide instruction in the manufacture of cotton, silk, wool, coir, kora, aloe and jute which take the form of cloth, rugs, carpets, blankets, mats and knitted fabrics ;

(*b*) to give an accurate idea of the position of each of the several textile cottage industries as at present organized, their defects and the scope which exists for their improvement ;

(*c*) to serve as a permanent museum for the display of improved textile appliances and machinery ; and

(*d*) to investigate all problems connected with the handloom weaving industry which await solution.

The Textile Institute was located in a rented building in Mukernallamuthu Street, Georgetown, until May 1929 when the Institute with the exception of the practical weaving section was shifted to the Government building which formerly housed the Leather Trades Institute and which is close to the Washermanpet tram terminus and

railway station. Provision was subsequently made for the construction of a building for the practical Weaving Section in the premises of the permanent building. This new building was ready by October 1931, and the practical Weaving Section was transferred to it from the rented premises.

The institute continued to provide two courses of training : (1) the Supervisor Course extending over a period of two years and covering the following subjects, (2) the Artisan course extending over one year in any of the following subjects :—Weaving, Wool-spinning, Hosiery, Silk industry, Pile carpet weaving, Bleaching, Dyeing and Cloth printing. The Supervisor course is intended for those who desire to become teachers in weaving schools and managers of weaving concerns. The medium of instruction is English. Admission to the Supervisor course is generally restricted to those who have completed the S.S.L.C. course with science as optional. The artisan courses are purely practical and are intended for those desirous of becoming *maistris* in factories and demonstrators in schools and craftsmen. The medium of instruction is the vernacular: Besides the above-mentioned two courses, some special courses have also been recently provided for in eri silk-worm rearing and jacquard weaving.

During 1931–32, twenty-six scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 12 were awarded at the Institute as follows :—

	Rs.
Supervisor course, first year	6
Do. second year	6
Artisan course	14
	26

92. *School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.*—In 1929 Government appointed a committee to make proposals for re-organizing the school as a result of which the following changes were effected :—

The Crafts and the Arts sections were separated and the courses of study were detailed.

Crafts section.—(1) Admissions were permitted for one week from the opening of the new session.

(2) The minimum age limit of candidates admitted was raised from 10 to 12.

(3) The educational qualification for admission to the school was raised to the third form, but boys with slightly lower attainments were also admitted at the discretion of the Principal in the artisan class.

(4) Annual admissions were limited, the total strength of all the classes in the crafts section being restricted to 300.

(5) Students before actual admission were put into a beginners' class to test their aptitude.

(6) The Lacquer Work Department was re-named the Drawing and Design class and the class divided into three sections, viz.,

(i) General Drawing, (ii) Cotton Painting and Printing and (iii) Lacquer work.

(7) The courses of study in each class of the Crafts sections were fixed at five years except for the Drawing and Design class which has a course of three years and the subjects taught altered accordingly.

(8) In the Craft sections fixed syllabuses were not to be too rigidly adhered to.

(9) Records of the progress of students were ordered to be maintained.

Arts section.—The Fine Arts Section consists of two classes, one in painting and the other in modelling with a three years' course in each subject with a maximum recruitment annually of ten and five students, respectively. An Advanced Drawing class with a strength of sixteen pupils was formed to serve as a feeder to the abovementioned classes. No age limit is prescribed for this class, but a fairly high standard of education is required. A fee of Rs. 3 per month was levied from students of the Fine Arts classes and those of the Advanced Drawing class coming from outside the Madras Presidency.

During the quinquennium the working hours of the school were changed from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. to 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and the designations of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent were changed to those of Principal and Vice-Principal, respectively. The Carpet Weaving Department was transferred to the Textile Institute and the part-time drawing classes were abolished.

The school continued to do its usual routine work. The most outstanding feature was the popularity gained by the Fine Arts sections which attracted students from other Provinces and from the Indian States. The Crafts sections also did useful and original work. Enamelling on Metals and Jewellery and new methods of Lacquer Work and Cotton Painting and Printing were introduced in the school.

The average strength of the school during the period under review was as follows :—

Year.	Average number on rolls.	Year.	Average number on rolls.
1927-28 ...	498	1930-31 ...	262
1928-29 ...	516	1931-32 ...	279
1929-30 ...	409		

The fall in the total number on the rolls year after year was due to the restricted number of admissions and to the limitation imposed as regards the total strength in each class.

Continuous cuts in the school budget and drastic retrenchment in the establishment of the school were a great handicap to its efficient working. In view of the financial stringency several new schemes for development had to be deferred. There has also been a considerable reduction in the number of scholarships.

93. *Leather Trades Institute, Madras.*—The Institute trained students in Leather Manufacture and Leather Chemistry for the full course of study for the diploma of the Institute till 1927. After that year no student was admitted for this course in accordance with the orders of Government, but students for short courses were admitted and trained till March 1929 when all education work at the Institute was discontinued and research work in connexion with the tanning industry was undertaken.

94. *New Government schools.*—The Committee on Technical and Industrial Education in the Presidency which reported in 1924 recommended that the Government should as funds permit, set up a number of model industrial schools in areas where aided schools were few. In consonance with those recommendations three new schools were started in 1929, at Calicut, Bellary and Mangalore to serve the needs of the West Coast and the Ceded districts. These schools at present provide instruction in the wood working and engineering trades, the length of each course extending to five years. Instruction in motor driving and maintenance was also provided for a time, but as a measure of retrenchment the classes have recently been closed. The schools are popular with the public and the workshops attached to them are equipped with different kinds of machinery to provide efficient training to the pupils. The schools at Calicut and Mangalore are now housed in rented buildings, but the school at Bellary has a building of its own, recently acquired from the Army Department with a large vacant space for playground. The Calicut school is in course of being moved to a Government-owned site, part of the compound and building of the Kerala Soap Institute having been made available for the purpose. A board of visitors consisting of officials and non-officials has been constituted recently for each school. Its duties are to assist the Department of Industries in the efficient working of these schools.

The annual examinations are conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Government for each school.

95. *The Madras Penitentiary Industrial School.*—At the request of the Inspector-General of Prisons the carpentry section of the Jail has been recognized under the Code of Regulations for Industrial schools for purpose of inspection by the Inspector of Industrial Schools in order to enable the latter to be in close touch with the instruction imparted. This section provides a five years' training in cabinet-making for about 40 selected long term convicts who will eventually be distributed among other jails of the presidency to serve as instructors or workmen in the cabinet making shops attached to them.

96. *Aided Industrial schools.*—The number of schools recognized by the department increased from 58 on the 31st March 1927 to 68 in 1932, all of which except five are in receipt of grant-in-aid. These schools continue to provide a reasonably efficient form of trade instruction. Owing to the prevailing economic depression a few of

the schools suffered financially through lack of orders but were able to carry on their activities without serious falling off in efficiency. The number of pupils receiving instruction in the schools increased from 3,591 to 6,015 during the quinquennium. These schools are under the general administrative control of the Inspector of Industrial Schools, but the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) is responsible for the inspection of schools or classes teaching textile subjects, viz., weaving, dyeing, lace embroidery.

A list of recognized schools and classes is maintained by the Department of Industries. The Code of Regulations for Industrial schools was drawn up and approved by Government in 1924. It contains in easily accessible form the regulations in regard to recognition and grant-in-aid and the conditions of training and certification of the pupils and teachers.

The following is a brief account of the more important institutions recognized during the quinquennium:—

1. *P.S.G. and Sons Industrial Institute, Peelamedu.*—This institution is located about three miles from Coimbatore and owes its origin to a charitable endowment of Rs. 2 lakhs made by Messrs. P.S.G. and Sons. At present instruction is provided in the engineering and wood work trades and the management proposes to introduce shortly textile manufacture, printing and electric wiring. The buildings and equipment are estimated to cost about Rs. 2½ lakhs towards which Government have made a substantial contribution. The school is efficiently managed and bids fair to develop into one of the premier industrial institutions in the Presidency.

2. *Seva Sadan, Madras.*—This is a Hindu institution maintained with the help of public subscriptions. It follows to some extent the methods adopted in Christian mission institutions. It has grown out of a previously existing institution known as the Women's Home of Service and provides training for grown up girls and young women in lace work, dress cutting, needlework, weaving, embroidery, *jigna* work, rattan work, together with general literary education designed to turn out sick nurses, midwives and teachers. The school is managed by an executive committee consisting of influential ladies and gentlemen and is becoming very popular. With the help of a substantial grant from Government, the management have acquired a spacious building in a healthy locality at a cost of about Rs. 60,000.

3. *The American Arcot Mission Industrial School, Palmaner.*—This school provides instruction for girls in embroidery, dress making and needle work generally. It specialises in coloured cross stitch embroidery of a very fine type and there is a great demand for this work. Poultry farming, goat rearing and sericulture have recently been introduced as subsidiary industries for those girls who are not particularly suitable for fine needle work. A pupil teacher's course has also been recently added to train teachers for dress making and needle work for whom there is great demand both in industrial schools and in domestic economy classes in literary schools. The

hostel maintained by the school is unique of its kind. It is worked on the cottage family system and provides an excellent form of home training.

4. *C.S.M. Industrial School, Dindigul.*—This school is managed by the Swedish Mission. It was originally proposed to start this school in Madura but in consideration of the fact that there are already two or three institutions providing facilities for industrial education in or near Madura, Dindigul was chosen for the location of the school. The school provides instruction in cabinet making.

5. *The Andhra Jutheeya Kalasala, Masulipatam.*—This institution provides instruction in mechanical engineering. Owing to internal dissensions among the governing body it suffered a set back and consequently the management of the school was transferred to the Municipal Council, the school having been re-named "Municipal Technical Institute, Masulipatam." An improvement is already apparent and there is every reason to hope that under the new management the school will be conducted on sound lines and meet a real need in providing facilities for the industrial education of the youths of the neighbourhood.

97. *Agricultural schools.*—At the end of the quinquennium there were three agricultural schools working at Taliparamba, Usilampatti and Melrosapuram with a total strength of 101 pupils. The Agricultural School at Anakapalle which worked during the preceding quinquennium was closed in December 1927 chiefly because of its poor strength.

The School at Taliparamba had a strength of 41 pupils in 1927–28 and 44 in 1928–29. Noticeable diminution in its strength occurred in 1929–30, and in 1931–32 the school had only 8 pupils. As propaganda did not succeed in attracting pupils to the school its closure was ordered by Government from April 1932.

The District Board, Madura, opened at Usilampatti an agricultural middle school for the benefit of the Kallars in 1929–30 with technical staff lent by the Department of Agriculture. There were 23 pupils attending the school in 1931–32.

The Melrosapuram U.F.C.M. Agricultural school continued to be aided by the Department of Industries. On 31st March 1932 its strength was 70 pupils against 48 in 1927.

Important contributions to the subject of Agricultural education were made in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India published in 1928. In regard to the recommendations in that report dealing with education, the Government of Madras passed orders in 1930. In 1927, the Director of Public Instruction appointed a committee for the purpose of framing a syllabus for an alternative course in agriculture proposed to be introduced in select higher elementary and middle schools in this Presidency. The proposals made by that committee are under consideration by the Department.

98. *Institute of Commerce, Madras.*—The Institute continued to hold its classes in the Law College buildings. A site for the construction of a building for the school was allotted on the Esplanade and

an expenditure of Rs. 9,102 was incurred during the quinquennium towards the cost of site and filling up of an open drain and diverting it. There were 27 students in the Senior Audit, 29 in the Junior Audit, 20 in the Co-operation and 37 in the Technical classes in 1931–32, the corresponding figures for the year 1927 being Senior Audit 19, Junior Audit 13, and Technical 128. The class in Co-operation was started in 1929–30. The Institute has been ordered to be abolished as a measure of retrenchment but its continuance till 30th April 1933 with the staff required for the purpose of giving instruction to the students of the G.D.A. class has been permitted.

99. *School of Commerce, Calicut.*—This school worked during the whole of the quinquennium but was closed with effect from 1932–33 as a measure of retrenchment. It had on its rolls 213 pupils (186 in the English section and 27 in the Vernacular section) in 1927 and 150 pupils (130 in the English and 20 in the Vernacular section) in 1932.

100. *School of Commerce, Vizagapatam.*—The strength of the school decreased from 106 in 1927 to 72 (including two women) in 1932. The abolition of this school also was ordered with effect from the academic year 1932–33 as a measure of retrenchment.

101. *School of Engineering, Vizagapatam.*—The strength of the school rose from 66 in 1926–27 to 107 in 1931–32 which was the maximum number the school could admit. On account of the financial stringency the institution was ordered to be abolished with effect from 1st May 1932.

102. *School of Engineering, Trichinopoly.*—This school was closed with effect from 1st April 1928 and the subordinate Engineering classes were transferred to the College of Engineering, Guindy.

103. *Reformatory and Certified schools.*—Towards the close of the quinquennium ending March 1932 there were four Reformatory and Certified schools under the control of the Inspector of Certified schools. Three of these were managed by Government and one was aided. All the four schools had 593 pupils on their rolls. The Junior Certified School, Rajahmundry, was transferred to Alipuram in Bellary in 1931–32. The school had five standards and 86 pupils on its rolls, on 31st March 1932. It trained students in carpentry, gardening, bugle and band playing in addition to giving them general education of an elementary character.

The Junior Certified School, Ranipet, had 120 pupils on its rolls in 1932 against 79 in 1927. A revised scheme of work was introduced in this school during the quinquennium with the approval of the District Educational Officer, North Arcot, and the Inspector-General of Prisons. The industrial activities of this school included the training of pupils in weaving, carpentry and tailoring, bugle, flute and bagpipe playing. It had a Scout troop and a cub pack in which the pupils were keenly interested. The institution developed into a higher elementary school and had six standards.

The Senior Certified School, Chingleput, had on its rolls 318 pupils in 1931–32 against 284 in 1926–27. For the purposes of work in the general educational and industrial classes the school was organized into two sections each section working 3½ hours a day. In the general education course English, Geography, Indian History, Civics and Hygiene were taught and in the Industrial sections, carpentry, blacksmithy, metal work, weaving, tailoring, gardening, masonry work and music. One hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon was devoted to games and athletics which included company drill, boxing, football, hockey and gymnastics. The pupils of this school took keen interest in Scouting.

E.—Manual Training.

104. *Manual training.*—The intensive development of handwork in schools is a movement of comparatively recent origin. Although the introduction of new schemes was arrested by financial stringency in 1930–31 and 1931–32, the progress made in the provision of facilities for manual training during the quinquennium may be said to be satisfactory.

On 31st March 1932 there were 294 manual training classes in the Presidency with a total attendance of 5,037 pupils. Sixty-seven of these were attached to Government, 124 to local board and 103 to private institutions. The subjects of instruction covered a wide range and included 24 different arts and crafts.

Bulletin No. 12 of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was revised and renumbered as Bulletin No. 20 "Manual Training and Woodwork" and published in 1928–29.

Changes were made during the quinquennium in the procedure relating to the recognition and aid of manual training classes, and the system of making separate grants for manual training ceased in respect of secondary schools under the management of local boards and private agencies and training schools under private management. In accordance with the revised procedure the expenditure incurred on schemes of manual training sanctioned by competent authority is taken into account in assigning the ordinary teaching grants and in sanctioning non-recurring grants under buildings and equipment. Powers were delegated to District Educational Officers in 1927–28 and in 1929–30 in respect of the grant of approval to schemes of manual training in secondary and training schools under private management, and secondary schools under local bodies. The applications for subsidy for secondary and elementary schools under the management of local bodies continue to be submitted to Government for their sanction.

With effect from July 1929 the period of training for manual training instructors was reduced from three to two years. It was also decided that candidates for training should have completed their S.S.L.C. course and have shown special aptitude for manual training. The special pay given to manual training instructors in Government institutions was discontinued.

Instruction in manual training was made obligatory in schools in accordance with the requirements of the revised S.S.L.C. scheme.

X.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

105. *Number and strength of institutions.*—There were, on 31st March 1932, eighty-two educational institutions for Europeans against 87 in 1927. Fifty-seven of these were High and Middle schools, 21 Primary schools, 2 Training schools and 2 Industrial schools. The Laidlaw Memorial School, Keti, was reduced to the status of a middle school and the Wesleyan Mission Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount, from the middle to the primary grade in January 1930. The high school section of Bishop Corrie School (a mixed school) was amalgamated with Doveton Boys' and Girls' schools, Vepery, in 1929. The middle school section of Bishop Corrie School was amalgamated with St. Mark's Primary School, Georgetown, and named Bishop Corrie Middle School, Georgetown. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway School, Guntakal, was reduced to the status of a primary school and the Railway Primary School at Arkonam was amalgamated with the Railway Middle School, Haffieldpet; the St. John's Middle School, Vizagapatam, was reduced to the status of a primary school and subsequently closed with effect from 1931. The South Indian Railway School at Negapatam was closed and a new school at Golden Rock was opened in 1929. The American Advent Mission School, Velacheri, was closed and the Cordite Factory School, Aruvankadu, was converted to an Indian school with effect from 1927-28.

The total strength of European schools increased during the quinquennium from 10,390 to 10,759, of which number 5,301 were boys and 5,458 were girls. There was a rise in the strength of all classes of institutions except in middle schools for boys and primary schools for girls. In the high and middle schools for girls there was a pronounced increase in strength. The number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils reading in European schools for general education decreased from 9,073 to 9,020. Out of the total of 10,622 pupils reading in European High, Middle and Primary schools 1,602 were non-Europeans. It is interesting to notice that the number of Europeans reading in European schools for general education fell during the quinquennium by 53 and of non-Europeans increased by 405. Of the 1,602 non-Europeans in European schools 570 were Indian Christians, 592 Non-Brahmans, 186 Brahmans, 121 Muhammadans, 110 Parsees and 23 other communities. The strength of railway schools increased from 1,071 in 1927 to 1,078 in 1932.

There were 1,042 Europeans (725 boys and 317 girls) reading in institutions for Indians of whom 150 were in Arts and Professional Colleges, 359 in Secondary schools, 265 in Elementary schools and 268 in Training and other Special schools.

There were altogether 10,181 European and Anglo-Indian scholars under instruction in European and non-European institutions in the Presidency, of whom 5,125 were boys and 5,056 were

girls; the percentage of male pupils to the total under instruction was 52 and that of female pupils 48. It is interesting in this connection to notice that 34·5 per cent of the males and 32·6 of females of the total European population in the Presidency were under instruction.

106. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Towards the purchase of equipment and construction of buildings for European schools Rs. 35,013 and Rs. 3,81,377, respectively, were paid during the quinquennium ending March 1932. It is reported that almost all European schools received equipment grants but that the condition of equipment has still to improve. A building costing Rs. 1,83,126 was constructed during the quinquennium for the Stanes High School, Coimbatore, and the accommodation of Bishop Corrie Middle School (Georgetown), Christ Church School (Mount Road), and of several other schools, was added to with the aid of Government grants. Building schemes costing Rs. 30,000 and above for which grants were sanctioned were nearing completion towards the end of the quinquennium for the following schools:—

(1) St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly.
(2) St. Bede's School, San Thomé.
(3) Montfort School, Yercaud.
(4) St. Teresa's School, Cannanore.
(5) Holy Cross School, Tuticorin.

107. *Teachers in European schools.*—Out of 737 teachers working in European schools on 31st March 1932, 541 were trained, 75 certificated and 121 uncertificated. The number of trained teachers increased during the quinquennium from 511 to 541 and that of untrained teachers decreased from 224 to 196. It is specially interesting to notice that the number of graduate trained teachers increased from 49 to 80 between 1927 to 1932 and that of teachers of the lower grade decreased from 33 to 10.

108. *Salaries.*—The salaries of teachers in European schools vary according to the size of schools, the locality in which they are situated and the financial resources of the managements. Speaking generally, the salaries paid in European schools are higher than those obtaining in Indian schools. As was pointed out in the report of the preceding quinquennium there is reluctance on the part of young men and women leaving European schools to enter the teaching profession and the few who qualify are attracted to other provinces where they can often obtain more remunerative employment than they can in this Presidency.

109. *Training of teachers.*—The training school for women attached to the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, was closed at Lovedale and transferred to Madras with effect from January 1929. The system of deputing teachers for training in Ghora Galli Training School was suspended as a measure of retrenchment and it was decided that men seeking secondary grade training

might undergo the course in the Teacher's College, Saidapet, in the absence of a European Training School for men in this Presidency. The Church Park Training School, Teynampet, and the Doveton Training School, Vepery (formerly at Lovedale), both for women, trained 94 teachers during the quinquennium.

110. *Teachers' Provident Fund.*—The scheme of provident fund for teachers in non-pensionable service is optional in respect of teachers in European schools. Sixteen schools had introduced the scheme by March 1932 and 70 teachers were contributing to the Fund. The accounts of 24 subscribers were closed during the quinquennium. All the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway schools and nine other schools have their own Provident funds approved by the Director.

111. *Philanthropic and Cadet grants.*—These consist of grants paid to orphans and poor children to provide facilities for their education food and clothing. The following sums were spent during the quinquennium towards the payment of these grants:—

	Rs.
Boarding grants to Secondary and Primary schools ...	10,65,914
Food and clothing grants	83,398
Fee remissions	1,50,959
Military concession grants	11,036

At the beginning of the quinquennium five schools had cadets on their rolls and in 1931–32 one more was added. Grants paid under this head decreased from Rs. 1,310 to Rs. 704.

112. *Medical inspection of pupils.*—Medical inspection for boys was made compulsory in respect of high and middle schools during the quinquennium. Only four schools introduced medical inspection for girls. The paucity of qualified women medical practitioners and the very small grant paid perhaps accounted for the proposal not finding favour with the managements of most schools.

The payment of a grant for medical inspection has been discontinued as a measure of retrenchment.

113. *The European School-Leaving Certificate Scheme.*—The European School-Leaving Certificate Board was reconstituted in 1929–30. Its members were given the power of selecting text-books for examinations. The scheme of the examination was amended and the Inspector of European Schools was empowered to grant exemptions from age and to condone shortages of attendance. The regulations and syllabuses governing the examinations were amended in 1928 and brought up-to-date. The study of a vernacular language was made compulsory for the High and Middle School examinations, and commercial subjects were deleted from the scheme of study for middle schools. Drawing was included in the syllabuses for the High and Middle School examinations. Mental arithmetic was introduced as a subject of examination for the high school in 1928, but was later abolished on the recommendation of the Board.

114. *Examinations.*—The European School-Leaving Certificate Board examined 931 candidates for the High School and 14,061 for the Middle School certificate. Five hundred and ninety-two passed in the High School and 909 in the Middle School examination, and the average percentage of passes during the quinquennium was 62 per cent in the case of high schools and 61 per cent in the case of middle schools. The two schools that have not been sending up pupils for the High and Middle School examinations conducted by the European School-Leaving Certificate Board are Breek's School and St. Hilda's School, Ootacamund, which prepare their pupils for the Cambridge Local examinations.

The comparatively high percentage of passes in the European school examinations is doubtless due to the smallness of the classes, which makes individual attention possible and to greater strictness in promotions and in the selection of pupils for the examinations. The attainments of pupils in European schools are reported to be poor in Indian languages and good in English. In this connection the Inspector of European Schools suggests the encouragement of Roman Urdu as an alternative to Dravidian languages.

115. *General.*—The following changes were made in the quinquennium in the rules governing the working of European schools. The Code of Regulations for European Schools and the regulations and syllabuses for the examinations were revised and the rules relating to building grants amended. The age of candidates eligible for cadet grants was raised to 14. A model form of agreement to be entered into between managements and teachers was drawn up and it was made compulsory that such agreement should exist. The Inspector was empowered to sanction advance teaching grants to schools which apply for them. The fee remission grants under Article 166 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools which were given to poor pupils including the pupils of the IV standard were ordered to be given also to poor girls reading in standards up to and including the VII. With the previous sanction of the Local Government five European schools from the State of Hyderabad were permitted to enter for the European School-Leaving Certificate Examination. The post of Peripatetic Teacher of Music which was temporarily sanctioned was abolished with effect from December 1931, when Mrs. Papworth (nee Craven) who had held the post for years resigned. Her work in encouraging class singing in schools deserves high commendation. The Lecturer in Domestic Science conducted the departmental examinations in Needle-work and Domestic Science during the quinquennium. One hundred and fourteen teachers obtained certificates in Domestic Science and 143 in Needle-work. Most of the European boys' schools in the City sent their pupils to the Manual Training class conducted by the Department. As regards the inspection of European schools Government ordered that District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of the districts concerned might inspect the primary schools with a view to affording relief to the Inspector of European Schools. The Inspector

of European Schools was permitted to inspect high and middle schools situated outside the City of Madras in alternate years, with the exception of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, which should be inspected annually. The Needle-work and Dress-making School, Georgetown, continued to be aided from the European schools budget although it was not inspected by the Inspector of European Schools.

XI.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

116. *General remarks.*—The Muhammadan population of the Presidency increased from 2,840,488 in 1921 to 3,305,937 in 1931. There were 313,810 men and 29,718 women literates among the population in 1931, the percentage of literates to the total population being 19·2 in respect of men and 1·8 in respect of women. Compared to the percentages of literates of other communities, e.g., the Hindus among whom there were 15·6 men literates and 2·2 women literates, it is noticed that literacy was more advanced among Muhammadan men and that it was less advanced among the Muhammadan women.

117. *Statistics.*—The number of institutions intended for Muhammadans increased from 4,036 to 4,315 or by 7 per cent and their strength from 221,408 to 256,242 or by 16 per cent. The percentages of increase in respect of institutions and scholars in the preceding quinquennium were 38 and 48, respectively. So far as increases in the number and strength of institutions are concerned the quinquennium ending March 1927 witnessed a more rapid progress than the quinquennium ending March 1932.

The number of Arts colleges for Muhammadans including Oriental colleges increased from 3 to 4 and that of elementary schools from 3,233 to 3,773. There was no increase in the number of secondary schools either for boys or for girls. At the close of the previous quinquennium there were three training schools for Muhammadan women. Their number increased between 1927 and 1932 to six and their strength from 73 to 194. The total number of Muhammadan scholars reading in all classes of public institutions (Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan) increased from 242,680 to 297,358 or by 22·5 per cent, the percentage of increase in the preceding quinquennium having been 56 per cent. There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of institutions (public and private) from 278,568 to 319,506. In 1926–27 the percentage of Muhammadan scholars to their population was 9·8 (15·3 for boys and 4·5 for girls) and in March 1932 the percentage of pupils to the population was 9·7 (14·3 for boys and 5·1 for girls). It is interesting to notice that, while the percentage of scholars to population in respect of girls increased from 4·5 to 5·1 during the quinquennium under report, the percentage of boys decreased from 15·3 to 14·3. Since the increase in population in respect of both men and women was almost equal the explanation

for the increase in the percentage of girl pupils to the population and the decrease in that of boys is to be accounted for by the fact that there was proportionately a larger increase in the strength of girl pupils than in that of boys during the quinquennium. This is clear from the fact that the percentage of increase in the number of female scholars was 33 per cent and in that of male scholars was 9 per cent.

Collegiate education.—The number of Muhammadan students in Arts colleges increased from 351 to 475. The increase in the number of Muhammadan women students in Arts colleges from four to eleven is of special interest as indicating the progress of Collegiate education among Muhammadan women. In Professional colleges there were 91 Muhammadans in 1931–32 against 73 in 1926–27. There was one Muhammadan woman student in the Medical College, Madras, in 1931–32 and one Muhammadan woman student took her L.T. course at the Lady Willingdon Training College for Women, Madras, during the quinquennium. The Government Muhammadan College, Madras, was made permanent in 1927-28 and the construction of a building for the College was sanctioned in 1929. The college laboratories and libraries were supplied with books and apparatus costing Rs. 31,000 and furniture costing Rs. 4,000. New branches of instruction in Oriental languages were introduced in 1928 and English classes for the B.A. opened in 1928. Physical training became a compulsory part of the Intermediate course in 1930. The staff of the College was increased by the appointment of additional lecturers and teachers to meet the increased requirements. The problem of suitable accommodation for the College has been solved by the construction of a building and it is expected that when the College moves to the new building there will be accommodation in the school buildings for 500 boys.

Secondary education.—There was no increase in the number of boys' secondary schools for Muhammadans, the figure being sixteen both at the beginning and at the end of the quinquennium. The strength, however, rose from 2,831 to 3,346. There were six schools managed by Government, three by municipalities and six by private agencies and one was unaided. The total number of Muhammadan boys receiving secondary education in schools for Indians increased from 9,616 in 1926–27 to 11,667 in 1931–32 and that of girls from 322 to 396. Of the two secondary schools for Muhammadans in Calicut one ceased to exist as a secondary school and the other was reduced from an incomplete high school to a middle school. The Government Muhammadan Secondary School, Georgetown, and the Melvisharam Islamiah Secondary School developed into full high schools. The strength of the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, which is the only secondary school in the Presidency for Muhammadan girls, fell from 285 in 1926–27 to 270 in 1931–32. Forty-four Muhammadan girls were reading in European high and middle schools in the Presidency and 896 in secondary schools for Indians.

Elementary schools.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Muhammadans increased during the quinquennium from 3,233 to 3,773. Of this number 3,190 were boys' schools and 583 girls' schools. Classed according to management, there were on 31st March 1932, 19 Government schools, 351 Municipal schools 1,761 Local Board, 2 Panchayat and 1,594 aided. The total number of pupils, both boys and girls, in these elementary schools for Muhammadans rose during the quinquennium from 183,606 to 230,462. The number of elementary schools intended for girls rose from 316 to 583 and their strength from 16,859 to 31,523, the percentage of increase in the number of schools being 85 and in the number of pupils 87. The number of Muhammadan girls reading in all classes of elementary schools rose from 54,442 to 79,742 or by 47 per cent. Two important features concerning these figures are that there has been a most rapid increase in the number of girls under instruction during the quinquennium and that more than 50 per cent of the total number of girls under instruction were reading in schools intended for boys.

The most depressing features of Muhammadan elementary schools (both boys' and girls') continued to be the high wastage and the comparatively greater stagnation of pupils and the poor qualifications of the teachers employed in them. These features have been pointed out in the Report of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission and in the annual reports on Public Instruction of this Presidency. So far as the girls' schools are concerned, the difficulties of finding qualified Muslim women teachers and of providing a satisfactory solution to the problem of conveyances continued to be acute and hampered progress materially.

Special schools.—There were six training schools for Muhammadan men including the sessional school for Musaliars at Malappuram. The strength of these institutions rose from 252 in 1927 to 566 in 1932. The District Board Sessional School for Men at Vellore was closed during the quinquennium. The number of training schools for Muhammadan women increased from three to six and their strength from 73 to 194.

Two important enquiries were conducted during the quinquennium in regard to Muhammadan education. The first was by a committee appointed by the Director in 1929 with Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur as Chairman. That committee was asked to examine and report on the classification and grading of Arabic institutions in the Presidency. The second enquiry was the one conducted by a committee composed of officials and non-officials with Mr. R. G. Grieve, M.A., C.I.E., as Chairman, appointed by Government in September 1931 to examine and report on the problems of Muslim education in the Presidency. The committee's terms of reference were (i) the bearing of Mr. Champion's report on Muhammadan education, (ii) the need for separate Muhammadan elementary schools in different areas, (iii) whether Muhammadan pupils should attend schools for the same length of time as pupils

of other communities, (iv) whether special arrangements should be made for imparting religious instruction in Muhammadan elementary schools and schools attended by a large number of Muhammadan pupils, (v) whether any further steps should be taken to develop education among Mappillas, (vi) whether separate secondary schools should be maintained for Muslims, (vii) whether the facilities provided for Muhammadan in the Arts and Professional colleges were adequate, (viii) whether provision could be made for the better organization and development of Arabic institutions, (ix) whether steps should be taken to develop education among Muhammadan girls and increase the supply of Muhammadan women teachers and (x) whether any further facilities are to be given to Muhammadan pupils in educational institutions.

The committee reported that the causes of the educational backwardness of Muslims were mainly religious and economic and ascribed the unwillingness of Muslims to take full advantage of the facilities for modern education to their religious scruples and their poverty. Their report which dealt with the problems in all their important aspects was submitted to Government in February 1932.

118. *Education of Mappillas.*—Towards the close of the preceding quinquennium there were 1,457 elementary schools for boys and 27 elementary schools for girls specially intended for Mappillas. Their number rose during the quinquennium to 1,598 and 152, respectively. The strength of boys' schools increased from 97,969 to 114,604 and that of the girls' schools from 1,857 to 7,781. Satisfactory increases in the number and strength of institutions occurred during the period under review.

The number of Mappilla boys reading in secondary schools rose from 966 in 1926-27 to 1,006 in 1931-32 and that of girls from three to sixteen. There were eighteen Mappillas reading in the college classes in the Malabar district.

Reference was made in the last quinquennial report to the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of the retention of separate schools for Mappillas and of the provision of further educational facilities for the community. Since that committee was unanimously in favour of separate schools for Mappillas the policy adopted in subsequent years has been to develop Mappilla education on lines most acceptable to the community. The post of Special Assistant to the District Educational Officer, Malabar, was abolished when the district of Malabar was bifurcated for educational administration and the inspecting staff of Mappilla schools was strengthened by the appointment of four Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools. One of the two secondary schools specially intended for Mappillas ceased to function as a secondary school. Schemes of compulsory education in selected amsoms in the taluks of Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponnāni continued in force. A sessional school for the training of Mullas and Musaliars was started in 1931-32 at Malappuram. Special scholarships for Mappilla pupils in secondary and elementary schools continued to be awarded during the major part of the quinquennium.

Through the system of special reports from the District Educational Officer, Malabar, and the Inspectress of Schools, West Coast Circle, the Department has kept close watch over the progress made from year to year in the spread of education among the Mappillas. The administration of Mappilla education in South Malabar which has larger centres of Mappilla population was throughout the quinquennium in charge of a Muhammadan officer. The special reports indicate satisfactory expansion in numbers and strength but as has been pointed out in the previous reports on Public Instruction, the main problem connected with Mappilla education is not so much one of getting the children to school as of keeping them there long enough to enable them to acquire enduring literacy. The departmental officers have carefully analysed the causes of wastage in Mappilla schools. They are (1) the ignorance of parents, (2) the importance attached to religious instruction, (3) the comparative disregard of the value of secular education and (4) the deleterious propaganda against secular education carried on in the country by the Mullas and Musaliars who as preceptors of religion wield influence with the ignorant population. To counteract these harmful influences the Department has been aiming at giving both kinds of instruction, religious and secular, in its recognized schools with a view to satisfying the public demand and harmonizing the conflicting forces that are at work. To make the lay teacher an efficient instrument for discharging his duties as an instructor in religion and as a teacher of secular knowledge it is sought to give intensive training in both to teachers undergoing training in the Special Mappilla Training School, Malappuram. In order to lessen the antagonism of the hereditary Mulla class a special sessional school for them was started in 1931, the object underlying the experiment being the utilization of the religious teacher who is established in the confidence of the people, as a teacher of secular knowledge. The success of this policy requires naturally more extensive facilities for this type of training. A special feature of 1931–32 was the appointment of Education committees at six select centres for setting up agencies for local supervision and conducting propaganda against rooted prejudices. The extension of this scheme to more villages in the backward areas will be considered on satisfactory reports of the working of the existing committees being received. The principle underlying this scheme has great possibilities for the future and if properly worked ought to reduce wastage and prevent stagnation in Mappilla schools.

The following extracts from the report of the District Educational Officer, South Malabar, as regards the efficiency of Mappilla schools are of interest in this connexion :—

"There are two ways of solving this problem (the demand for religious instruction in public school): one is to educate the Mulla and the other is to draw up an intelligent programme of religious education. The policy underlying the first has been accepted by the Department and a scheme of educating the Mullas is being tried

at Malappuram. In regard to the second point it is my intention to define the scope of religious instruction in consultation with the leading authorities on religion and to supply a syllabus in religious studies suitable for use in elementary schools in the district. I am of opinion that the quality of religious education would improve considerably if this is done and the monotony and the fatigue bound up with it now will disappear."

"There are certain features common to all schools and those are stagnation, wastage, inadequate accommodation and equipment, indifference of the public and of the managements as regards the efficiency of schools. Enrolment in all places is satisfactory, but there is wastage and stagnation in every school and the attendance of pupils fluctuates according to seasons. The causes that retard the spread of education among Mappillas are—

(1) The inadequacy of the provision for religious instruction in recognized schools.

(2) The absence of a strong public opinion in support of the school-going habit.

(3) The lack of local organizations for promoting educational activities."

The following suggestions for improvements were made in the latest report on Mappilla education :—

(1) Change in the working hours of recognized schools and the adjusting of holidays to suit local conditions and requirements.

(2) The maintenance in every village and locality of census registers of the children of school-age and the better regulation of promotions.

(3) The drawing up of a definite programme of religious education.

(4) The encouragement of vocational training in higher elementary schools.

(5) Provision of increased facilities for the training of teachers.

(6) Appointment of education committees in the taluks of Ernad, Walluvanad, Palghat and Ponnāni.

(7) The extension of compulsion in respect of education to the towns of Manjeri, Pattambi, Ponnāni, Perintalmanna, Badagara and the municipality of Cannanore.

(8) Provision for the free supply of books and slates and a mid-day meal in backward areas.

(9) Increased facilities for the training of Mulla teachers.

(10) Increasing the number of scholarships for Mappillas in Secondary and Higher Elementary schools.

In her report on the education of Mappilla girls the Inspectress of Schools, Fifth Circle, emphasised strongly the need for combining general elementary education courses for Mappilla girls with some form of handicraft which would, in the case of poor girls, enhance their efficiency as wage-earners.

119. *Employment of Muhammadans in the Department.*—The number of Muhammadans employed in posts under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction was as follows on 31st March 1932:—

Thirteen in Government Arts colleges; 4 in Government Professional colleges; 15 in Secondary schools; 11 in Training schools; 5 District Educational Officers; 32 Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The number of District Educational Officers increased from three to five and that of Deputy Inspectors and Junior Deputy Inspectors from 23 to 32 during the quinquennium.

120. *Expenditure on Muhammadan education.*—The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools in the Presidency rose from Rs. 19·22 lakhs to Rs. 27·90 lakhs or by 45 per cent, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 20·74 lakhs or 74·33 per cent and fees Rs. 0·68 lakh or 2·44 per cent and other sources Rs. 6·48 lakhs or 23·23 per cent.

121. *Education in the Laccadives.*—The number of schools in the Islands of Androth, Kalpani, Kavarathi and Agathi continued to be four. An adult class with 15 pupils was opened at Androth. The four island schools were inspected twice during the quinquennium. Government accepted the proposals made by the Collector of Malabar for strengthening the staffs of the schools in the islands and sanctioned three additional posts. It is reported that suitable candidates from the mainland were not available for appointment and one of the island teachers who completed his training at the Government Training School, Malapuram, was appointed to fill one of the three posts. The condition of education in the islands continued to be satisfactory and it was reported by the Inspecting officers that the readers in use were popular, but that they were not altogether suited to the requirements and conditions of the islands. The class for adults attached to the school at Androth is reported to have worked satisfactorily.

XII.—EDUCATION OF BACKWARD AND OTHER SPECIAL CLASSES.

122. *Education of the Depressed Classes—General statistics.*—The total number of institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose during the quinquennium from 10,470 to 10,509 or by 0·37 per cent and their strength from 295,612 to 347,399 or by 17·52 per cent. The number of pupils of the Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra communities reading in all classes of public institutions rose from 228,511 to 292,211 or by 27·9 per cent. There were 4,326 pupils from these classes reading in secondary schools in 1931–32 against 2,647 in 1926–27. The number of Ādi-Drāvida and Adi-Āndhra teachers under training increased during the quinquennium from 431 to 681, excluding 74 women.

The number of Government elementary schools for the depressed classes rose from 970 to 1,147 and that of aided schools from 7,471 to 7,794. There was a slight decrease in the number of schools maintained by municipalities and taluk boards, the figure having fallen from 1,072 to 1,032. The expenditure on Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra schools rose during the quinquennium from Rs. 22·38 lakhs to Rs. 28·94 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 17·93 lakhs or 61·95 per cent, fees Rs. 0·17 lakh or 0·59 per cent, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 10·84 lakhs or 37·46 per cent, the corresponding percentages for 1926–27 being 59, 1 and 40.

Special work of an ameliorative nature continued to be done by the Department of Labour for the benefit of the depressed classes under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour and his staff. The policy followed in the previous years of opening separate schools for the depressed classes remained unchanged, but on account of the reduction in the budget provision, attention was devoted to weeding out of institutions which were not working satisfactorily and to the abolition of schools which were considered superfluous.

Since the submission of the last report, the post of the Commissioner of Labour together with the establishment of his office at headquarters was retained on a permanent footing.

With the extension of operations to new districts special staff was at work during the quinquennium in the districts of Tanjore, East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Bellary, Anantapūr, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, South Kanara, Malabar, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Salem, and Madras.

The chief activities of the department in regard to the uplift and education of the depressed classes were:—(1) the opening of separate schools, (2) payment of scholarships, stipends and boarding grants to deserving pupils, (3) the maintaining of hostels at important centres in the Presidency at the cost of Government, and (4) the granting of financial aid to philanthropic bodies engaged in work connected with the education of depressed classes.

The policy pursued in the matter of educating the depressed classes was to endeavour as far as possible to get the pupils of these communities admitted into the existing elementary schools. In places where depressed class pupils were denied admission or had no access to existing schools and in those places where there were no educational facilities separate schools were started. In order to guard against the opening of schools which were not really necessary, District Educational Officers were consulted before starting them. Where labour schools were found to be in rivalry with other schools (private or public) steps were taken to close them. The Labour Department endeavoured as far as possible to supplement the facilities provided by the existing agencies instead of trying to replace them. The following table furnishes information in regard to the

number of teachers and the number of pupils in schools managed by that Department during the five years ending March 1932 :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Total.	Number of teachers.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.		Trained.	Untrained.	
1927-28 ...	1,178	36,885	5,914	42,799	968	414	1,382
1928-29 ...	1,405	42,091	7,904	49,995	1,226	419	1,645
1929-30 ..	1,583	47,259	9,268	56,527	1,468	417	1,885
1930-31 ..	1,784	52,858	10,746	63,604	1,830	301	2,131
1931-32 ...	1,176	35,660	8,645	44,305	1,353	70	1,423

The marked fall in the number of Labour schools during the period under report was due to the following reasons :—

(1) Steps were taken to close schools which were not working efficiently and held no promise of improvement.

(2) Those schools which were reported by officers of the Educational Department to be superfluous were abolished.

(3) In consequence of the decision that fishermen were not strictly depressed classes, the schools intended for them were transferred to the control of local bodies.

(4) The abolition of the special staff in the districts of Chittoor, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly resulted in the closing of Labour schools in those places. The proposal to revive these schools under the management of local boards is under consideration.

In addition to the schools mentioned in the table above the department maintained (1) a higher elementary school at Masulipatam, Kistna district, under the supervision of an honorary correspondent, (2) a school for the Sugalis at Panniam in the Kurnool district under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, and (3) a school at Hooker in the Nilgiris under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Naduvattam.

Medical inspection of boys was begun in Labour schools in the following compulsory education areas with effect from 1929-30 :—

Saidapet taluk of Chingleput district.
Mayavaram-Kumbakōnam areas of Tanjore district.
Paniankara village in Malabar district.
Nizampet in Kistna district.

To provide accommodation for Labour schools 247 sheds were constructed and 491 sheds were improved at a total cost of Rs. 1,48,778 during the quinquennium. In some places the villagers built sheds for the schools but where that was not possible and where rented buildings conveniently situated could not be secured, sheds were built at State cost.

The scheme of supplying loin cloths to the most needy among parents was tried as an experimental measure in the districts of Tanjore and East Gōdāvari in 1929-30 at a cost of Rs. 2,000 as a means of inducing them to keep their children at school. The scheme was given up on account of the financial stringency.

Scholarships.—Deserving students of the depressed classes who were too poor to prosecute their studies in schools and colleges without assistance were helped by the Labour Department by the grant of scholarships, boarding grants and stipends. Scholarships were granted both for general education and for industrial and technical courses of study.

The following are the details of the scholarships sanctioned during the quinquennium:—

	Number awarded.
(1) Scholarships for general education from standards IV to VI ranging in value from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 7 per mensem	5,292
(2) Collegiate scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 9 to Rs. 14 per mensem	26
(3) Residential scholarships for pupils in colleges and schools ranging in value from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 per mensem	152
(4) Industrial scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 20 per mensem	747
(5) Commercial scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 per mensem	50

Two hundred and twenty fee remissions were also granted in the year 1927–28 in addition to scholarships. In the case of holders of industrial scholarships bonuses were sanctioned to such of those who satisfactorily completed their training, the value of the bonus being two monthly scholarships for every year of training completed satisfactorily. Deserving students of the depressed classes were exempted from payment of examination fees for the several examinations and an expenditure of Rs. 2,782 was incurred during the quinquennium in granting such exemptions.

Poor pupils of the depressed classes were paid their boarding expenses and stipends were paid to deserving teachers of labour schools during their training courses. Grants were also given to poor pupils for the purchase of books and slates and a sum of Rs. 3,966 was spent for this purpose during the quinquennium.

Hostels.—For the benefit of pupils of the depressed classes reading in educational institutions, hostels were established at important centres and maintained at the cost of Government. The depressed class hostel at Royapetta known as the Paddison Hostel (in memory of the late Sir George Paddison), the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Masulipatam, the Slater Hostel, Madras, the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Calicut, and the Sundaracharlu Hostel, Salem, worked during the quinquennium and the expenditure incurred on them between 1927–32 was Rs. 1,44,864.

Grants to private bodies.—Private philanthropic agencies engaged in the uplift of the depressed classes were encouraged in

their work by liberal grants from the funds of the Labour Department. Fourteen such agencies received financial assistance during the quinquennium and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 79,387.

123. *Education of Criminal Tribes*—(1) *Kallars.*—An important feature of the reclamation activities on behalf of the Kallars and other criminal tribes was the provision of facilities for the education of their children. The reclamation work was under the supervision of the Superintendent, Kallar Reclamation in Madura and Ramnad districts, and under the Deputy Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation in the Tanjore district. The following table furnishes the number and strength of Kallar schools during the years 1927–28 and 1931–32 :—

District.	Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Madura and Ramnad.	1927–28	348	13,600
	1931–32	266	13,067
Tanjore	1927–28	117	4,000
	1931–32	67	3,264

Kallar pupils reading in other schools were awarded scholarships and fee remissions, the number of such grants being 783 for the quinquennium. Scout troops and Girl Guides and Blue Birds were organized in the three districts for Kallar pupils and it was found that they were keenly interested in these activities. In addition to the several boarding homes to which Kallar pupils were sent with the aid of boarding grants, in the districts of Tanjore and Madura, two boarding homes specially intended for their benefit at Uttamapalaiyam and Usilampatti in Madura district and a hostel in Tanjore district were maintained.

(2) *Koravas of Salem district.*—A scheme for the reclamation of Koravas, a criminal tribe in the Salem district was sanctioned during 1929–30. The work was at first entrusted to a retired Government official but was later put in charge of the District Labour Officer, Salem. Five schools were maintained for the benefit of Koravas under the direct supervision of the Labour Department. Besides these there were three schools under the management of the London Mission, Attur. One hundred and forty-eight fee remissions and 312 boarding grants were sanctioned during the quinquennium for the Korava boys.

(3) *Criminal Tribes in the Settlements.*—There were settlements for criminal tribes in the following places and in each settlement there was a school attendance at which was compulsory for all children of school-going age in the settlement. The following tables furnishes the figures :—

Name of settlement.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aziznagar	132	87	219
Sitanagaram ...	97	91	188
Stuartpuram ...	222	193	415
Kavali	161	94	255
Sitapuram	35	34	69

The industrial schools for girls at Nellore and for boys at Perambur were abolished during the quinquennium.

124. *The Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—The Badagas, Kotas, Irulas, Panians, Kurumbas and Todas are the Aboriginal and the Hill tribes found in the Nilgiris. There were 75 schools specially intended for them in 1931–32 against 68 in 1926–27. Their strength increased from 3,678 to 3,800. The Badagas are educationally the most advanced among the hill tribes which is due to their being less scattered than the others.

The number of schools intended for Tondas in the Anantapur district increased from 5 to 8 and their strength from 156 to 159. There was not much progress in the education of Malayalis in Salem district and the number of schools specially intended for them decreased from 17 to 16 and their strength from 392 to 376. There were 28 schools for the Lambadis in the district of Bellary with a strength of 755 in 1931–32, against 3 schools with 99 pupils in 1926–27. There were 9 schools in 1931–32 for Yenadis, Chenchus and Lambadis in the Guntūr district with a strength of 234 pupils. There were 3 schools for the itinerant tribe of Sugalis in the district of Cuddapah. In the Kurnool district there were 20 schools for the Chenchus under the administrative control of the Special Chenchu Officer with a strength of 321 boys and 197 girls.

At the end of the quinquennium there were 350 institutions for Aboriginal and Hill tribes in the Agency with 9,798 pupils in them against 301 schools with 8,517 pupils at the beginning. There were 103 schools with 2,623 pupils in the Vizagapatam Agency, 196 schools with 6,069 pupils in the Ganjām Agency, and 51 schools with 1,106 pupils in the East Gōdāvari Agency. There were 25 schools for Savaras, 30 schools for Jatapus, 1 school each for Mokadoras and Yenadis and 46 schools for Valmikis, Kondadoras, Badagas, Mukes, Piyadis, etc., in the Vizagapatam Agency. For Khonds and Savaras there were 196 schools working in the Ganjām Agency. In the East Gōdāvari Agency there were 51 schools for Koyas, and Kondareddis. The number of girls belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill tribes reading in the elementary schools in the Agency was 611. There were altogether 21,546 pupils on 31st March 1932 belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill tribes under instruction throughout the Presidency.

125. *Convict schools.*—Excluding the three Certified Schools at Alipuram, Chingleput and Ranipet there were nine Jail schools and two Borstal schools for boys with a strength of over 1,400 pupils in 1931–32. These institutions were mostly lower elementary schools imparting education through the vernacular. Vocational education in carpentry, weaving and other handicrafts was imparted in most of the schools, and physical education and moral instruction formed part of the school course. Convicts below the age of 30 were required to attend school compulsorily and there were cases of grown-up adults receiving general education voluntarily. The teachers of these schools were of the lower elementary grade generally, but

some schools had secondary grade teachers on their staff. The paid teachers in most of these schools were assisted by literate convicts in their work. The officers of the Education Department inspected the schools annually.

There were three Certified schools for girls, two in Madras and one in Vellore under the management of non-Mission agencies. These schools had a strength of over 130 pupils and were under the supervision of trained women graduates who resided in the school premises. In addition to the instruction of an elementary nature in reading, writing and arithmetic useful crafts such as weaving, needle-work and spinning were taught to the girls.

126. *Schools for children employed in Factories and Plantation areas.*—The management of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills maintained a night school and a day school for the adults and for the children of workmen employed in their factories. The day school had 1,458 pupils on the rolls in five standards and the night school 262 pupils. A technical section was attached to the day school for teaching tailoring, blacksmithy, tinsmithy, fitting and weaving to the pupils. There were altogether 57 ordinary and 7 technical teachers employed in both schools. In the Coimbatore district there was a school with 66 pupils attached to the Ranga Vilas Mills at Peelamedu. This school was in charge of a single teacher and worked in two batches. Many of the estates in the Anamalais had schools for the benefit of the children of workmen engaged in them; but only six schools of them were on the recognized list on 31st March 1932. These schools had 328 pupils on their rolls and a feature common to them was that the children did not remain long in the schools, their period of stay depending on the length of time their parents were engaged for work on the estates. Many of the pupils that left the estate schools continued their education in schools on the plains.

The Salt Department maintained at Vayalur in the Chingleput district, an elementary school for the children of the employees of the salt factory. This school had 30 pupils on its rolls in 1931–32 and was in charge of an untrained teacher of the secondary grade. There was a school at Humma in the Chatrapur taluk in the Ganjām district for the benefit of the children of the workers in the salt factory with seventeen boys and three girls on its rolls in four standards. For the children of the workers in the salt factory at Kistnapatam in the Nellore district there was a school with 32 boys and 8 girls, in charge of a trained teacher of the higher elementary grade. This school was well equipped and had a playground attached to it. In the Nilgiri district there was a part-time school working at Aravankadu for the benefit of the labourers of the Cordite Factory. At Naduvattam in the Nilgiri district there was a school for the children of the employees of the Chinchona plantations and the pupils of this school obtained employment as artisans in the factory on the completion of their school course. There were eleven schools under different managements with a total strength of 434 boys and 128 girls in all the estates on the Nilgiris (which were 108 in

number) in 1931–32 against two schools with 44 pupils in the preceding quinquennium. These schools had twenty teachers working in them. There were in addition a number of schools that were unrecognized. At the close of the quinquennium eight estates had no schools for the children of the workers employed in them. In the Vizagapatam district there were four factory schools attached to the Nellimarla Jute Mill, Chitivalasa Balacheruvu Salt Factory and the Polavaram Salt Factory. The total number of children attending schools was 72. The Salt Department maintained a school for the education of the labourers in the salt pan at Arumughaneri in the Chingleput district. Free education was given in this school to the children of labourers and of others unconnected with the factory; the school had a strength of 25 pupils and was in charge of a trained teacher of higher elementary grade. Most of the schools maintained by the Salt Department were inspected by the officers of the Educational Department.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF MUTES.

127. *Education of the blind and of deaf mutes.*—On 31st March 1932 there were four schools for the education of deaf mutes against 3 in 1927. The increase in the number of schools was due to the opening during the quinquennium of a new school under the management of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore. By the starting of the Victory Memorial school at Poonamallee in 1930 the number of schools for the blind was raised from 4 to 5. There was one institution for the education of deaf and blind pupils. The Corporation of Madras started a school for deaf mutes and the blind in 1926 but when the school at Poonamallee was opened the Corporation school was closed and its staff and pupils were transferred to Poonamallee.

The school for Lepers at Bapatla continued to work during the quinquennium.

The following table furnishes detailed information regarding the strength of each of these special institutions for the years 1927 and 1932 :—

Name of the school.	Total strength.		Boys.		Girls.	
	1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.
1. U.L C.M School for the Blind, Rentachintala.	22	35	12	18	10	17
2. Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore.	56	* 82	56	50	...	32
3. Deaf, Dumb and Blind School, Teynampet, Madras.	15	61*	15	61	...	...
4. T.D.T.A. Blind Boys' School, Palamcottah.	53	35	53	35	...	...
5. C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb School, Palamcottah.	78	125	50	51	28	74

* Forty pupils were deaf and dumb and 21 were blind.

Name of the school.	Total Strength.		Boys.		Girls.	
	1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.
6. T.D.T.A. Blind Girls' School, Palamcottah.	30	35	...	...	30	35
7. Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore,	...	11	...	8	...	3
8. Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee.	...	30	...	30	...	...
9. Leper School, Bapatla ...	11	14	8	10	3	4
Total ...	265	428	194	263	71	165

The School for the Blind at Rentachintala had 35 pupils in 1932 against 22 in 1927. Education was given to the blind through books in Braille and an endeavour was made to fit the pupils for a useful life. The work of the school was made easier through the enrolment during quinquennium of younger pupils with greater keenness to learn. The handwork department attached to the school continued to train the pupils in useful crafts to enable them to eke out a living. Games and music were taught as recreational activities.

The Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association, Palamcottah, maintained two institutions for the blind, one for boys and the other for girls. The strength of each school was 35 in 1931–32. In addition to general educational subjects, rattan work and weaving were taught to the pupils. The institutions are open to all communities and have boarding houses attached to them.

The Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah, an old institution managed by European women missionaries, had a strength of 125 pupils in 1931–32. The school trained pupils in carpentry, weaving, agriculture, tailoring, modelling, in addition to giving them general education. There were separate sections for pupils from the Tamil and Malayalam areas. The school interested itself in the Girl Guide and Boy Scout movements.

The School for the Deaf and Dumb at Mylapore was started fourteen years ago as a branch of the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah. It continues to serve the purpose for which it was started, namely, of educating the deaf and dumb children of non-Tamil origin. English is the medium of instruction in the school and there were 82 children on its rolls in 1931–32. Besides general education courses, instruction is imparted in the school in tailoring, cabinet-making, embroidery and knitting. Attention is also given to games and Scout activities.

The Institute for the blind, dumb and deaf at Teynampet had four classes for the deaf and dumb and three classes for the blind, the total strength of all the classes being 61 in 1931–32. To the deaf and dumb, lip-reading articulation, arithmetic, sense training, writing, drawing, needlework, Froebel-work and drill were taught. The

blind pupils received instruction in general knowledge, English, Tamil, rattan work and mat-making. Nearly all the pupils were boarders and were provided with free boarding and clothing.

The Victory Memorial School at Poonamallee was started in 1930-31. It had an industrial section which received financial assistance from the Department of Industries. There were thirty pupils receiving instruction in the school. The crafts taught were rattan work, weaving and cotton-weaving.

The Municipal School for the deaf and dumb at Coimbatore came into existence in 1931-32 and had eleven pupils on the rolls. It had two sections in the preparatory classes, one for children under seven years of age and the other for children over seven. The subjects taught in the school were language, articulate speech, reading, arithmetic, sense training, drawing and drill.

The school for leper children at Bāpatla had fourteen pupils on the rolls with two teachers in 1931-32. Although the situation and the surroundings of the school were good there was not adequate accommodation in the building for tainted and untainted children. The cost of maintenance of the school continued to be borne from the funds of the Salvation Army.

XIV.—EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

128. *Education of Indian Chiefs and Noblemen.*—Children of Indian Chiefs and noblemen under the control of the Court of Wards receive their education in most cases in the ordinary schools and colleges. The Serugada ward who was reading in the Rajkumar College at Jaipur was withdrawn from that College and admitted to Form VI of the school department of the Kallikota College at Berhampur. Private tutors are in many cases appointed to give additional tuition to wards reading in ordinary educational institutions. At the end of Fasli 1341 there were five wards reading in high school forms and classes.

XV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

129. *Classification, number and strength.*—Private institutions are classed under four heads:—(1) Maktabs (Quran schools), (2) Mulla schools (Arabic institutions), (3) Tols (Sanskrit schools), and (4) Patasalas (Indigenous "pial schools"). These institutions are of three kinds—(1) those which are classed as primary schools and are recognized as such, (2) those which do not teach any part of the primary school course but are recognized as other special schools, and (3) those which are not recognized and which do not teach any part of the primary school course and are, therefore, classed as private institutions.

130. *Maktabs.*—The number of unrecognized Maktabs decreased from 593 in 1927 to 297 in 1932 and their strength from 27,024 to 12,544. Sixty-seven Maktabs which were unrecognized in 1925-26

were recognized as primary schools in 1926–27 and 24 Maktabs which were unrecognized in 1930–31 became recognized primary schools in 1931–32. The total expenditure on Maktabs in the last year of the quinquennium was Rs. 15,597 and the whole of it was met from private sources.

131. *Mulla schools.*—There was one recognized school for the advanced teaching of Arabic with a strength of 19 pupils. There were 208 unrecognized schools with 8,259 pupils in 1931–32 against 190 schools with a strength of 7,219 pupils in 1926–27. The expenditure on the one school recognized was Rs. 1,272 and the whole of it was met from private sources.

132. *Tols.*—At the beginning of the quinquennium under review, there were 290 of these Sanskrit schools of which 151 were recognized and 139 unrecognized. The recognized Sanskrit schools were of two grades, the advanced and the elementary, there being 44 advanced and 107 elementary schools. On 31st March 1932, there were altogether 234 Sanskrit institutions of which 127 were recognized and 107 unrecognized. Of the 127 recognized schools, 38 were of the advanced grade and 89 of the elementary grade. It will be noticed that the number of Sanskrit schools (recognized and unrecognized) decreased from 290 to 234 and that of the advanced and the elementary schools from 44 to 38 and from 107 to 89, respectively. The decrease in the number of Sanskrit elementary schools is due largely to the policy adopted by the Department of weeding out the ill-working elementary and of encouraging the advanced schools for the study of Sanskrit.

The strength of the recognized Sanskrit schools decreased from 6,022 to 5,058. Of the 127 such schools, 118 were for boys and 9 for girls, the strength of the boys' schools being 4,612 and that of the girls' schools 446. The expenditure incurred on these schools was Rs. 1,76,144 towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 27,728, Local and Municipal funds Rs. 2,383, fees Rs. 1,354, and other sources Rs. 1,44,679. The unrecognized schools (107) had a strength of 1,386 pupils and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 1,25,771, the whole of it being met from private sources.

133. *Sanskrit Colleges.*—At the beginning and at the end of the quinquennium under review the number of recognized and oriental colleges teaching Sanskrit was 18. The Sanskrit College at Chidambaram was taken over by the Annāmalai University when the Annāmalai University Act came into force. An Oriental College for Women was started in the Āndhra University area in 1930 and is affiliated to that University. Of the 18 Sanskrit colleges on 31st March 1932, 14 were managed by private agencies and were aided ; 3 were unaided and 1 was under local board management. The strength of these institutions increased from 284 in 1927 to 575 in 1932. During the quinquennium with which this report deals, a committee was appointed by the Director of Public Instruction to examine the question of Sanskrit education with reference (1) to the

position of Sanskrit schools and colleges in the educational system of the Presidency and the extent to which such institution should be aided from Provincial funds, (2) the demand in educational institutions for the products of the system of education pursued in Sanskrit schools, and (3) the restriction of aid to Sanskrit institutions in large centres where higher study may be encouraged and the training of pandits in up-to-date methods for work in colleges and secondary schools may be undertaken. The Committee submitted its report to the Director of Public Instruction and, on the proposals made by the Director, Government passed orders in 1929 agreeing with his recommendations regarding scholarships, grant-in-aid and the training of pandits. "

The schools aided by the Department continue to be inspected and controlled by the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools assisted by two Supervisors.

134. *Patasalas.*—These are schools which are commonly known as "pial schools." So long as they are not recognized and teach no part of the elementary school course, they are classed as patasalas. It has been found that large numbers of these institutions have each year sought recognition and during the quinquennium under review 2,587 such schools became recognized primary schools. On 31st March 1932, there were 917 patasalas for boys and 51 for girls with a strength of 23,585 and 1,604 pupils. Their number decreased steadily owing largely to their conversion into recognized schools.

XVI.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

135. *Scholarships.*—The total number of Government scholarships tenable in all grades of educational institutions was 1,802. There were 754 scholarships intended exclusively for girls and women reading in colleges, secondary and elementary schools, in which were included the scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan widows, residential scholarships for unmarried girls, and scholarships for Mappilla girls in Malabar. On account of the prevailing financial stringency only 370 of the scholarships available for women were awarded in 1931-32.

For all grades of educational institutions for boys there were 722 scholarships; there were in addition 326 scholarships for which both boys and girls were eligible.

The total expenditure on scholarships which was Rs. 2·18 lakhs in the last year of the preceding quinquennium decreased to Rs. 1·4 lakhs in 1931-32, the reasons for the decrease being the holding in abeyance of some scholarships and the reduction from 12 to 9 in the number of months for which they were awarded. Only 569 scholarships were sanctioned in 1931-32. State scholarships for higher studies in the United Kingdom continued to be awarded till the end of 1930. From 1931 their award was deferred on account of the financial stringency.

Further additions to the number of scholarships of various classes were made during the quinquennium. The number of special scholarships for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Andhras, Aborginal and Criminal tribes was increased by 6, and the 16 scholarships and fee remissions tenable in Forms I to VI were doubled, the additional scholarships being earmarked for Christian pupils of depressed class origin. The number of residential scholarships for girls was increased and the scholarships were thrown open to members of all recognized hostels for girls.

In consequence of the delegation of the administrative responsibility to the Agents to the Governor in the Districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari in respect of elementary education in the Agency area, the power to sanction scholarships in elementary schools was transferred to the Agents during the quinquennium.

Towards the end of 1931 it was ordered by Government that scholarships tenable in colleges and secondary schools for men and women should, as a temporary measure, be paid for nine instead of twelve months. In 1931–32 it was decided that scholarships should in future years be paid for nine months only. In 1931–32 there was no fresh award of scholarships for boys. In regard to scholarships for women and girls, there was no fresh award of the non-residential scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan widows, special scholarships for girls and the scholarships available for the pupils of the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School for Muhammadan Women.

XVII.—HOSTELS.

136. *Hostels.*—At the close of the quinquennium ending March 1927 there were 500 hostels and boarding houses for boys and 198 for girls in the Presidency. During the quinquennium under review the number of hostels and boarding houses for boys decreased by 25 and that of girls increased by 65. A feature of the decrease in the number of institutions for boys has been that the hostels and boarding houses intended for Hindus decreased from 251 to 219 and those for European and Christians increased slightly.

Although the number of hostels for boys decreased their strength increased from 22,719 to 27,845. In respect of hostels for girls the increase in strength was from 11,097 to 15,277. Regarding the increase in strength in hostels for boys it is of interest to note that the number of boarders of all communities except that of Brahmans rose considerably. In hostels meant for girls there was increase in the number of boarders of all communities except the European.

A striking feature of the figures is that the number of boarders of the Indian Christian, the Non-Brahman, the Ādi-Dravida and the kindred castes and of the Muhammadan community increased and that of Brahman boys decreased generally.

The three Universities in the Presidency recognise the value of hostels. Residence in recognised hostels is an important feature of

undergraduate life in the Annamalai University. The Andhra University similarly recognises the need for hostel provision and among the new buildings under construction at Waltair is a hostel for undergraduates. The colleges affiliated to and recognised by the University of Madras have hostels attached to them and the University insists on the colleges in its jurisdiction providing suitable hostels for students not living with their parents or relations. Out of the 43 Arts colleges for men and women in the Presidency, 36 had hostels attached to them, all the five women's colleges being provided with hostels.

So far as secondary, elementary and training schools are concerned, 165 secondary schools for boys out of 530 and 159 elementary schools for boys out of 46,681 and 31 training schools for masters out of 83 were provided with hostels. Institutions for girls and women and for Europeans show a much higher percentage of hostel provision generally than schools for Indian boys.

For the construction of hostels, a sum of Rs. 2·6 lakhs was spent in the shape of grant-in-aid during the quinquennium under review against nearly 4 lakhs between 1922–27.

The following hostels were completed or were under construction during the quinquennium ending March 1932 :—

Madras—Ramakrishna Mission School Hostel.
Do. Loyola College Hostel.
Masulipatam—Hindu High School Hostel.
Chidambaram—The Sri Minakshi College Hostel.
Do. The Ramaswami Chettiar's High School Hostel.
Madura—The American Mission College Hostel.
Udipi—The St. Cecilia's Secondary School Hostel.
Bendore—The St. Ann's High School Hostel.
Berhampur—The Kallikota College Hostel.
Tiruvannamalai—The Danish Mission High School Hostel.
Madura—The Union Christian High School Hostel.
Salem—The London Mission Training School Hostel.
Madura—The Capron Hall High School Hostel.
Karaikudi—The S.M.S.V. High School Hostel.
Uruva—The Victoria Caste Secondary School Hostel.
Gooty—The London Mission High School Hostel.

137. *Expenditure relating to Hostels.*—Out of Rs. 39·89 lakhs spent on the maintenance of hostels (including charges for boarding) Rs. 29·71 lakhs related to hostels for Indians and towards the latter amount, boarding fees paid by the students contributed Rs. 14·08 lakhs and public funds Rs. 3·75 lakhs.

As worked out on the basis of the figures for the Presidency, the average monthly cost per boarder was Rs. 15 in a college hostel, Rs. 10 in a secondary school hostel, Rs. 6 in an elementary school and Rs. 7 in a training school hostel. These figures do not, however, correctly represent the cost of living in expensive localities, e.g., the City of Madras and large towns in the districts : the

average cost per boarder, for example in the Victoria Hostel attached to the Presidency College, Madras, was Rs. 32, the cost of living in other institutions in the City being approximately Rs. 24 per month. The average cost of living in a boarding house or hostel for girls was approximately Rs. 10–8–0 per month.

The expenditure on hostels attached to European schools was Rs. 10·18 lakhs and towards that amount fees contributed Rs. 3·53 lakhs and Provincial funds Rs. 2·28 lakhs, and the balance of Rs. 4·37 lakhs was met from private sources. The average cost of living in a hostel for Europeans was approximately Rs. 33 per month.

138. *General.*—From the increase in the number of boys and girls residing in hostels and boarding houses it may be inferred that there is a growing recognition of the value of residential life for persons reading in educational institutions. The present financial depression perhaps accounts for diminished activity in regard to the building of hostels but there is nevertheless greater appreciation of the value of hostel life. Christian institutions both for boys and girls have generally shown more enterprise in the matter of the provision of hostels than non-Christian institutions.

There are naturally wide differences between districts in the matter of hostel provision and some areas are more progressive in this direction than others. Regarding the quality of accommodation provided and the efficiency of arrangements in hostels, there is much scope for improvement as is seen from the following remarks of district officers :—

Mr. Bhadrayya, District Educational Officer, East Gōdāvari.— "There was no hostel life so called as these hostels were dignified hotels."

Mr. G. L. Lobo, District Educational Officer, Chingleput.— "I cannot say that life in any of the hostels has any influence in the shaping of the character of the inmates. However, these hostels provide cheap boarding in fairly healthy surroundings."

The reports from the districts of Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, North Arcot and from the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools point, however, to a better state of things and indicate not only that there is a better realisation of the need for hostels but that the tone of the institutions in those areas is such as to promote brotherhood and equality among the boarders.

The development of a properly organized residential system as an integral part of the scheme of education has not reached a satisfactory stage in the Presidency. Towards the close of the quinquennium under review, Government approved the inclusion in the Madras Educational Rules of a special chapter (Chapter XII) laying down the conditions under which a hostel not attached to a particular educational institution but meant for girls reading in recognized schools and colleges may be approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

XVIII.—BOOKS.

139. *Gorernment Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—The office of the Curator continued to be held by M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyavacaspathi S. Kuppuswami Sastri Avargal, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras. One thousand one hundred and four manuscripts were collected and acquired during the quinquennium under report against 2,26 in the quinquennium ending March 1927. Manuscripts were given on loan as before to scholars and institutions interested in oriental learning and to editors of oriental works. The publication of the Triennial and Descriptive Catalogues of the Sanskrit and Tamil manuscripts was proceeded with and arrangements were made for the publication of similar descriptive catalogues in relation to the Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani manuscripts in the library. Alphabetical indexes and manuscripts in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese, Persian, Hindustani and Arabic were prepared and completed. The printing of a valuable commentary on the Brahmasiddhi by Sankhapani along with appendices and indexes was completed.

The number of visitors to the library between 1927 and 1932 was 25,907 and the number of manuscripts and books consulted by them was 43,849, the corresponding figures for the years 1922–27 being 19,213 visitors and 20,739 manuscripts. The increase in the number of visitors to the library and of the books consulted by them is an indication of its growing popularity and usefulness.

The Advisory Committee of the library appointed in 1924 was reconstituted in 1929.

140. *Text-Book Committee.*—The strength of the Text-Book Committee continued to be 40 during the quinquennium. Six thousand six hundred and fifty books were dealt by the Committee between 1927 and 1932 of which 4,119 were approved for school use and 1,644 were considered suitable for libraries and use by teachers and 887 were declared unsuitable.

In 1927–28 Hindi was added to the list of languages coming within the purview of the Committee and in 1931 it was decided that text-books written definitely on religion should not be considered by the Committee.

The increasing use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination led to an increase during the quinquennium in the number of vernacular books submitted to the Committee. Where the chairman or the members of a sub-committee were not conversant with the language in which a book was written the opinion of experts from among the other members of the Text-Book Committee or from non-members continued to be obtained, and books were dealt with in the light of the expert opinions received. A report was submitted to Government in 1930 on the working of the Committee for the five years ending March 1930 and a consolidated list of books approved for school use up to 31st March 1932 was prepared and published. Inspecting officers were asked to inform heads of institutions that books other than those approved for school use should not be prescribed in schools even for non-detailed study.

141. *Registration of books.*—The office of the Registrar of Books continued to be held by M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatharthihara Ayyar, I.S.O. 18,290 books and 5,202 periodicals were registered under the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act during the quinquennium ending March 1932 against 17,784 books and 4,241 periodicals in the preceding quinquennium. Religion continued to be the subjectmatter of a large number of books registered.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

142. *Education in Cantonment areas.*—The only Cantonment area in the Presidency is Wellington where there were five lower elementary schools for Hindu boys, of which two had the fifth standard as the highest, two the fourth and one the second. One school was maintained by the Cantonment Board and received aid from the District Educational Council of the Nilgiri district and the remaining four were managed by mission agencies. There were 386 boys and 57 girls on the rolls of the five schools and the total expenditure incurred on them during the quinquennium was Rs. 5,159, of which Rs. 2,514 was met from Provincial Funds and Rs. 554 from the funds of the Cantonment. There was one school for girls and one for Muhammadan boys; the girls' school had a strength of 132 pupils in five standards and the school for Muhammadan boys had 68 pupils on the rolls, of whom 35 were boys and 33 girls. Twenty-one teachers were employed in the Cantonment area, and of these 16 were trained.

143. *Provident Fund.*—The scheme of a Provident Fund for teachers in non-pensionable service which was introduced in 1923 was revised in 1927. The more important of the changes made in the rules during the quinquennium were—

(1) Extension of the scheme to clerks employed by District Educational Councils and to teachers in aided colleges.

(2) The vesting of powers in the Agent to the Governor in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari as regards the control of the Fund in the Agency area.

(3) The amendment of rules relating to the closure of the accounts of the subscribers who join Government service and the omission of the proviso restricting the period of unemployment in the rules relating to the transfer of accounts.

(4) The amendment of rules relating to premature withdrawals from the Fund.

The number of subscribers to the Fund increased from 7,998 in 1927–28 to 9,952 in 1931–32.

144. *Educational bulletins.*—The Department published the following bulletins during the quinquennium:—

Child education.

Manual training and Wood-work.

Plant life.

Suggestions for the teaching of early lessons in number.

Language training during the first year of the school course.

Elementary Science and Elementary Mathematics (reprinted).

145. *Educational associations and reading rooms.*—Educational Associations (including associations of teachers) increased from 2,086 to 2,523 and their membership from 93,531 (including 2,002 women) to 115,075 (including 4,547 women). The number of reading rooms and literary associations both, registered and unregistered, increased from 954 to 1,204 and their membership from 343,685 to 680,948.

146. *Employment of teachers as postmasters.*—The system of utilizing the services of teachers as postmasters of branch offices continued during the quinquennium. There were 712 teachers so employed on monthly allowances varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 The percentage of branch offices in charge of school masters to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices decreased from 30·2 per cent in 1926–27 to 20·6 in 1931–32.

147. *Service registers and inventories of valuable stock.*—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock were maintained in accordance with the rules during the quinquennium.

148 *New features of the report.*—The education of girls has for the first time in these reports been reviewed side by side with that of boys and there is no separate chapter on the education of women. A new chapter on experiments in education has been added at the request of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

149. *Education and Retrenchment.*—Progress in education depends so largely on finance that it is not surprising that the retrenchments in expenditure effected in the last two years of the quinquennium resulted in the curtailment of educational activity in several ways. The essential machinery of administration remained intact—and to that extent there was no setback—but the growth and expansion which in less stringent years would have been normal were effectively held in check through the Department having to retrench in every direction. In deciding what things were fundamental to progress and what were not, much care was spent and the singling out of items for purposes of retrenchment was difficult: but what emerged from the investigation was the conviction that the lower stages of education were far more vital than the higher from the point of view of the great mass of the population and that it was less expedient to apply the axe to them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. ERLAM SMITH,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(*a*) Names of Local Bodies that do not levy Education Cess.

Taluk Boards.

1. Bellary.
2. Harpanahalli.
3. Hospet.
4. Tadepalligudem.
5. Nellore.
6. Kanigiri.
7. Venkatagiri.
8. Kandukur.
9. Kavali.
10. Atmakur.
11. Gudur.
12. Kumbakonam.
13. Mayavaram.

Municipalities.

1. Gudiyattam.
2. Tiruppattur.
3. Tiruvannamalai.
4. Walajapet.
5. Chidambaram.
6. Cuddalore.
7. Villupuram.
8. Adoni.
9. Bellary.
10. Tirupati.
11. Coimbatore.
12. Dharapuram.
13. Udamalpet.
14. Pollachi.
15. Cuddapah.
16. Berhampur.
17. Parlakimedi.
18. Cocanada.
19. Chicacole.
20. Chirala.
21. Guntur.
22. Ongole.
23. Mangalore.
24. Bezwada.
25. Palacole.
26. Kurnool.
27. Nandyal.
28. Bodinayakkanur.
29. Palni.
30. Periyakulam.
31. Cannanore.
32. Palghat.
33. Coonoor.
34. Ootacamund.
35. Srivilliputtur.
36. Sivakasi.
37. Karaikudi.
38. Mannargudi.
39. Mayavaram.
40. Tiruvarur.
41. Palamcottah.
42. Tuticorin.
43. Karur.
44. Trichinopoly.
45. Anakapalle.
46. Bimlipatam.
47. Vizianagram.
48. Vaniyambadi.

(*b*) Names of Local Authorities that have introduced Compulsion.

Municipalities.

1. Vellore.
2. Kumbakonam.
3. Negapatam.
4. Conjeeveram.
5. Tellicherry.
6. Tiruppur.
7. Tinnevelly.
8. Chinglepet.
9. Erode.
10. Masulipatam.
11. Cochin.
12. Mayavaram.
13. Madura.
14. Hindupur.
15. Proddatur.
16. Dindigul.
17. Calicut.
18. Parlakimedi.
19. Hospet.
20. Virudhunagar.
21. Ellore.
22. Rajahmundry.
23. Madras Corporation.
24. Vizagapatam.
25. Nellore.

Taluk Boards.

1. Taluk Board, Walluvanad—Mannarghat Village Panchayat.
2. Ponnani—Three select amsoms.
3. Ernad—Select amsoms in East and West Ernad.
4. Tiruppattur—Natrampalli and Agraharam Panchayats.
5. Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Senpamalanachiyarpuram.
6. Saidapet Taluk (Chinglepet District).
7. Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore District).

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
			1932.	1927.*	1932.	1927.*
Area in square miles.	142,260					
Population—						
Males	23,082,999	Males	9·3	9·2	9·5	9·5
Females	23,657,108	Females ...	3·1	2·5	3·1	2·5
Total ...	46,740,107	Total ...	6·2	5·8	6·3	6·0

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1932. (1)	1927. (2)	Increase or decrease. (3)	1932. (4)	1927. (5)	Increase or decrease. (6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	2	+ 1	566†	...	+ 566	(a) 278 (b) 288
For Males.							
Arts Colleges‡	57	60	− 3	12,404	12,200	+ 204	(a) 4,809 (b) 7,595
Professional Colleges ...	10	10	...	2,055	2,177	− 122	(a) 2,055
High Schools	378	342	+ 36	157,083	139,477	+17,606	(c) 118,400 (d) 38,683
Middle Schools	174	212	− 38	26,471	27,583	− 1,112	(c) 13,879 (d) 12,592
Primary Schools	46,692	46,389	+ 303	2,265,960	1,986,645	+ 279,315	(d) 2,265,960§
Special Schools ...	331	349	− 18	25,239	21,797	+ 3,442	
Total ...	47,642	47,362	+ 280	2,489,212	2,189,879	+ 299,333	
For Females.							
Arts Colleges‡	6	5	+ 1	509	416	+ 93	(a) 148 (b) 361
Professional Colleges ...	2	2	...	66	41	+ 25	(a) 66
High Schools	65	56	+ 9	16,360	11,957	+ 4,403	(c) 6,867 (d) 9,493
Middle Schools	43	43	...	6,408	5,655	+ 753	(c) 1,402 (d) 5,006
Primary Schools	5,682	3,399	+2,283	358,895	229,062	+ 129,833	(d) 358,895§
Special Schools ...	104	74	+ 30	5,488	3,864	+ 1,624	...
Total .	5,902	3,579	+ 2,323	387,726	250,995	+ 136,731	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	1,528	2,856	−1,328	45,685	81,188	−35,503	
For Females	52	41	+ 11	1,693	1,126	+ 567	
Total ...	1,580	2,897	−1,317	47,378	82,314	−34,936	
Grand total	55,127	53,840	+ 1,287	2,924,882	2,523,188	+ 401,694	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.
(b) In Intermediate classes.
(c) In Secondary stage.
(d) In Primary stage.

* Percentage as per census figures of 1921.

† Scholars reading in the Annamalai Residential University only.

‡ Includes Oriental Colleges.

§ Includes scholars in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

—	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1931–32.	1926–27.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection ...	19,40,522	16,75,962	+ 2,64,560	100·00	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	0·69
Universities	16,10,158	8,52,967	+ 7,57 191	56·87		42·77	20·36	38·45	...	44·62	21·18	104 25
Miscellaneous ...	1,03,65,060	87,3 ,988	+ 16,.8 072	26·01	14·55	18·77	40·67	0·94	0·52	0·67	1 47	3·60
Total ...	1,39,15,740	1,12.65,917	+ 26,49,823	37·58	10·83	18·42	32 66	1·85	0·53	0·93	1 60	4·91
Institutions for Males.												
Arts Colleges	24,63,532	22,48,757	+ 2,14,775	28·88	0·55	48·22	22·35	55·55	0·85	92·76	43·04	192·20
Professional Colleges	12,07,983	10,49.531	+ 1,58,372	75·78	0·02	22·05	2·15	448·30	0·9	130·40	12·72	591·51
High Schools	77,51,742	65,11,330	+ 12,40,412	18·9 ·	12 99	5·.64	1 ·78	9·70	6·20	25·55	6·98	48·53
Middle Schools	11,20,872	11,98.456	— 77.584	29·43	14·95	32·95	22·67	12·38	6·29	13·56	9·54	42·07
Primary Schools	1,91.22,295	1.42,.3,224	+ 48,39.071	55·6 ·	25·88	3 26	15·26	4·77	2·22	0·28	1 31	8·58
Special Schools	37,57,006	37,30,627	+ 26,379	64·12	2·03	3·71	30·14	93·49	3·06	5·56	45·57	150·50
Total ...	3,54,23,350	2,90,21,925	+ 64,01,4 5	46·73	17·53	18·82	16·92	6·74	2·53	2·72	2·44	14·43
Institutions for Females.												
Arts Colleges	2,54,268	1,99,316	+ 54,952	51·95	...	13·62	34·43	256·50	...	67·20	170·00	493·70
Professional Colleges	40,2 2	33,.92	+ 7,.70	66·69	...	4·67	28·64	4 6·80		28·49	17 .·70	609·99
High Schools	12,90,922	9,58,.63	+ 3,32,659	47·19	0 80	20·92	31·09	37·26	0·64	16·53	24·53	7 ·.98
Middle Schools	3,.0 276	3,09,6 2	+ 70,66	40·1 ·	2·9	17·43	39·48	23·28	1·73	10·12	22·92	58·05
Primary Schools	43,50,268	27,67,841	+ 15,82,427	50·39	31·15	1·14	17·.2	6 .6	3·87	0·15	2·15	12·43
Special Schools	11,06,765	7, 6,366	+ 3,90,399	61·22	1·3 ·	1·68	35·74	125·.0	2·83	3·43	73·14	204·50
Total ...	74,22,761	49,84,590	+ 24,38,17	51·05	18·76	5·95	24·24	10·.0	3·67	1·17	4·75	19·59
Grand total ...	5,67,61,851	4,52,72,432	+ 1,14,89,419	45·.6	16·01	17·16	21·7	9·02	3·2	3·44	4·.6	20 04

I.—*Classification of Educational Institutions.*

—	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities	...		.	3	...	3		...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science * ...	6	...	1	33	2	42	1		..	2	1	4
Law	1	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	.	...	.	2	.	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	.	1	...	3	1	....	...	1	...	2
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	..	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...
Forestry ...	1		...	...	...	1		...	..	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...
Intermediate and Second-grade Colleges.	3	1	..	11	..	15	..	..	.	2	...	2
Total ..	18	1	1	43	2	67	2	...	...	5	1	8
High Schools	12	9	128	195	4	378	15	...	1	48	...	65
Middle Schools. { English ...	3	11	77	78	5	174	7	2	1	31	2	43
Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Primary Schools	1,683	1,111	15,650	27,564	676	46,692	41	449	3,364	1,738	90	5,682
Total ...	1,701	1,166	15,855	27,837	685	47,244	63	45	3,367	1,817	92	5,790
Special Schools—												
Arts	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	..	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	4	..	..	...	...	4	1	...	..	1	...	2
Normal and Training ...	61	..	...	21	1	83	56	1	...	26	1	64
Engineering †	2	..	...	..	1	3	...		..	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	8	1	...	40	...	49	...	...	...	24	..	24
Commercial	3	...	...	3	31	37	..	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	..		...	...
Reformatory	3	...		1	...	4	.	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ..	...	1	...	6	...	7	..	...	...	2	...	2
Schools for Adults ...	5	...	..	13	...	18	.	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	.	5	89	25	119		..	1	11	...	12
Total .	89	3	6	175	59	331	57	1	1	64	1	104
Total recognized institutions ..	1,807	1,170	15,862	28,060	746	47,645	102	452	3,368	1,889	91	5,902
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	.	...	...	1,528	1,528	...	...		.	52	52
Grand total, all institutions ...	1,807	1,170	15,862	28,060	2,274	49,173	102	452	3,368	1,886	146	5,954

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes survey schools.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	2,691	2,518	674	80	77	73	105	104	10
Law	498	427	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	711	671	168	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	250	235	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	253	240	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	38	36		...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science... ...	125	120	89	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	4,716	4,397	1,445	80	77	73	105	104	10
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	3,535	3,337	13	40,495	37,078	1,009	19,426	17,998	202
In Middle Schools { English ..	405	366	..	9,525	8,405	218	2,013	1,778	...
In Middle Schools { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
In Primary Schools	74,638	68,395	458	844,852	665,762	161	122,148	94,416	...
Total ...	78,578	62,098	471	894,872	710,745	1,388	143,587	114,192	202
In Art Schools	265	225	...	...	...	...	279	240	...
In Law Schools	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
In Medical Schools	1,057	978	356	...	..	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	8,841	7,971	700	..	...	.	...	...	..
In Engineering Schools	443	429	45	...	...	...	...	...	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools	1,702	656	299	..	...	..	20	14	
In Commercial Schools ...	335	326	...	..	..	..		...	
In Agricultural Schools ...	8	8	8	23	20	23		...	..
In Reformatory Schools ...	521	469	438	..	...				..
In Schools for Defectives	...	...		...		..	11	7	...
In Schools for Adults	133	78	..			...	...	...	...
In Other Schools . ..		...	..	171	134	60	..		...
Total ...	13,308	11,140	1,846	194	154	83	310	261	...
Total for recognized institutions	96,602	77,635	3,762	895,146	710,976	1,544	144,002	114,557	212
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total, all institutions for males	96 602	77,635	3,762	8 5,146	710,976	1,544	144,002	114,557	212

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
10,033	9,150	2,410	61	60	24	12,970	11,901	3,191	183
...	...	..	...		..	498	427	161	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	711	671	168	69
30	28	6	...	...	...	280	263	136	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	253	240	223	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	150	150	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	38	36	..	...
...	..	...	.	..	..	125	120	89	...
10 063	9,178	2,416	61	60	24	15,025	13,816	3,968	255
92,939	86,078	5,799	688	6:4	45	157,083	145,115	7,068	3,741
13,648	12,2:8	1,001	880	693	47	26,471	23,500	1,266	1,516
1,200,989	... 985,429	... 6,848	28,323	.. 18,441	... 14	... 2,265,960	... 1,821,943	... 7,481	.. 365,062
1,307,586	1,083,765	13,648	24,891	19,758	106	2,449,514	1,990,558	15,815	370,319
30	29	30	40	35	18	614	529	46	3
...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...		...	...	1,057	978	356	24
2,117	2,036	862	25	24	22	10,983	10,031	1,584	2
...	...	..	15	12	..	458	441	45	...
2,653	2,377	1,352	..		...	4,375	3,047	1,661	41
355	322	...	*673	577	...	1,363	1,225	. ...	. 5
70	68	64			..	101	91	95	...
68	77	69	...		...	593	546	507	18
257	200	65	...	..	...	268	207	65	56
663	521	...	...		..	796	599	...	...
3,827	3,319	280	633	555	40	4,631	4,008	380	549
10,041	8,944	2,722	1,386	1,208	80	25,239	21,702	4,731	698
1,327,690	1,101,887	18,786	26,338	21,031	210	2,489,778	2,026,076	24,514	371,272
...	...	...	45,685	31,825	529	45,685	31,825	529	8,162
1,327,690	1,101,887	18,786	72,023	52,846	739	2,535,463	2,057,901	25,043	379,434

* Includes also statistics of unrecognized schools.

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Examination.									
Arts and Science	237	232	158	..	...	...	...	..	...
Medicine	...	...	...			...	...	...	...
Education	36	34	22		...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	273	266	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	4,764	4,287	217	526	485	..	...	...	...
In Middle Schools. { English ...	1,107	921	3	132	105	..	463	433	...
{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
In Primary Schools ..	4,368	3,530	54	172,909	131,956	22	51,100	37,858	...
Total ...	10,179	8,738	274	173,567	132,547	22	51,563	38,291	..
In Medical Schools ...	91	85	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,813	1,657	849	...	...	...	28	28	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
In Commercial Schools ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
In other Schools	...	...	..	5	4	...	..	...	...
Total ...	1,904	1,742	849	5	4	...	28	28	...
Total for recognized institutions	12,356	10,746	1,303	173,572	132,551	22	51,591	38,319	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Grand total, all institutions for females	12,356	10,746	1,303	173,572	132,551	22	51,591	38,319	...
Grand total, all institutions for males and females.	108,958	88,381	5,065	1,068,718	813,627	1,566	195,593	152,876	212

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
266	250	187	6	5	...	509	487	345	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	29	21	..	...	...	66	63	43	...
296	279	208	6	5	..	575	550	388	...
11,130	10,157	2,985	...	..	..	16,380	14,729	3,202	984
4,624	4,224	1,181	82	77	35	6,408	5,761	1,219	689
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
126,785	102,930	4,920	3,733	2,774	93	358,895	279,048	5,129	24,343
142,539	117,311	9,126	3,815	2,851	128	381,663	299,738	9,550	26,026
81	81	81	..	...	...	172	166	81	...
1,375	1,335	922	16	16	3	3,232	3,036	1,774	...
1,363	1,214	418	...		...	1,363	1,214	418	88
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
160	152	139	...	..	...	160	152	139	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
556	498	99	...	...	...	561	502	99	46
3,535	3,280	1,659	16	16	3	5,488	5,070	2,511	135
146,370	120,870	10,993	3,837	2,872	131	387,725	305,358	12,449	26,161
...		...	1,693	1,283	14	1,693	1,283	14	156
146,370	120,870	10,993	5,530	4,155	145	389,419	306,641	12,463	26,317
1,474,060	1,222,757	29,779	77,553	57,001	884	2,924,582	2,364,542	37,506	405,751

III-A.—*Expenditure on Education—Males.*

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 8,49,873 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

——	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...		...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	.	. .		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,93,500	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	4,89,308	...	...	2,17,133	27,881	6,84,322	...	...	...	...	12,520	12,520	2,06,748	100	100
Professional Colleges.															
Law	...	...	...	60,369	75	60,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Medicine	4,41,819	..	...	95,859	2,552	5,40,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Education	1,24,149	...	...	805	4,368	1,29,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,540	276	.
Engineering	1,28,557	...	...	54,473	14,420	1,92,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1,18,603	...	...	...	205	1,18,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Commerce	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	15,056	...	..	54,750	2,305	72,111	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	86,692	..	...	...	...	86,692	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	21,892		.	43,612	6,952	72,456	3,000	.	10,625	8,851	7,813	30,289	41,160	...	...
Total ...	13,71,076	..	..	5,27,001	58,758	19,56,835	3,000	.	10,625	8,851	20,383	42,809	8,46,948	376	100
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools	1,78,937	...	...	82,402	2,367	2,63,706	6,09,700	8,42,569	1,01,525	14,09,826	36,907	30,60,527	7,61,76[8]	3,000	...
Middle Schools. { English ...	10,588	...	...	4,371	57	15,016	1,95,127	1,50,993	16,484	1,57,858	12,52[1]	5,32,978	1,24,112	100	...
Middle Schools. { Vernacular.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	.	.	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	9,63,880	...	..	1,088	7,752	9,72,720	53,40,651	37,35,015	11,71,940	88,220	20,607	1,03,56,433	43,30,417	305	40,177
Total ..	11,53,405	..	...	87,861	10,176	12,51,442	61,45,478	47,28,577	13,49,949	16,55,899	70,035	1,39,49,938	52,16,295	3,405	40,177
Special.															
Arts Schools	35,846	...	..	206	5,390	41,442	1,498	...	1,586	110	...	3,194	5,042	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	4,20,136	...		65,982	9,280	1,95,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	11,57,079	18,103	1,752	652	3,555	11,81,141	1,587	297	...	...	...	1,884	2,19,243	2,420	...
Engineering Schools ...	10,963	..	...	5,383	...	16,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	2,35,578	...	...	872	21,832	2,58,333	1,574	...	412	...	1,445	3,431	81,489	...	..
Commercial Schools ...	28,190	...	..	15,420	52	43,662	...	...	..	...	...	..	2,271	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	3,364	...	..	375	518	4,257	...	3,564	...	...	417	3,981	1,200	...	..
Reformatory Schools ...	68,567	..	.	..	9	68,576	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,016	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	146	...	...	146	9,986	500	297
Schools for Adults ...	8	...		..	156	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,242	...	...
Other Schools	66,703	..		..	1,571	68,274	20,364	25,467	21,059	541	7,512	74,943	33,875	680	100
Total ...	20,26,434	18,103	1,752	88,891	42,413	21,77,593	25,023	29,328	23,203	651	9,374	87,579	3,57,364	3,600	397
Grand total ...	45,50,915	18,103	1,752	7,03,753	1,11,347	53,85,870	61,73,501	47,57,905	13,88,777	16,65,401	99,742	1,40,80,326	64,20,607	7,381	40,674

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 8,49,873 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total, columns 13—17.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	.		2,03,563	..	.	...	...	2,03,563
Inspection	...	.	..	..	.	...	14,45,223	.		...	...	14,45,223
Buildings, etc.	...	..	..	.	..	...	16,25,696	10,05,296	3,39,331	1,59,813	16,73,784	48,03,920
Miscellaneous	.	.				..	6,81,119	33 049	7,837	12,01,326	16,93,030	36,16,361
Total ...	...			..	..	..	39,55,601	10,38,345	3,47,168	13,61,139	33,66,814	1,00,69,067
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities	6,88,780	3,27,378	16,10,158	..	...	...	5,93,500	...	...	6,98,780	3,27,878	16,10,158
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	7,96,872	4,15,917	14,19,737	...	10,982	10,982	6,46,056	100	100	10,14,005	4,67,300	21,27,561
Professional Colleges.												
Law	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	60,369	75	60,444
Medicine	..	...		.		...	4,41,819	.	...	95,859	2,552	5,40,230
Education	...	2,030	7,846	...	..	...	1,29,68	276	...	805	6,388	1,37,198
Engineering	.		..	...	...	...	1,23,557	..		54,473	14,420	1,92,450
Agriculture	...	.	..	..	.	..	1,18,603	...	...	...	205	1,18,808

Commerce	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	..	..	..	...	...	...	15,056	.	...	54,750	2,305	72,111
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	86,692	...	...	..	...	86,692
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,22,374	69,692	2,33,226	...	...	...	66,052	...	10,625	1,74,837	84,457	3,35,971
Total ...	16,08,026	8,15,517	32,70,967	...	10,982	10,982	22,21,024	876	10,725	21,43,878	9,95,590	52,81,593
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	25,79,343	10,47,521	43,91,630	8,118	27,761	35,879	15,50,408	8,45,569	1,61,525	40,79,689	11,14,556	77,51,742
Middle Schools. { English ..	2,00,440	2,13,376	5,38,028	6,661	28,189	34,850	3,29,827	1,51,093	16,454	3,69,325	2,54,143	11,20,872
Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	5,25,166	28,20,214	77,25,279	7,9 9	59,954	67,833	1,06,34,948	37,35,320	12,12,117	6,22,383	29,17,527	1,91,22,285
Total ...	33,04,949	40,90,111	1,26,54,937	22,688	1,15,904	1 38,592	1,25,15,178	47,31,982	13,90,126	50,71,397	42,86,226	2,79,94,909
Special.												
Arts Schools	...	6,476	11,519	...	5,127	5,127	42,386	...	1,586	316	16,993	61,281
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,20,136	..	...	65,982	9,280	4,95,398
Normal and Training Schools	2,232	92,107	3,16,002	45	3,63	3,680	13,77,909	20,820	1,752	2,929	99,297	15,02,707
Engineering Schools	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	2,000	10,963	...	...	6,383	1,000	18,346
Technical and Industrial Schools	24,210	7,57,331	8,63,080	...	...	...	3,18,641	...	412	25,083	7,80,658	11,24,794
Commercial Schools ..	7,211	7,226	15,705	10,930	2,595	13,495	30,461	...	...	33,531	9,873	73,865
Agricultural Schools ..	...	5,206	6,406	...	..	...	4,564	3,564	...	875	6,141	14,644
Reformatory Schools ...	...	3,018	4,034	..	...	..	65,583	...	...	...	3,027	72,610
Schools for Defectives ..	...	19,645	30,429	...	...	...	9,93	500	413	...	19,64	30,575
Schools for Adults ...	...	2,000	5,242	...		...	3,270	...		...	2,156	5,406
Other Schools	3,993	1,30,327	1,68,975	200	44,988	45,188	1,20,94	26,147	21,159	4,784	1,84,398	3,57,380
Total ...	37,646	10,23,337	14,22,314	12,145	57,345	69,490	24,08,821	51,031	25,352	1,39,333	11,32,469	37,57,006
Grand total ...	33,50,621	59,28,965	1,73,49,248	34,833	1,84,231	2,19,064	2,11,00,621	58,21,734	17,03,371	87,15,747	96,91,099	4,71,02,575

III-B.—*Expenditure on Education—Females.*

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 28,880 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels and (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			...	...	..	...	...	...
University and Intermediate Education.															
Arts Colleges	1,01,625	..	...	17,265	3,004	1,21,894	...	...	...	...	...	..	28,871	..	...
Professional Colleges.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Education	20,152	...	...	360	532	21,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,696	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	1,800	...	.
Total ...	1,21,777	...	..	17,625	3,536	1,42,938	...	...	...	.	. .	...	37,167	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools	3,04,918	...	...	36,741	557	3,42 216	10,917	10,392	...	4,653	1,765	27,727	2,93,384	...	...
Middle Schools. English ...	56,072	...	...	4,051	89	60,212	5,795	3,621	7,777	4,906	...	22,099	90,632	...	...
Middle Schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools... ...	84,741	...	...	1,050	76	85,867	13,71,074	7,74,542	5,58,899	3,111	5,579	27,13,205	7,36,215	...	21,502
Total ...	4,45,731	...	..	41,842	722	4,88,295	13,87,786	7,88,555	5,66,676	12,670	7,344	27,63,031	11,20,231	...	21,502
Special.															
Medical Schools	84,637	...	...	592	..	85,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,410	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	3,77,513	1,179	326	245	718	3,79,981	...	...	11,529	...	...	11,529	1,61,310	210	171
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,679	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,474	1,200	...
Other Schools	14,318	...	...	...	52	14,370	367	681	...	...	42	1,090	6,672	...	...
Total ...	4,76,468	1,179	326	837	770	4,79,580	367	681	11,529	...	42	12,619	2,00,545	1,410	171
Grand total for females.	10,43,976	1,179	326	60,804	5,028	11,10,813	13,88,153	7,89,236	5,78,205	12,670	7,386	27,75,650	13,57,943	1,410	21,673
Grand total for males...	45,50,915	18,103	1,752	7,03,753	1,11,847	53,85,870	61,73,501	47,57,905	13,83,777	16,65,401	99,742	1,40,80,326	64,20,607	7,381	40,674
Grand total for all ...	55,94,891	19,282	2,078	7,64,057	1,16,875	64,96,683	75,61,654	55,47,141	18,61,982	16,78,071	1,07,128	1,68,55,976	77,78,550	8,791	62,347

III-B.—*Expenditure on Education—Females*—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 28,880 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

'*Miscellaneous*" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels and (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,91,736	...	..	...	...	2,91,736
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	..	96,413	79,410	35,766	1,418	2,15,783	4,28,790
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,92,870	1,666	3,890	5,83,205	6,37,244	15,18,875
Total ...	..	...	...	...	...		6,81,019	81,076	39,656	5,84,623	8,53,027	22,39,401
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	15,113	59,966	1,03,950	...	1,140	1,140	1,80,496	...	...	32,378	64,110	2,26,984
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1,520	11,002	19,2 8		...	...	26,848	...	...	1,880	11,534	40,262
Intermediate Colleges ...	2,235	23,449	27,284	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	2,235	23,449	27,284
Total ...	18,868	94,417	1,50,452	...	1,140	1,140	1,58,944	...	...	36,493	99,093	2,94,530

School Education.													
General.													
High Schools	2,28,752	3,98,843	9,20,979	...	...	...	6,09,219	10,392	..	2,70,146	4,01,165	12,90,922
Middle Schools. English ..	56,382	1,45,128	2,92,142	921	4,902	5,823	1,52,499	3,621	7,777	66,260	1,50,119	3,80,276
Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	45,963	7,30,804	15,33,984	.	17,212	17,212	21,92,080	7,74,542	5,80,401	50,124	7,53,171	43,50,268
Total ...	3,31,097	12,74,275	27,47,105	921	22,114	23,035	29,53,748	7,88,555	5,88,178	3,86,530	13,04,455	60,21,466
Special.												
Medical Schools	10,059	55,119	72,588	...	...	...	92,047	..	...	10,651	55,119	1,57,817
Normal and Training Schools	6,525	1,54,308	3,22,524	...	..	...	5,38,823	1,389	12,026	6,770	1,55,026	7,14,034
Technical and Industrial Schools	523	1,37,584	1,56,786	..	..	...	18,679	...	...	523	1,37,584	1,56,786
Commercial Schools ...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	3	6,601	14,278	...	...	...	6,474	1,200	...	3	6,601	14,278
Other Schools	600	38,232	45,504	..	...	...	21,357	681	...	600	38,326	60,964
Total ..	17,710	3,91,844	6,11,680	..	...	...	6,77,380	3,270	12,026	18,547	3,92,656	11,03,879
Grand total for females ...	3,67,675	17,60,536	35,09,237	921	23,254	24,175	44,71,091	8,72,901	6,39,860	10,26,193	26,49,231	96,59,276
Grand total for males ..	49,50,621	59,28,965	1,73,48,248	34,833	1,84,231	2,19,064	2,11,00,624	58,21,734	17,73,371	87,15,747	96,91,099	4,71,02,575
Grand total for all ...	53,18,296	76,89,501	2,08,57,485	35,754	2,07,485	2,43,239	2,55,71,715	66,94,635	24,13,231	97,41,940	1,23,40,330	5,67,61,851

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total population ...	14,846	883,647	663,178	16,216,598	3,674,300	1,631,716	806	269	456	17,183	23,082,999	...
School Education.												
Primary—												
Class I	686	54,664	29,452	563,291	134,738	96,046	43	10	2	840	879,772	633,503
Do. II	544	24,579	18,735	261,229	52,476	44,874	17	3	...	528	402,985	284,201
Do. III	598	18,007	15,890	194,323	37,095	30,822	11	8	1	347	297,102	204,211
Do. IV	516	16,07[illegible]	15,699	164,378	24,569	23,612	6	9	1	244	245,241	163,295
Do. V	586	7,470	12,682	63,410	7,674	8,201	11	6	3	233	100,256	56,538
Middle—												
Class VI	488	4,755	10,115	28,608	2,518	3,602	5	6	1	146	50,244	21,203
Do. VII	424	3,825	9,327	21,229	1,703	2,543	1	6	7	90	39,155	14,884
Do. VIII	356	3,639	9,250	19,139	1,491	2,024	4	2	2	89	35,936	13,146
High—												
Class IX	292	1,932	7,426	10,209	388	1,198	2	6	1	40	21,494	4,434
Do. X	198	1,525	6,488	7,686	265	909	...	3	1	37	17,115	3,568
Do. XI	131	1,501	6,422	6,802	227	812	1	6	1	18	15,921	2,793
Total ...	4,829	138,101	141,486	1,340,304	263,057	214,643	101	65	20	2,612	2,105,221	1,401,776

University and Intermediate Education.												
Intermediate Classes—												
First year	24	387	2,074	1,402	34	224	...	...	...	...	4,145	1,160
Second year	21	295	1,896	1,237	17	161	...	1	...	...	3,628	1,072
Degree Classes—												
Third year	7	170	1,219	653	7	98	...	2		1	2,157	588
Fourth year	11	198	1,375	747	2	166	...	1	..	..	2,500	761
Fifth year	3	23	152	58	...	3	...	...	..	...	239	51
Post-Graduate Classes—												
Sixth year	...	23	67	22	...	6	...	...	...	...	118	5
Seventh year	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Research students	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66	1,096	6,783	4,119	60	658		4	...	1	12,787	3,637
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	4,895	139,200	148,289	1,344,423	263,117	215,301	101	69	20	2,613	2,118,008	1,405,413
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	1,751	1,905	11,240	5,811	16,965	...	...		7	37,679	32,671
Grand total ..	4,895	140,951	150,174	1,355,663	268,928	232,266	101	69	20	2,620	2,155,687	1,438,084

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chackli, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kotas, Koravas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakarās, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Piramalai Kallars, Relli, Savaras, Todas, Thottiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total population ...	15,522	880,261	688,636	16,590,971	3,792,450	1,674,221	553	238	81	14,175	23,657,108	...
School Education.												
Primary—												
Class I	699	39,317	34,264	252,430	45,196	51,589	8	3	...	1,403	424,909	294,536
Do. II	571	18,912	15,189	78,774	10,319	15,762	...	7	...	527	130,061	83,941
Do. III	568	9,617	10,370	45,658	5,889	7,742	..	5	...	308	80,157	51,218
Do. IV	589	7,098	6,858	27,687	2,800	3,808	1	11	...	166	49,018	29,538
Do. V	568	4,717	2,960	10,389	1,086	932	...	9	...	91	20,752	10,349
Middle—												
Class VI	509	2,957	1,181	2,973	538	186	...	4	1	25	8,374	2,916
Do. VII	395	2,321	588	1,608	300	84	....	10	...	16	5,322	1,722
Do. VIII	367	2,117	396	1,201	232	49	1	14	...	4	4,371	1,399
High—												
Class IX	290	673	158	301	19	13	...	2	...	4	1,460	179
Do. X	147	470	95	151	5	10	...	1	...	2	881	112
Do. XI	112	310	66	142	10	7	...	2	...	2	651	77
Total ...	4,815	88,509	72,125	416,314	66,394	80,182	10	58	1	2,548	725,956	475,937

Intermediate Classes—												
First year	19	116	37	88	...	5	...	..	...	..	290	135
Second year	5	101	27	43	...	4	...	1	...	...	181	76
Degree Classes—												
Third year	11	52	14	23	..	2	...	...	...		102	61
Fourth year	3	52	13	28	..	...	...	...	...	...	91	39
Fifth year	1	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...
Post-Graduate Classes—												
Sixth year	2	7	6	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	41	363	98	177	...	11	...	2	...	..	692	311
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	4,856	83,672	72,323	416,491	66,394	80,193	10	60	1	2,548	726,648	476,248
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	762	428	1,927	1,392	5,183	...	...	...	7	9,699	8,576
Grand total ...	4,856	84,634	72,651	418,418	67,786	85,376	10	60	1	2,555	736,347	484,824

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ádi-Drávidas, Ádi-Ándhras, Badagas, Chakkili, Huddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraiyan, Relli, Todas, Tottiyan, Valluvan and Yenadis.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools	...	34	179	321	63	14	...	...	...	...	611	..
Law Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Medical Schools	38	146	440	362	10	33	1	...	...	3	1,033	...
Normal and Training Schools	2	2,196	2,612	4,427	778	932	1	.	...	3	10,981	4,793
Engineering and Surveying Schools ..	2	10	310	124	1	11	...	...	..	...	458	420
Technical and Industrial Schools	65	1,489	544	1,592	325	347	1	...	..	16	4,372	722
Commercial Schools ...	80	123	684	400	10	57	3	1	...	...	1,358	143
Agricultural Schools ...	...	71	...	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	101	101
Reformatory Schools ...	5	39	7	432	48	44	...	..	..	...	575	224
Schools for Defectives ...	9	163	13	54	17	6	...	..	...	1	263	79
Schools for Adults ...	..	21	23	503	163	86	...	...	...	...	796	291
Other Schools	...	36	2,608	1,274	66	29	...	...	...	115	4,128	2,649
Total ...	201	4,328	7,450	9,501	1,499	1,552	6	1	..	138	24,678	9,422
COLLEGES.												
Law	..	17	312	151	...	15	...	...	...	...	495	...
Medicine	27	107	235	251	...	22	...	.	...	...	642	...
Education	1	26	171	74	1	7	...	..	...	...	280	...
Engineering	...	14	129	96	1	13	...	...	...		253	253
Agriculture	...	7	58	79	...	6	..		..		150	...
Commerce	.	...		...		.		..	..		..	...
Forestry	...	1	13	15	...	3	..	...	...	...	38	...
Veterinary Science ...	1	12	38	51	5	18	.	...	...	...	125	...
Total ...	29	184	956	717	7	90	...	...	...	...	1,983	253
Grand total ...	230	4,512	8,406	10,218	1,506	1,642	6	1	..	138	26,659	9,675

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools	...	3	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	3	...
Medical Schools ...	3	122	12	57	...	2	...	...	...	...	196	...
Normal and Training Schools	64	1,886	183	807	75	217	..	...	..	2	3,234	881
Technical and Industrial Schools	97	1,098	8	79	77	...	...	2	...	5	1,366	530
Commercial Schools ...	3	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Reformatory Schools ..		...	...	14	4	.	...	...	...	...	18	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
Schools for Defectives ..	1	126	2	28	5	...	...	...	.	...	165	21
Schools for Adults ..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ..	15	76	621	330	8	2	...	...	...	12	1,064	638
Total ...	186	3,313	826	1,315	169	221	...	2	...	19	6,051	2,070
COLLEGES.												
Law	...		3	..	...		...	.	...	...	3	...
Medicine	7	22	14	24	...	1	...	...	..	1	69	...
Education	7	27	7	25	...	...	...	...	..	...	66	...
Total ...	14	49	24	49	..	1	...	...	...	1	138	...
Grand total .	200	3,362	850	1,364	169	222	...	2	..	20	6,18	2,070

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Primary Schools.												
Government	4	171	756	1,268	33	1	1	25	171	2,232	198	2,430
Local Board and Municipal	7	2,369	12,621	19,588	283	9	46	531	2,847	34,868	3,433	38,301
Aided	35	2,067	8,520	9,096	119	14	72	4,780	30,033	19,837	34,899	54,736
Unaided	1	54	141	176	3	1	2	104	585	375	692	1,067
Total ...	47	4,66	22,038	30,128	438	25	121	5,440	33,636	57,312	39,222	96,534
Middle Schools.												
Government	2	12	1	...	3	.	...	1	4	18	5	23
Local Board and Municipal	86	432	17	15	103	6	19	5	92	653	122	775
Aided	45	375	38	10	78	9	12	15	72	546	108	654
Unaided	3	32	1	1	4	...	1	...	4	41	5	46
Total ...	136	851	57	26	188	15	32	21	172	1,258	240	1.498
High Schools.												
Government	86	72	6	1	29	2	1	1	34	194	38	232
Local Board and Municipal	951	1,328	71	23	451	30	101	18	376	2,824	525	3,349
Aided	1,235	1,580	182	45	501	91	235	60	572	3,543	958	4,501
Unaided	13	11	...	...	7	...	2	...	5	31	7	38
Total ...	2,285	2,991	259	69	988	123	339	79	987	6,592	1,528	8,120
Grand total ...	2,468	8,503	22,354	30,223	1.614	163	492	5,540	34,795	65,162	40,990	106,152

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers						Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Primary Schools.												
Government	1	77	99	50	2		1	5	12	229	18	247
Local Board and Municipal	..	154	2,475	1,960	21	..	...	96	489	4,610	585	5,195
Aided	6	388	3,269	855	15	2	2	503	1,818	4,533	2,325	6,858
Unaided	...	6	28	14	...	...	...	15	41	48	56	104
Total ...	7	625	5,871	2,879	38	2	3	619	2,360	9,420	2,984	12,404
Middle Schools.												
Government	7	41	8	...	4		...	2	3	60	5	65
Local Board and Municipal	4	18	6	..	3	...	...	...	5	31	5	36
Aided	14	209	67	..	10	6	..	19	29	300	54	354
Unaided	1	5	1		...	2	...	...	...	7	2	9
Total ...	26	273	82	...	17	8	...	21	37	398	66	464
High Schools												
Government	48	139	12		23	...		7	12	222	19	241
Local Board and Municipal	7	15	2	1	2	...	3	...	4	27	7	34
Aided	122	340	97	12	32	15	19	27	65	603	126	729
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...
Total ...	177	494	111	13	57	15	22	34	81	852	152	1,004
Grand total ..	210	1,392	6,064	2,892	112	25	25	674	2,478	10,670	3,202	13,872

VII.—European Education.

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population. { Males 14,846 Females 15,522 Total 30,368

Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school. Males 34·5 Females 32·6 Total 33·5

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1932.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versâ*.	Number of Non-Europeans on roll.	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Expenditure from Government funds.	Expenditure from Local funds.	Expenditure from Fees.	Expenditure from Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Institutions for Males.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
High Schools ...	12	2,510	60	393	112	51	1,69,178	...	1,28,297	1,39,687	4,37,162
Middle Schools ...	10	1,357	422	220	66	28	44,679	...	23,111	65,715	1,33,505
Primary Schools ...	11	1,184	521	116	55	11	18,398	..	9,467	51,102	78,967
Training Schools ...	...	...	.	...	...	..	* 3,338	...	...	...	3,338
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Commercial Schools	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	..	...	...		..	..	† 8,222	...	...	...	8,222
Total ...	33	5,051	1,003	729	233	90	2,43,815	...	1,60,875	2,56,504	6,61,194
Institutions for Females.											
Arts Colleges ...	...		...	...	..	...		...	..	...	...
Training Colleges...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...
High Schools ...	19	2,917	470	460	178	63	1,63,173	...	1,10,389	1,32,763	4,06,925
Middle Schools ...	16	2,153	570	372	102	35	59,603	...	33,248	94,052	1,91,903
Primary Schools ...	10	501	213	41	33	8	9,482	...	5,792	19,912	35,186
Training Schools ..	2	40	...	...	12	..	16,565	...	4,759	7,072	28,396
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	82	...	...	5	3	700	...	...	2,162	2,862
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	1	15	...	...	1	...	13,320	...	133	2,773	16,226
Total ...	49	5,708	1,253	873	326	109	2,62,843		1,59,921	2,58,734	6,81,498
Grand totals for institutions ...	82	10,759	2,256	1,602	559	199	5,06,658	...	3,20,796	5,15,238	13,42,692
		Inspection ..			...		26,684	...	...	...	26,684
		Buildings, etc.		...	...		59,948	...	...	1,76,784	2,36,732
		Miscellaneous		...	...		2,35,304	...	3,58,927	4,40,921	10,35,152
				Total	...		3,21,936	..	3,58,927	6,17,705	12,98,568
				Grand total	...		8,28,594	..	6,79,723	11,32,943	26,41,260

Miscellaneous includes the following items:—

(1) Boarding charges ... ... Rs. 10,17,762
(2) Scholarships ... ... „ 11,281
(3) Expenditure on European School Examinations ... ... „ 6,109

* Stipends paid to European teachers deputed for training at Ghora Gali.

† This expenditure relates to European special subjects training centre which has no pupil of its own.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph.D.	...	...	...		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
D.Sc.	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...
M.A.	.	170	170	..	84	84	...	10	10	...	8	8
M.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours)	268		268	237	...	237	11	...	11	11	...	11
B.Sc. (Honours) ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
B.A. (Pass)	2,768	1,954	4,722	1,032	767	1,799	62	40	102	52	24	56
B.Sc. (Pass)	84	...	84	38	...	38	..	...	...	...	...	...
Law—,												
Master of Law		23	23	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ..	196	104	300	149	66	215	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	...	13	13	...	4	4	..	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	147	..	147	45	...	45	14	...	14	1	...	1
L.M.S.	63	...	63	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay) ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	...	2	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics ...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
D.O.	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary) ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta) .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E. ...	45	.	45	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E. ...	25	...	25	16	...	16	...	...	.	...	...	...
Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	9	...	9	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.Ed., B.T. and L.T. ...	291	92	383	224	53	277	36	42	78	31	36	67
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bachelor of Agriculture.	60	...	60	55	.	55	...	..	.	...	...	...
Intermediate Examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts .	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science ...	4,801	2,996	7,797	1,740	879	2,619	205	153	358	100	59	159
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching ...	1,390	...	1,390	1,088	...	1,088	212	...	212	166	..	166
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	..	...	...

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Intermediate Examinations —cont.												
Licentiate of Agriculture ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations...	124	..	124	92	.	92	...	...	..	..	...	...
School Examinations.												
(*a*) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	..	20	20	..	4	4	...	5	5	...	3	3
School Final, etc....	14,886	4,200	19,086	14,708	4,200	18,908	482	57	539	482	57	539
European High School	98	1	99	60	1	61	108	..	108	68	...	68
Cambridge School Certificate ...	24	76	100	17	16	33	16	7	23	9	3	12
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	39	4	43	35	1	36	23	5	28	19	3	22
European Middle ...	154	1	155	109	1	110	167	...	167	133	...	133
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle.		..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ..	..	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ..	..	..	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher ...	3,830	...	3,830	2,399	..	2,399	1,413	..	1,413	687	...	687
Vernacular { Lower ...	3,116	...	3,116	1,597	.	1,597	505	...	505	202	...	202
At Art Schools—												
At Law Schools	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	4	395	399	2	249	251	...	20	20	...	17	17
At Engineering Schools...	128	1,075	1,203	73	467	540	...	.	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools	113	1,441	1,554	78	8 9	887	81	386	467	64	202	266
At Commercial Schools ...	560	4,440	5,000	182	1,285	1,467	5	20	25	...	4	4
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IX.—STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS.

IX.—Statistics of Educational

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males.								
Arts Colleges	...	..	1	80	12	918	13	998
Professional Colleges ...	1	253	...	...	...	...	1	253
High Schools	...	...	122	37,275	79	21,579	201	58,804
Middle Schools . ..	1	75	77	9,545	51	7,222	129	16,842
Primary Schools ...	1,608	67,005	15,515	832,198	26,089	1,092,995	43,212	1 992,198
Training Schools ...	51	7,217	...	...	20	2,006	71	9,223
Agricultural Schools ...	1	8	1	23	1	70	3	101
Schools for Adults ..	2	36	11	324	565	14,831	578	15,190
Other Schools	...	...	4	99	83	2,850	87	2,949
Total ...	1,664	74,594	15,731	879,493	23,900	1,142,471	44,295	2,096.558
For Females.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	1	114	5	893	6	1,007
Middle Schools	...	.	1	132	8	1,070	9	1,202
Primary Schools ...	22	1,513	3,324	168,863	1,372	81,884	4,718	252,259
Training Schools ..	33	1,610	...	...	16	887	49	2,497
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	3	75	3	75
Other Schools	...	...	1	5	6	342	7	347
Total ...	55	3,123	3,327	169,114	1,410	85,150	4,792	257,387
Grand total for all Recognized institutions.	1,719	77,717	19,058	1,048,607	28,310	1,227,621	49,087	2,353,945
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males	...	...	...		1,317	39,335	1,317	39,335
For Females	...	...	...	...	50	1,548	50	1,548
Total ...	..	...	..	...	1,367	40,883	1.367	40,883
Grand total for all institutions	1,719	77,717	19,058	1,048,607	21,677	1,268,504	50,454	,391,828

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
From Government funds.	From District Board funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
1,55,105	...	3,72,358	5,27,463	...	10	133	143
2,15,200	...	68,173	2.8[illegible],373	36	...	...	36
6,41,712	10,17,013	14,24,883	30,8[illegible],108	...	2,259	1,255	3,514
2,46,608	1,66,1[illegible]7	2,90,585	7,03,390	6	665	429	1,100
84,02,652	42,94,3[illegible]9	39,63,997	1,66,6[illegible],968	2,249	30,961	50,260	83,470
12,24,828	12,695	1,0[illegible],940	13,46,463	348	...	192	540
4,773	7,948	6,516	19,237	2	2	9	13
21,646	1,238	38,810	61,694	2	14	775	791
16,837	1,840	64,330	83,007	...	5	251	256
1,09,28,861	55,01,250	63,38,592	2,27,68,703	2,643	33,916	53,304	89,863
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
14,599	8,196	1,06,787	1,29,582	...	11	60	71
22,245	4,682	67,794	94,121	...	11	78	89
16,44,042	7,68,443	4,58,603	28,71,088	58	6,227	4,036	10,321
4,44,568	1,715	1,14,955	5,61,238	189		114	303
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	...	327	327	...	..	4	4
3,416	243	27,872	31,531	...	1	28	29
21,28,870	7,82,679	7,76,338	36,87,887	247	6,250	4,320	10,817
1,30,57,731	62,83,929	71,14,930	2,64,56,590	2,890	40,166	57,624	100,680
...	...	1,28,759	1,28,759	..	.	1,607	1,607
...	...	5,273	5,273	..	...	67	67
...	...	1,34,032	1,34,032	..	...	1,674	1,674
1,30,57,781	62,83,929	72,48,962	2,65,90,822	2,890	40,166	59,298	102,354

X.—*Scholars by Classes and Ages.*

Class.	Primary.					Middle.			High			Totals.	Intermediate.		Degree.			Post-graduate		Total.	Grand total.
Ages.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.		First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.	Seventh year.		
Below 5 ...	17,581	48	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,634
5 to 6 ...	245,792	7,552	214	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	253,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253,574
6 to 7 ...	318,712	48,391	4,702	539	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	372,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372,358
7 to 8 ...	277,895	93,379	23,733	4,473	355	13	...	...	...	...	...	402,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402,848
8 to 9 ...	188,433	114,361	57,56	19,542	3,044	213	25	...	...	...	...	383,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383,178
9 to 10 ...	111,402	99,602	76,261	39,448	10,084	2,154	226	20	1	...	...	339,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339,198
10 to 11 ...	58,401	70,269	74,517	56,632	18,814	6,998	1,846	219	10	...	...	287,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287,706
11 to 12 ...	30,055	40,666	56,849	59,076	24,815	11,586	5,704	1,705	104	2	...	230,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230,542
12 to 13 ...	15,539	20,965	33,810	48,43	23,173	12,454	8,634	5,082	1,099	64	3	169,261	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	169,266
13 to 14 ...	8,426	10,261	18,204	28,728	17,390	10,000	9,349	7,424	3,575	787	83	114,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,225
14 to 15 ...	5,810	5,971	9,568	15,399	10,877	6,859	7,490	7,765	5,347	2,644	668	78,398	58	1	1	...	...	...	...	60	78,458
15 to 16 ...	5,167	4,345	5,087	7,894	6,070	4,066	5,206	7,077	5,444	4,474	2,444	57,274	330	50	1	...	...	...	...	381	57,655
16 to 17 ...	4,573	3,487	3, 53	4,385	2,9 5	2,107	2,928	4,057	4,009	4,43	3,644	40,258	935	344	33	1	...	...	...	1,313	41,571
17 to 18 ...	4,173	3,230	2,588	2,878	1,462	1,088	1,422	2,529	2,064	3,048	3,543	27,765	1,088	912	146	26	1	...	...	2,173	29,938
18 to 19 ...	3,816	3,277	2,185	2,003	83	531	708	1,281	848	1,575	2,791	19,853	826	938	388	194	20	...	...	2,366	22,219
19 to 20 ...	3,156	2 626	2,042	1,801	514	266	396	704	303	671	1,790	14,269	584	709	512	421	52	6	...	2,284	16,553
Over 20 ...	5,750	4,6 6	3,783	3,194	623	351	543	1,844	150	306	1,606	22,836	609	855	1,178	1,049	177	129	...	4,597	27,723
Total ...	1,304,681	533,046	377,259	294,259	121,008	58,618	44,477	40,307	22,954	17,996	16,572	2,831,177	4,435	3,809	2,259	2,591	250	135	...	13,479	2,844,656

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1168, 3rd July 1933.

Report on Public Instruction—Quinquennium ending 31st March 1932—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated 25th March 1933, R.O.C. No. 624-F/32.

Order—No. 1168, Law (Education), dated 3rd July 1933.

The report of the Director of Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1932 records general progress in all directions, in spite of the prevalence of financial stringency and the consequent set-back to the expansion of education in the concluding portion of the quinquennium. The outstanding features in the field of University education are the establishment of the Annamalai University of the unitary type at Chidambaram, the payment of substantial grants both recurring and non-recurring to this University as also to the Andhra University and the amendment of the Madras University Act in 1929 removing the defects brought to notice in the practical working of the original Act of 1923. So far as the colleges are concerned, the only event calling for particular notice is the gradual fall in the strength of the Law College by about 50 per cent during the period under review.

2. In the field of secondary education the Government passed orders on the report of a Committee called the Secondary Education Re-organization Committee which was appointed to consider the relations between the courses of study in elementary schools and the primary departments of secondary schools, the relation between recognition and aid, the course of studies in middle schools and the relation between higher elementary and middle schools. Mr. Statham's report on the survey of secondary education which dealt with all questions relating to the expansion and re-organization of secondary schools was also considered by Government. The Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme underwent many alterations, of which the most important was an increase in the number of subjects for compulsory study followed by a corresponding decrease in the number of optional subjects. The new scheme is being subjected to criticism by the public and the question of its further modification is under consideration. With a view to provide for the security of tenure of teachers employed in secondary schools under private management, Government have advocated the execution of an agreement between teachers and managers.

3. Special attention was paid to elementary education and in order to give the necessary impetus to its development, a special Deputy Director on a temporary footing was employed. The assistance given by Government in the shape of provincial grants and subsidies towards the expansion of elementary education in the year 1924 was continued in the earlier portion of the quinquennium under review. It was, however, found that though as a result of this subvention there was quantitative expansion in the number of schools and in their strength, there was no real addition to literacy owing to the disproportionately few pupils reading in the fifth standard and standards above. Mr. H. Champion, the first officer who held the post of Deputy Director for Elementary Education, submitted a report at the end of 1929 containing proposals for the concentration, amalgamation and consolidation of schools. Pending the issue of orders on this report, the payment of subsidies for the opening of new schools was stopped from the beginning of the year 1929–30 and by the time orders were passed on the report in April 1930, the policy of subsidising the opening of new schools could not be revived owing to the financial stringency. Local bodies were also slow in formulating schemes in accordance with the proposals made by Mr. Champion: in fact very few local bodies have yet adopted the scheme and the question as to how to give effect to it is now engaging the consideration of the Government. It has been pointed out and recognized by Government that the question of mass education cannot be solved until compulsion is resorted to. The question of amending the existing Elementary Education Act by taking power for Government to introduce compulsion in local areas, which had been under consideration for some time past, had to be given up in the recent amendment of the Act, for the reason that

this amendment should naturally be accompanied by another to enforce the levy of an education tax and that this latter modification could not be effected in the present financial stringency as it throws an additional burden on provincial revenues. The Government propose to take up shortly this and other points of amendment relating to the Act. It may be noted here that compulsion has only been introduced in very few rural areas, notably in certain Mappilla areas of the Malabar district and by some panchayats. An experimental scheme has been introduced in the Saidapet taluk of the Chingleput district and after its results are known the question of extending it to other rural areas will be considered by Government.

4. The advancement in women's education was marked in all stages: for instance, the number of training schools for women teachers at the end of the quinquennium was almost double what it was at the beginning, the figures being 62 and 35 respectively. There was also a 38 per cent increase in the total number of girls reading in public and private institutions at the end of the quinquennium as compared with the beginning.

5. The education of Mappillas and Muhammadans generally also progressed appreciably during the period under review. A special Committee was appointed to consider the question of Muhammadan education with special reference to the question of what further facilities or concessions could be given to Muslim pupils to encourage education among Muslims. This report is now under the consideration of the Government.

6. Special attention has been devoted to the spread of education among the depressed classes. The policy of Government in this matter is to avoid as far as possible the establishment of separate schools and to educate the children of the depressed classes in the general schools along with other boys. In order to enforce this policy Government have directed the withholding of grants from institutions which refuse admission to pupils of any particular community.

7. A new chapter on experiments in education dealing with the various methods of teaching has been incorporated in the present report and the Government are glad to note the interest taken in the improvement of the methods of teaching.

8. Another important feature of the quinquennium was an increasing recognition of the value of physical education. Special Committees were appointed to report on this subject in relation to both boys and girls and orders were passed on these reports. The financial stringency, however, prevented the Government and school managements from giving effect to the recommendations to any large extent.

9. The Government are glad to note the successful working of the department during the period under review. They desire to

place on record their appreciation of the work done by Mr. R. G. Grieve who held the post of Director of Public Instruction for the major portion of the period and who has since availed himself of long leave preparatory to retirement.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education.)

V. N. Viswanatha Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Surgeon-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
" Registrar, Andhra University.
" Registrar, Annamalai University.
" Director of Industries.
" Director of Agriculture.
" Commissioner of Labour.
" Inspector-General of Prisons.
" Local Self-Government Department.
" Revenue Department.
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REPORT ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1931-32
AND FOR THE QUINQUENNIUM
1927-28 TO 1931-32

VOLUME II

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1931-32 AND FOR THE QUINQUENNIUM 1927-28 TO 1931-32, VOLUME II.

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PART I.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS, 1931-32.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(1)—*General Statistics of Institutions and Scholars.*

Classes of Institutions.		1926-27. Institutions.	1926-27. Scholars.	1931-32. Institutions.	1931-32. Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
University Education.					
Arts colleges for Indians for ...	Men ...	39	11,842	39	12,143
	Women.	5	416	5	503
Oriental colleges for	Men ...	21	358	19	827
	Women.	...	...	1	6
Professional colleges for	Men ...	10	2,717	19	2,055
	Women.	2	41	2	66
School Education, General.					
Indians—					
Secondary schools for	Boys ...	528	162,955	580	179,687
	Girls ...	64	13,189	78	17,698
Elementary schools for	Boys ...	46,378	1,985,617	46,681	2,264,776
	Girls ...	3,388	228,348	5,672	358,394
Europeans—					
High schools for	Boys ...	12	2,334	12	2,510
	Girls ...	18	2,545	19	2,917
Middle schools for	Boys ...	14	1,771	10	1,357
	Girls ...	17	1,878	16	2,153
Primary schools for	Boys ...	11	1,028	11	1,184
	Girls ...	11	714	10	501
School Education, Special.					
Training schools for Indians for ..	Men ...	94	8,697	83	10,983
	Women.	35	1,797	62	3,192
Training schools for Europeans for	Women.	2	34	2	40
Other special schools for Indians for	Boys ...	70	3,953	78	4,915
	Girls ...	4	271	6	432
Other special schools for Europeans for	Girls ...	1	15	1	15
Industrial schools for Indians for	Boys ...	44	3,757	51	4,710
	Girls ...	20	1,021	23	1,281
Industrial schools for Europeans for	Girls ...	1	71	1	82

(1)—*General Statistics of Institutions and Scholars*—cont.

Classes of institutions.		1926–27.		1931–32.	
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*					
School Education, Indigenous.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic for	Boys ...	...	...	1	19
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	41	2,075	36	1,922
	Girls ...	3	372	2	223
Elementary schools teaching—					
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	99	3,292	82	2,690
	Girls ...	8	283	7	223
Other schools for	Boys ...	1	23	...	...
Total, public institutions ...		50,941	2,440,874	53,545	2,877,504
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (UNRECOGNIZED).					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian for	Boys ...	190	7,219	208	8,259
	Girls ...	...	...	1	...
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	119	1,660	103	1,243
	Girls ...	...	...	1	89
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular only or mainly for	Boys ...	1,128	26,444	446	11,911
	Girls ...	24	737	45	1,390
The Quran for	Boys ...	581	26,726	297	12,544
	Girls ...	12	288	...	...
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	...	...	3	54
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for	Boys ...	838	19,139	471	11,674
	Girls ...	5	91	6	214
Total, private institutions ...		2,897	82,314	1,580	47,378
Grand total ...		53,838	2,523,188	55,125	2,924,882

(2)—*Number and Strength of Institutions classified according to Managing Agencies.*

	1926–27.		1931–32.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Under public management—				
Government	1,875	92,052	1,908	108,958
Board { Municipal	1,553	153,113	1,622	195,593
Board { Local	14,184	807,287	17,879	1,017,974
Board { Panchayat	...	...	1,351	50,744
Under private management—				
Aided from public funds	30,719	1,311,913	29,944	1,474,060
Unaided	2,610	76,409	840	30,175
Total, public institutions ...	50,941	2,440,874	53,545	2,877,504
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Those which are not recognized and teach no part of the secondary or elementary course ...	2,897	82,314	1,580	47,378
Total, private institutions ...	2,897	82,314	1,580	47,378
Total, public and private institutions ...	53,838	2,523,188	55,125	2,924,882

(3)—*Institutions and Scholars by Districts.*

Districts.	Area in square miles (census of 1921).	Population (census of 1931).	1926–27.		1931–32.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Ganjām	4,798	2,056,218	2,377	87,959	2,438	94,894	61	6,935	...	...
Vizagapatam	4,568	2,442,950	2,866	111,959	2,690	115,681	...	3,722	176	...
Gōdāvari, East	2,545	1,680,053	2,217	117,551	2,501	135,031	284	17,480	...	...
Do. West	2,368	1,223,056	1,819	79,603	1,902	93,327	83	13,718	...	...
Kistna	3,539	1,254,208	2,737	92,551	2,635	107,328	...	14,777	102	...
Guntūr	5,735	2,035,660	3,589	133,515	3,544	146,489	...	12,974	45	...
Kurnool	7,580	1,024,961	1,940	60,070	2,071	74,550	131	14,480	...	...
Bellary	5,713	969,774	1,365	47,119	1,277	49,879	...	2,760	88	...
Anantapur	6,722	1,050,411	1,499	50,136	1,424	55,406	...	5,270	75	...
Cuddapah	5,918	949,397	1,912	52,172	1,637	57,866	...	5,694	275	...
Nellore	7,973	1,486,222	2,155	64,164	2,301	77,905	146	13,741	...	...
Madras	29	647,230	515	82,115	536	99,213	21	17,098	...	...
Chingleput	3,071	1,655,115	2,067	95,484	1,742	93,654	...	...	325	1,850
North Arcot	4,954	2,266,989	2,064	108,404	2,403	142,214	339	33,810	...	...
Chittoor	5,611	1,447,103	1,582	61,334	1,492	63,649	...	2,315	90	...
South Arcot	4,207	2,454,507	2,635	123,544	2,731	138,229	96	15,685	...	...
Tanjore	3,727	2,385,920	2,753	144,425	2,585	151,673	...	7,248	168	...
Trichinopoly	4,319	1,913,245	2,010	89,520	2,050	104,042	40	14,522	...	...
Madura	4,907	2,195,747	1,788	99,030	1,857	115,839	69	16,809	...	...
Ramnad	4,838	1,838,955	1,790	93,922	1,861	109,854	71	15,932	...	...
Tinnevelly	4,326	2,046,907	2,394	128,265	2,635	156,325	241	28,060	...	...
Coimbatore	7,225	2,445,064	1,891	92,290	1,947	106,171	56	13,881	...	...
Salem	6,912	2,433,972	1,542	68,888	1,591	81,573	49	12,685	...	...
The Nilgiris	982	169,330	171	12,093	201	14,515	30	2,422	...	...
Malabar	5,792	3,533,944	3,873	306,704	4,509	391,379	636	84,675	...	...
South Kanara	4,021	1,372,241	1,330	90,596	1,528	113,339	198	22,743	...	...
Agency — Ganjām ...	3,583	355,401	343	12,621	409	14,572	66	1,951	...	...
Agency — Vizagapatam.	12,621	1,164,998	413	11,777	408	13,158	...	1,381	5	...
Agency — Gōdāvari, East.	3,676	240,529	201	6,371	220	7,127	19	756	...	...
Total ...	142,260	46,740,107	53,838	2,528,188	55,125	2,924,882	2,636	403,524	1,849	1,830

(4)—*Education in relation to Population.*

Districts.	Population (census of 1931).			Scholars (public and private).						Percentage of scholars to population.					
				1926-27.			1931-32.			1926-27.*			1931-32.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjām	942,594	1,113,624	2,056,218	76,505	11,454	87,959	79,235	15,609	94,894	9·3	1·1	4·8	8·4	1·4	4·6
Vizagapatam	1,191,218	1,251,732	2,442,950	94,477	17,482	111,959	93,935	21,746	115,681	8·7	1·5	5·0	7·9	1·7	4·7
Gōdāvari, East	823,489	851,564	1,680,053	85,907	31,644	117,551	93,970	41,061	135,031	12·0	4·2	8·0	11·3	4·8	8·0
Do. West	602,827	620,729	1,223,056	54,445	25,164	79,609	62,003	31,324	93,327	10·5	4·7	7·6	8·2	5·0	7·6
Kistna	635,704	618,504	1,254,208	65,753	26,798	92,551	72,040	35,288	107,328	12·0	5·0	8·6	11·3	5·7	8·6
Guntūr	1,028,993	1,006,667	2,035,660	97,928	35,587	133,515	99,366	47,123	146,489	10·7	4·0	7·4	9·7	4·7	7·2
Kurnool	520,288	504,723	1,024,961	49,259	10,811	60,070	58,194	16,356	74,550	10·8	2·4	6·6	11·2	3·2	7·3
Bellary	493,018	476,756	969,774	40,274	6,845	47,119	40,508	9,371	49,879	9·2	1·6	5·5	8·2	2·0	5·1
Anantapur	539,534	510,877	1,050,411	41,822	8,314	50,136	44,008	11,398	55,406	8·5	1·8	5·2	8·2	2·2	5·3
Cuddapah	483,914	465,483	949,397	44,914	7,258	52,172	46,904	10,962	57,866	9·9	1·7	5·9	9·7	2·4	6·1
Nellore	744,322	741,900	1,486,222	48,305	15,858	64,164	56,327	21,578	77,905	6·9	2·3	4·6	7·6	2·9	5·2
Madras	341,223	306,007	647,230	58,093	24,022	82,115	67,798	31,415	99,213	21·0	9·6	15·8	19·9	10·3	15·3
Chingleput	837,161	817,954	1,655,115	77,446	18,038	95,484	72,769	20,885	93,654	10·3	2·4	6·4	8·7	2·6	5·7
North Arcot	1,131,610	1,135,379	2,266,989	90,290	18,114	108,404	113,623	28,591	142,214	8·8	1·8	5·3	10·0	2·5	6·3
Chittoor	738,325	708,778	1,447,103	51,027	10,307	61,334	50,301	13,348	63,649	7·9	1·7	4·8	6·8	1·9	4·4
South Arcot	1,225,072	1,229,435	2,454,507	103,643	18,901	122,544	114,268	23,961	138,229	9·0	1·6	5·3	9·3	2·0	5·6
Tanjore	1,143,738	1,242,182	2,385,920	117,255	27,170	144,425	117,972	33,701	151,673	10·5	2·2	6·2	10·3	2·7	6·4
Trichinopoly	934,837	978,378	1,913,215	75,142	14,378	89,520	82,409	21,633	104,042	8·1	1·5	4·7	8·8	2·2	5·4
Madura	1,081,437	1,114,310	2,195,747	81,982	17,048	99,030	91,331	24,508	115,839	8·3	1·7	4·9	8·4	2·2	5·3
Ramnad	872,177	966,778	1,838,955	79,550	14,372	93,922	88,478	21,376	109,854	9·7	1·6	5·5	10·2	2·2	6·0
Tinnevelly	987,159	1,059,748	2,046,907	99,161	29,104	128,265	115,337	40,988	156,325	10·7	3·0	6·7	11·7	3·9	7·6
Coimbatore	1,218,224	1,226,840	2,445,064	74,957	17,333	92,290	80,875	25,296	106,171	6·8	1·6	4·6	6·6	2·1	4·3
Salem	1,211,743	1,222,229	2,433,972	57,151	11,737	68,888	63,916	17,657	81,573	5·4	1·1	3·3	5·3	1·4	3·4
The Nilgiris	91,923	77,402	169,330	8,834	3,259	12,093	10,275	4,240	14,515	13·2	5·5	9·6	11·2	5·5	8·6
Malabar	1,716,138	1,817,806	3,533,944	215,285	91,419	306,704	256,350	135,029	391,379	14·2	5·7	9·9	14·9	7·4	11·1
South Kanara	663,950	708,291	1,372,241	66,645	23,951	90,596	80,350	32,989	113,339	11·0	3·7	7·3	12·1	4·7	8·3
Agency — Ganjām ...	175,234	180,167	355,401	11,916	705	12,621	12,990	1,582	14,572	7·2	0·4	3·8	7·4	0·9	4·1
Agency — Vizagapatam ...	581,867	583,131	1,164,998	10,565	1,212	11,777	11,373	1,785	13,158	2·2	0·3	1·2	2·0	0·3	1·1
Agency — Gōdāvari, East.	120,795	119,734	240,529	4,729	1,642	6,371	5,391	1,736	7,127	4·6	1·6	3·1	4·5	1·5	3·0
Total ...	23,082,999	23,657,108	46,740,107	1,983,261	539,927	2,523,188	2,182,340	742,536	2,924,882	9·5	2·5	6·0	9·5	3·1	6·3

* As per census of 1921.

(5)—*Scholars according to Classes of the Community.*

Classes of the community.	Population (census of 1931).		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1926-27.		1931-32.		1926-27.*		1931-32.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	14,846	15,522	5,222	4,993	5,125	5,056	30·2	29·4	34·5	32·6
Indian Christians ...	863,647	880,261	123,327	270,592	145,463	87,996	18·6	10·5	16·9	10·0
Muhammadans ...	1,631,716	1,674,221	214,560	64,008	233,908	85,598	15·3	4·5	14·3	5·1
Hindus — Brahmans ...	663,178	688,636	151,863	59,805	158,580	73,501	20·8	8·2	23·2	10·7
Hindus — Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	16,216,593	16,590,971	1,257,123	294,373	1,365,881	419,782	8·6	2·0	8·4	2·5
Hindus — Depressed classes ...	3,500,481	3,617,506	210,720	43,106	250,896	65,947	6·7	1·3	7·2	1·8
Buddhists	806	553	107	41	107	10	14·9	8·3	13·3	1·8
Parsis	269	238	64	59	70	62	23·8	22·7	26·0	26·1
Aborigines ...	173,819	174,944	18,590	1,510	19,538	2,008	6·4	0·5	11·2	1·1
Others	17,639	14,256	2,685	1,440	2,778	2,576	19·5	11·9	15·8	18·1
Total ...	23,082,999	23,657,108	1,983,261	539,927	2,182,346	742,536	9·5	2·5	9·5	3·1

* As per census of 1921.

(6)—*Distribution of Scholars* (1) *according to Classes of the Community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the: Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Hindus. Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).	Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
University Education.									
Arts colleges for men { Men ...	11,965	66	1,093	6,335	3,942	54	...	6	464
Arts colleges for men { Women.	178	8	79	35	55	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women. { Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women. { Women.	503	33	284	62	112	...	...	...	11
Oriental colleges for men. { Men ...	822	...	3	448	177	...	...	...	194
Oriental colleges for men. { Women.	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Oriental colleges for women. { Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental colleges for women. { Women.	6	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for men.* { Men ...	1,983	29	184	956	717	7	...	...	90
Professional colleges for men.* { Women.	72	7	22	17	24	...	...	...	1
Professional colleges for women. { Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for women. { Women.	66	7	27	7	25	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.									
Indians—									
Secondary schools for boys. { Boys ...	174,912	272	15,132	53,631	89,294	3,858	281	449	11,680
Secondary schools for boys. { Girls ...	4,775	2	1,150	1,278	2,088	116	1	72	29
Secondary schools for girls. { Boys ...	643	2	227	187	195	23	...	...	7
Secondary schools for girls. { Girls ...	17,055	83	7,619	2,980	5,636	329	...	6	367
Elementary schools for boys. { Boys ...	1,900,235	135	119,482	86,591	1,234,372	224,027	18,310	14,050	201,016
Elementary schools for boys. { Girls ...	364,541	10	45,922	28,041	191,120	46,825	1,548	2,288	48,243
Elementary schools for girls. { Boys ...	24,130	20	2,929	995	16,098	1,954	89	15	1,892
Elementary schools for girls. { Girls ...	334,264	100	28,582	39,722	217,223	13,630	413	1,165	31,490
Europeans—									
High schools for boys. { Boys ...	2,450	2,057	174	25	112	...	1	...	35
High schools for boys. { Girls ...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools for girls. { Boys ...	470	341	19	17	81	...	...	...	2
High schools for girls. { Girls ...	2,447	2,116	96	49	137	...	...	...	16
Middle schools for boys. { Boys ...	935	768	63	17	78	...	...	...	6
Middle schools for boys. { Girls ...	422	369	20	17	12	...	...	...	2
Middle schools for girls. { Boys ...	570	453	42	11	35	...	...	...	23
Middle schools for girls. { Girls ...	1,593	1,328	100	30	79	...	...	...	26
Primary schools for boys. { Boys ...	663	584	25	10	37	...	...	...	2
Primary schools for boys. { Girls ...	521	484	15	1	14	...	...	...	1
Primary schools for girls. { Boys ...	213	197	11	2	2	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls. { Girls ...	288	263	5	7	5	...	..	...	8
School Education, Special									
Indians—									
Training schools for masters. { Men ...	10,981	2	2,196	2,642	4,427	681	71	26	932
Training schools for masters. { Women.	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses. { Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses. { Women.	3,192	24	1,884	183	807	74	1	...	217

* NOTE.—The difference of 275 in the distribution of scholars according to wealth and in the these columns not having been furnished on behalf of the Veterinary College, Madras, and the Agricultural

to Wealth and (3) *according to the Occupation of Parents or Guardians.*

Community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others
...	4	...	1	848	8,260	2,857	4,022	1,743	1,258	4,178	124	92	28	520
...	1	...	...	20	110	48	93	47	4	24	1	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	49	402	52	302	21	29	54	4	...	...	93
...	...	...	...	7	210	605	30	31	100	576	1	1	10	73
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	143	1,451	114	683	47	158	583	2	...	...	230
...	...	...	1	6	65	1	32	5	4	5	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	1	65	...	29	...	1	8	...	...	...	28
17	4	13	301	6,524	113,373	55,015	30,796	30,219	30,058	58,371	5,861	10,338	849	8,420
...	...	...	39	252	1,393	1,430	1,342	937	518	1,327	87	321	8	235
...	2	...	...	81	418	144	314	151	50	47	11	19	17	34
1	5	1	28	1,122	11,226	4,707	5,983	4,114	2,040	1,881	503	738	265	1,531
83	...	3	2,166	7,828	189,926	1,702,481	36,719	97,836	198,175	537,214	214,053	782,658	15,104	18,476
4	2	..	537	2,130	38,665	323,746	7,938	22,314	36,741	86,314	37,555	166,344	2,425	4,910
...	...	...	138	101	4,435	19,594	867	1,941	2,670	2,691	4,074	10,422	102	1,363
4	...	..	1,935	4,014	65,197	265,053	38,552	38,494	56,175	61,628	46,200	90,064	2,524	15,627
1	42	2	1	245	1,588	617	682	562	137	105	187	7	6	764
...	..	...	...	14	46	...	17	...	1	...	1	...	...	41
...	7	...	3	74	310	86	185	72	21	15	9	...	7	161
1	29	..	3	300	1,490	657	1,024	360	138	48	98	...	104	675
...	3	...	...	21	513	401	345	97	45	13	182	...	54	199
...	2	...	...	10	224	188	113	55	7	3	96	...	8	140
...	6	...	...	59	357	154	248	113	30	5	99	...	42	33
...	20	...	...	108	708	767	514	222	51	81	151	...	409	205
...	...	2	3	1	448	214	132	214	8	5	182	3	5	114
...	...	...	6	1	357	163	101	172	4	3	159	1	6	75
...	1	...	...	...	124	89	74	79	...	2	5	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	16	170	102	95	115	5	2	2	...	1	68
1	...	...	3	36	2,560	8,385	591	1,821	758	5,057	378	1,590	51	735
...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	1,014	2,177	388	1,130	306	532	122	289	16	409

distribution according to the occupation of parents or guardians is due to the particulars relating to College, Coimbatore.

(6)—*Distribution of Scholars* (1) *according to Classes of the Community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the: Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Hindus. Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).	Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*									
School Education, Special—cont.									
Indians—*cont.*									
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Boys	9,567	199	2,096	2,200	3,800	527	82	46	591
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Girls	1,771	43	1,406	29	190	40	...	54	2
Europeans—									
Training schools for mistresses. Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses. Women.	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Girls	97	79	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Indigenous.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	1,769	...	32	1,100	616	13	...	...	8
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	153	...	3	57	91	...	...	...	2
Sanskrit for girls ... Boys.	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Girls.	211	...	...	209	2	...	...	...	...
Arabic or Persian for boys. Boys.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Arabic or Persian for boys. Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	2,294	...	4	1,491	645	53	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	396	...	...	246	144	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Boys.	34	...	...	5	13	...	...	...	2
Sanskrit for girls ... Girls.	189	...	...	102	81	...	...	...	...
Total of public institutions. Male scholars.	2,144,667	5,125	143,712	156,675	1,354,641	231,197	18,634	14,592	216,943
Total of public institutions. Female scholars.	732,837	5,056	87,234	73,073	417,855	61,014	1,964	3,585	80,415
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
Unrecognized.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian for boys. Boys.	8,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,087
Arabic or Persian for boys. Girls.	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	1,227	...	...	1,222	5	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	16	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Girls.	89	...	...	21	68	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular only for boys. Boys.	10,442	...	971	141	5,591	2,641	560	38	500
A vernacular only for boys. Girls.	1,469	...	418	43	457	432	28	2	89

to Wealth and (3) *according to the Occupation of Parents or Guardians*—cont.

Community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
5	1	...	20	178	3,762	5,627	1,496	1,315	826	1,454	1,243	2,082	275	876
...	2	...	5	34	341	1,396	144	277	69	142	65	718	166	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	21	76	14	...	4	3	...	...	61	15
...	...	...	...	3	461	1,305	24	82	92	1,054	70	139	8	300
...	...	...	...	3	66	84	3	6	12	97	4	17	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	113	98	14	44	28	71	4	15	15	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	101	31	739	1,524	53	112	249	1,024	92	248	36	480
...	...	...	6	9	121	266	14	28	47	148	6	70	5	80
...	...	...	14	...	5	29	...	...	...	5	...	29	..	...
...	...	...	6	3	74	112	21	23	14	76	15	25	...	15
107	70	20	2,751	76,180	328,950	1,799,262	77,261	136,435	234,642	612,417	226,573	807,638	16,594	82,832
10	62	1	2,568	8,095	123,614	601,128	41,760	68,366	96,205	152,402	85,073	258,602	6,012	24,417
...	...	..	...	549	2,087	5,451	22	91	2,108	2,039	873	2,850	11	93
...	...	...	...	...	30	142	...	...	39	11	...	122	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	254	973	2	29	54	765	...	18	302	57
...	...	..	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	24	65	...	24	44	5	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	7	416	10,019	68	338	622	2,867	1,092	5,306	134	15
...	...	..	...	...	78	1,396	10	67	97	255	221	762	50	7

(6)—*Distribution of Scholars* (1) *according to Classes of the Community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the								
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).			
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*										
Unrecognized—cont.										
Elementary schools teaching—*cont.*										
A vernacular only for girls.	Boys.	132	...	9	18	57	39	...	...	2
	Girls.	1,258	...	91	203	740	184	...	...	33
The Quran for boys ...	Boys.	7,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,757
	Girls.	4,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,787
The Quran for girls ...	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys ...	Boys.	47	...	...	46	1	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	7	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Other schools for boys.	Boys.	9,963	...	771	474	5,566	2,375	144	14	619
	Girls.	1,711	...	249	115	501	728	14	2	102
Other schools for girls.	Boys.	24	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	190	...	4	28	158	...	2	...	...
Total of private institutions.	Male scholars.	37,679	...	1,751	1,906	11,240	5,055	704	52	16,965
	Female scholars	9,699	...	762	428	1,927	1,344	44	4	5,183
Total of public and private institutions.	Male scholars.	2,182,346	5,125	145,463	158,589	1,365,881	236,252	19,538	14,644	233,908
	Female scholars	742,536	5,056	87,996	73,501	419,782	62,358	2,008	3,589	85,598
Grand total ...	1931-32 ...	2,924,882	10,181	233,459	232,081	1,785,663	298,610	21,546	18,233	319,506
	1926-27 ...	2,523,188	10,315	192,919	211,668	1,551,496	236,246	20,100	17,580	278,568

to Wealth and (3) *according to the Occupation of Parents or Guardians*—cont.

community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
...	...	...	7	...	4	128	2	8	4	17	16	85	...	...
...	...	...	7	8	83	1,172	45	68	85	327	112	585	...	36
...	..	...	...	76	1,044	6,637	8	36	2,336	1,952	428	2,852	145	...
...	...	...	...	52	842	3,893	3	24	1,005	1,120	340	2,253	43	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	5	42	...	...	8	12	5	2	...	20
...	...	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	24	540	9,399	33	188	447	3,007	1,070	4,901	271	46
...	...	...	...	9	62	1,640	4	49	45	303	141	1,139	15	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	4	...	4	10	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	14	175	...	14	13	97	35	30	...	1
...	...	...	7	656	4,350	32,673	135	624	5,579	10,663	3,494	16,020	863	231
...	...	...	7	65	1,137	8,497	61	240	1,332	2,135	851	4,891	108	75
107	70	20	2,758	16,836	338,300	1,831,935	77,396	137,129	240,221	623,080	230,067	823,658	17,457	33,063
10	62	1	2,575	8,160	124,751	609,625	41,821	68,512	97,537	154,537	85,924	263,493	6,120	24,492
117	132	21	5,333	24,996	458,051	2,441,560	119,217	205,741	337,758	777,617	315,991	1,087,151	23,577	57,555
148	123	14	4,111	29,927	481,002	2,012,104	76,226	154,678	298,402	934,319	201,187	786,400	31,149	40,674

(7)—*Percentage of Male Scholars of the Different Sections of the Population at each Stage of Instruction to the Total Number of Scholars at the Respective Stages.*

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Depressed classes (Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes).	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Others.
Arts colleges. Indians ...	0·5	8·6	0·5	5·1	53·1	32·2	...
Secondary schools. Indians ...	0·2	8·7	2·6	6·6	30·7	51·0	0·2
Secondary schools. Europeans ...	81·8	6·7	...	1·5	1·6	6·9	1·5
Elementary schools ...	...	6·4	13·4	10·5	4·6	65·0	0·1
European primary schools ...	89·2	4·1	...	0·2	1·4	4·4	0·7
Professional colleges and special schools	0·9	16·9	5·7	6·2	31·5	38·3	0·5

(8)—*The Number at each Stage of Instruction in Public Institutions out of every Thousand Male Scholars belonging to the Main Sections of the Population.*

	Arts colleges for Indians.	Arts colleges for Europeans.	Secondary schools for Indians.	Secondary schools for Europeans.	Elementary schools.	European primary schools.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	13	...	53	706	30	153	45
Indian Christians	8	...	107	2	852	...	31
Muhammadans	3	...	54	...	935	...	8
Hindus. Brahmans	43	...	344	...	559	...	54
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	3	...	66	...	923	...	8
Hindus. Depressed classes (Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes) ...	...	...	17	...	977	...	6

(9)—*Scholars according to the Languages studied.*

Languages.	1926-27.				1931-32.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) *European languages*—								
English	282,568	47,218	435	22	402,071	86,263	534	42
French	264	927	...	...	491	845	...	...
Total ...	282,832	48,145	435	22	402,562	87,108	534	42
(ii) *Classical languages*—								
Latin	706	32	...	...	440	7	...	...
Greek	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Arabic	58,841	24,594	25,503	8,922	55,888	29,339	15,948	31
Persian	328	29	35	...	356	...	44	...
Sanskrit ...	22,468	2,219	2,186	2	25,021	2,844	1,324	95
Total ...	82,343	26,874	27,724	8,924	81,706	32,190	17,316	126
(iii) *Vernacular languages*—								
Tamil	844,444	186,243	17,098	692	955,536	269,312	6,485	292
Telugu	653,252	186,492	20,459	3,528	707,055	146,162	11,625	931
Malayalam ...	205,085	83,028	186	179	253,412	135,268	276	...
Kanarese ...	83,341	23,056	534	78	95,950	32,750	839	91
Hindustani ...	54,973	24,876	2,637	937	62,271	35,604	692	20
Oriya	62,321	6,908	2,710	107	66,949	10,295	1,104	218
Tulu	287	72	...	...	608	57	...	...
Marathi	252	237	...	...	172	213	...	...
Konkani ...	117	676	...	...	3	83	...	...
Total ...	1,904,072	516,588	43,624	5,521	2,141,956	629,744	21,021	1,552

(10)—*Number of Scholars unprotected from Smallpox.*

Institutions.	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges, Indians	14	...	1	...
Oriental colleges	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools, Indians	77	24	127	21
Do. Europeans	3	...	...	...
Elementary schools, Indians	9,312	2,957	5,526	2,035
Primary schools, Europeans	3	8	2	4
Special schools, Indians	...	...	1	...
Total ...	9,409	2,989	5,657	2,060

(11)—*Number of Aided and Unaided Institutions under Mission and Non-mission Agencies.*

Classes of institutions.		Aided.				Unaided.			
		Mission.		Non-mission.		Mission.		Non-mission.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians)		14	5,523	15	8,824	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women (for Indians)		4	266	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for	Men ...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...
	Women.	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental colleges for	Men ...	...	...	16	686	...	...	2	61
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Secondary schools for Indians for	Boys ...	95	40,175	156	62,545	1	243	8	1,325
	Girls ..	41	10,080	3	604	1	40	1	42
Elementary schools for Indians for	Boys ...	7,060	282,141	20,493	917,674	112	3,368	564	19,955
	Girls ...	639	61,380	1,089	64,904	12	605	78	3,128
High schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	8	1,637	4	873	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	15	2,335	4	582	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	5	707	5	650	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	14	1,950	2	203	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	5	604	6	580	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	2	92	8	409	...	...	...	...
Training schools for Masters for ...	Indians.	19	1,868	2	249	1	25	...	...
Training schools for Mistresses for	Indians	23	1,250	1	85	1	16	...	...
	Europeans.	1	28	1	12	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for	Indians.	67	4,072	123	5,915	2	61	86	1,300
	Europeans.	2	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1931-32 ...	8,015	414,235	21,929	1,059,825	130	4,358	710	25,817
	1926-27 ...	7,699	347,813	23,020	964,100	321	8,918	2,289	67,491

(12)—*Relative Extent of Education in Municipal and Non-Municipal Areas.*

Classes of institutions.		Municipalities.		Non-Municipalities.	
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians)		37	11,569	2	574
Do. for women (for Indians)		5	503	...	...
Oriental colleges (for Indians)		10	446	10	387
Professional colleges for men (for Indians)		9	1,802	1	253
Do. for women (for Indians)		2	66	...	...
Secondary schools for Indians for	Boys	283	106,275	604	85,153
	Girls	65	16,432	11	1,573
High schools for Europeans for	Boys	9	1,778	3	732
	Girls	16	2,321	3	596
Middle schools for Europeans for	Boys	7	1,084	3	273
	Girls	12	1,745	4	408
Elementary schools for Indians for	Boys	2,713	257,815	45,258	2,045,536
	Girls	868	96,394	4,862	263,827
Primary schools for Europeans for	Boys	8	1,018	3	166
	Girls	6	359	4	142
Training schools for Indians for	Masters	53	8,217	30	2,766
	Mistresses ...	56	2,863	6	329
Do. for Europeans for Mistresses ...		2	40	...	...
Other special schools for Indians		110	10,329	48	1,009
Do. for Europeans		2	97	...	...
Total ...	1931-32 ...	4,273	521,153	50,852	2,403,729
	1926-27 ...	4,104	440,199	49,734	2,082,989

(13)—*Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars (Public and Private) in Municipalities on the 31st March 1932.*

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1931.		Colleges and secondary schools.			Elementary schools.			Schools for Europeans, special and private schools.			Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
1	Berhampur	18,069	19,121	6	1,319	141	39	1,391	681	3	177	9	48	2,890	831
2	Parlākimedi	9,582	10,466	3	866	...	16	1,115	449	3	192	...	22	2,173	449
3	Chicacole	8,019	8,657	1	656	7	30	1,276	652	1	107	...	32	2,039	659
4	Vizagapatam	29,449	27,854	5	1,880	215	49	2,906	1,548	5	385	192	59	5,171	1,955
5	Vizianagram	22,165	22,531	5	2,389	13	71	3,554	1,894	1	30	...	77	5,973	1,907
6	Anakāpalle	11,448	11,928	1	453	10	14	1,037	425	...	...	...	15	1,490	435
7	Bimlipatam	4,814	4,815	1	171	13	78	4,747	1,025	1	163	...	80	5,081	1,038
8	Rajahmundry	31,967	31,357	11	2,183	325	90	4,631	2,365	8	421	209	109	7,235	2,899
9	Cocanada	33,453	32,227	4	2,241	112	65	3,080	1,992	5	197	208	74	5,518	2,312
10	Peddāpuram	8,568	8,770	1	512	13	27	932	501	...	..	...	28	1,444	514
11	Ellore	28,216	29,126	3	1,173	105	71	4,103	2,109	3	378	75	77	5,659	2,289
12	Palacole	8,365	8,541	1	536	5	17	854	416	1	5	...	19	1,395	421
13	Bezwada	31,675	28,752	3	1,285	75	88	3,214	1,988	4	193	109	95	4,692	2,122
14	Masulipatam	29,269	27,659	6	2,396	215	52	3,113	2,027	6	260	102	64	5,768	2,344
15	Guntūr	33,228	31,951	6	2,657	512	75	2,564	1,878	9	482	191	90	5,703	2,576
16	Tenali	17,951	16,629	2	802	5	30	1,317	934	1	13	...	33	2,132	939
17	Chirala	9,432	9,421	1	317	7	18	1,130	613	1	24	...	20	1,471	650
18	Ongole	8,309	8,363	3	655	20	38	1,459	1,138	4	163	42	45	2,277	1,200
19	Narasaraopet	7,828	7,575	1	461	...	23	1,084	664	2	181	...	26	1,726	664
20	Kurnool	17,843	17,313	5	1,100	189	53	2,179	1,151	4	222	28	62	3,501	1,368
21	Nandyāl	11,623	10,949	3	609	13	36	1,504	681	4	112	56	43	2,232	750
22	Bellary	25,277	22,159	4	1,388	255	52	2,131	1,145	11	427	383	67	3,946	1,783
23	Adōni	17,963	17,672	1	600	4	38	1,636	759	...	...	...	39	2,236	763
24	Hospet	10,858	10,815	1	358	...	24	984	331	3	109	11	28	1,451	342
25	Hindupur	7,385	6,826	1	267	4	23	1,357	694	...	...	...	24	1,624	698
26	Anantapur	7,965	6,996	3	842	207	24	1,226	508	2	165	27	29	2,233	742
27	Tadpatri	6,243	6,208	1	252	4	3	561	40	...	...	...	4	813	44
28	Cuddapah	11,421	11,040	3	749	174	59	1,657	1,185	...	...	...	62	2,406	1,359
29	Proddatūr	10,221	9,820	1	351	7	36	1,502	499	...	...	...	37	1,853	506
30	Nellore	22,752	23,025	10	1,893	365	64	2,397	1,932	6	358	189	80	4,648	2,486

31	Madras	341,223	306,007	54	21,783	4,681	418	39,745	24,241	64	6,270	2,493	536	67,798	31,415
32	Conjeeveram	34,367	32,831	4	1,658	108	44	3,134	1,6 7	6	54	50	54	4,846	1,765
33	Saidapet	17,129	15,908	2	694	48	23	1,474	783	3	134	...	28	2,302	831
34	Chingleput	7,687	6,671	2	1,001	15	21	1,256	925	3	484	71	26	2,741	1,011
35	Vellore	28,519	28,628	6	2,329	301	72	4,811	2,016	6	116	164	84	7,256	2,481
36	Gudiyāttam	12,213	12,409	1	372	2	26	1,327	791	8	251	38	35	1,950	831
37	Tiruvannāmalai ...	13,761	13,719	2	730	28	28	2,383	891	4	52	16	34	3,165	935
38	Vāniyambādi	10,805	12,101	2	566	...	16	795	661	1	...	16	19	1,361	677
39	Tiruppattūr	9,068	9,184	1	404	22	13	958	665	1	23	..	15	1,385	687
40	Walajapet	5,465	5,631	1	466	...	10	54	366	4	200	... 2	15	720	366
41	Chittoor	10,776	11,051	3	964	151	25	1,132	982	3	228	35	31	2,324	1,171
42	Tirupati	9,419	9,605	2	568	...	18	689	534	4	283	11	24	1,740	545
43	Cuddalore	28,563	28,795	5	1,751	240	53	2,693	1,557	4	189	80	62	4,633	1,875
44	Chidambaram	12,315	12,576	3	838	11	23	1,688	1,097	8	400	...	34	2,926	1,108
45	Villupuram	10,146	9,629	1	615	11	25	1,238	731	2	234	53	28	2,087	795
46	Kumbakōnam	30,738	31,579	5	2,069	7	54	3,883	2,219	18	716	—103	72	6,665	2,329
47	Tanjore .. .	33,560	33,292	5	2,482	436	68	4,402	2,809	10	2,529	121	83	9,413	3,366
48	Negapatam	25,946	25,349	2	1,771	96	42	2,634	1,474	7	308	...	51	4,713	1,570
49	Māyavaram	15,482	16,278	4	1,120	184	32	1,986	1,044	10	210	51	46	3,316	1,279
50	Tiruvārūr	9,764	10,280	1	716	7	23	1,206	609	7	183	...	31	2,105	616
51	Mannārgudi	11,389	11,425	3	1,065	37	23	1,338	724	2	32	...	28	2,433	761
52	Trichinopoly	72,997	69,846	15	5,982	984	121	7,559	3,534	16	813	656	152	14,334	5,174
53	Śrīrangam	11,897	12,746	1	720	7	16	1,010	94	7	103	...	24	1,833	101
54	Karūr	9,937	9,913	1	857	26	15	1,277	74	5	166	57	21	2,300	157
55	Madura	91,568	90,316	11	5,078	570	120	8,785	5,642	18	513	351	149	14,376	6,563
56	Dindigul	22,351	21,266	3	906	40	32	3,412	1,388	5	366	62	40	4,684	1,490
57	Bōdināyakkanūr ...	13,240	13,796	1	479	86	15	1,042	194	...	...	...	16	1,521	280
58	Palni	9,330	9,556	1	348	13	13	864	487	...	...	...	14	1,212	500
59	Periyakulam	11,109	11,895	1	405	...	18	1,225	570	...	..	.	19	1,630	570
60	Kodaikānal	3,533	2,990	...	.	..	9	1,879	249	1	23	57	10	1,902	306
61	Srīvilliputtūr . ..	15,853	16,482	2	641	8	31	2,067	647	3	186	55	36	2,894	710
62	Karaikudi	10,567	10,715	1	296	...	5	169	448	4	38	...	10	503	448
63	Virudunagar	16,338	16,617	1	466	...	21	2,404	868	2	48	60	24	2,918	928
64	Sivakāsi ...	7,281	7,931	1	275	12	20	1,645	667	...	.	...	21	1,960	679
65	Tinnevelly	27,216	29,875	4	1,420	15	56	2,873	1,505	6	291	85	66	4,584	1,605
66	Palamcottah	24,366	27,603	9	2,067	517	41	1,918	1,583	35	1,447	613	85	5,432	2,813
67	Tuticorin	30,076	29,869	5	1,150	169	51	3,365	2,055	5	93	193	61	5,118	2,417
68	Coimbatore	49,477	45,273	10	2,807	781	61	5,839	2,990	15	990	399	86	9,636	4,170
69	Erode	15,766	15,070	2	874	31	28	2,435	1,441	8	340	245	38	3,649	1,717
70	Dhārāpuram	8,985	9,233	1	477	18	23	1,396	652	2	40	24	26	1,922	694
71	Pollachi	11,554	10,382	1	550	7	11	1,212	622	...	...	...	12	1,762	629

(13)—*Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars (Public and Private) in Municipalities on the 31st March 1932*—cont.

Serial number.	Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1931.		Colleges and secondary schools.			Elementary schools.			Schools for Europeans, special and private schools.			Total.		
		Males	Females.	Schools	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
72	Tiruppur	9,388	8,660	1	663	61	18	1,285	697	...	...	...	19	1,948	758
73	Udamalpet	6,184	6,038	1	457	35	11	624	417	...	..	...	12	1,081	452
74	Salem	51,386	50,259	5	1,728	199	52	7,485	2,129	5	283	61	92	9,396	2,389
75	Ootacamund	13,164	11,452	3	703	135	28	1,760	1,092	6	167	215	37	2,630	1,442
76	Coonoor	7,679	6,647	1	104		13	858	537	6	263	372	20	1,325	909
77	Calicut	50,321	48,220	11	2,870	1,004	72	7,448	4,134	10	912	287	93	11,230	5,425
78	Palghat	24,234	24,830	7	2,068	397	38	2,811	1,625	7	318	108	52	5,189	2,230
79	Cannanore	16,616	17,301	3	906	538	31	2,108	1,398	16	698	189	50	3,712	2,125
80	Tellicherry	14,192	16,138	6	1,444	551	54	2,546	1,518	18	639	210	68	4,629	2,279
81	Cochin	11,708	10,868	2	521	129	16	1,688	1,308	2	71	297	20	2,280	1,734
82	Mangalore	33,714	31,961	17	4,288	2,364	48	5,199	3,170	11	554	178	76	10,041	5,712
	Total ... 1931-32 ...	1,876,620	1,824,705	334	116,945	18,200	3,468	226,350	122,658	471	26,993	10,007	4,273	370,288	150,865
	Total ... 1926-27 ...	...	...	328	111,771	13,268	3,257	185,455	96,715	524	24,737	8,253	4,104	321,963	118,236

(14)—*Comparative Statement showing the Total Expenditure on Education for the last three Quinquennial Years.*
(*The amounts are expressed in lakhs.*)

—	1921-22.	1926-27.						1931-32.					
	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	19·12	8·11	...	0·03	12·01	4·33	24 48	8·44	...	0·11	12·24	6·39	27·18
Professional colleges ..	8·04	8·68	0·02	...	1·91	0·22	10·83	9·42	...	...	2·69	0·37	12·48
Secondary schools	75·02	23·71	5·02	1·53	43·06	16·46	89·78	25·42	10·11	1·86	47·85	19·20	105·44
Elementary schools ..	106·49	86·14	35·86	11·68	8·62	28·21	170·51	128·27	45·10	17·93	6·72	36·71	234·73
Training schools	18·65	17·92	0·31	0·04	0·08	1·61	19·96	19·17	0·22	0·14	0·09	2·54	22·16
Other special schools ...	17·80	11·71	0·24	0·10	1·50	10·95	24·50	11·70	0·22	0·23	1·48	12·74	26·47
Total, direct expenditure ...	245·12	156·27	41·45	13·38	67·18	61·78	340·06	203·42	55·75	20·27	71·07	77·95	428·46
University	4·68	4·16	...	...	3·56	0·81	8·53	5·93	...	...	6·89	3·28	16·10
Direction and Inspection ...	14·77	16·76	...	...	...	...	16 76	19·41	...	...	..	...	19·41
Scholarships	4·09	3·20	0·05	0·06	...	1·60	4·91	3·13	0·22	0·04	...	1·44	4·83
Buildings and furniture ...	37·79	18·07	7·57	3 65	0·31	13·31	42·91	17·22	10·85	3·75	1·61	18·90	52·33
Miscellaneous	33·54	3·98	0·07	0·05	17·64	17·81	39·55	6·61	0·13	0·07	17·85	21·83	46·49
Total, indirect expenditure.	94·87	46·17	7·69	3·76	21·51	33·53	112·66	52·30	11·20	3·86	26·35	45·45	139·16
Grand total ...	339·99	202·44	49·14	17·14	88·69	95·31	452·72	255·72	66·95	24·13	97·42	123·40	567·62

Heads of expenditure.	1926-27. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.				
Arts colleges ... Government	5,56,811	..	...	2,61,740
Municipal Board ...	4,000	...	2,060	7,676
Local Board ...	...	...	...	...
Aided	2,55,815	352	1,326	9,31,359
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total, Arts colleges ..	8,10,626	352	3,386	12,01,075
Professional colleges. Government. ...	8,44,889	1,620	196	1,90,606
Aided	25,392	...	...	183
Total, Professional colleges .	8,68,281	1,620	196	1,90,789
Total, University Education .	16,78,907	1,972	3,582	13,91,864
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.				
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
Boys.				
Indian schools . Government ...	1,71,595	...		89,820
Municipal Board ...	1,6 ,019		1,42,781	4,62,882
Local Board ...	5,35,458	4,76,787	..	7,78,200
Aided	6,72,071	3,000	1,020	25,81,569
Unaided	...	..	...	3,732
Total, Indian schools ..	15,39,183	4,79,787	1,43,801	39,16,200
European schools—Aided	2,61,127	...	...	1,11,357
Total, European schools ..	2,61,127	...	...	1,11,357
Total, Secondary schools—Boys ..	18,00,310	4,79,787	1,43,801	40,27,557
Girls.				
Indian schools ... Government ..	2,39,428	...	...	35,395
Municipal Board ...	1,000	...	9,303	2,592
Local Board ...		21,349	...	2,848
Aided	1,32,787		92	1,00,585
Unaided	.	...	...	...
Total, Indian schools ..	3,73,215	21,349	9,395	1,41,420
European schools—Aided	1,97,778	...	...	1,36,697
Total, European schools ...	1,97,778	..	...	1,36,697
Total, Secondary schools—Girls .	5,70,993	21,349	9,395	2,78,117
Total, Secondary schools ..	23,71,3 3	5,01,136	1,53,196	43,05,674

of Receipts and Charges.

		1931–32.					
Endowments, subscriptions nd other sources	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,137	8,29,688	5,62,825	...	...	2,78,010	37,837	8,78,672
19	14,055	3.000	...	10,625	8,851	7,813	30,289
12,050	12,050	...	...	...	...	12,520	12,520
3,95,654	15,84,506	2,78,379	100	100	9,36,594	5,69,024	17,84,197
7,774	7,774	...	...	...	...	12,122	12,122
4,32,634	24,48,073	8,44,204	100	10,725	12,23,455	6,39,316	27,17,800
10,333	10,47,644	9,30,028	...	...	2,66,616	24,457	12,21,101
11,504	35,079	12,236	276	...	1,520	13,032	2,,064
21,837	10,82,723	9,42,264	276	...	2,68,136	37,489	12,48,165
4,54,471	35,30,796	17,86,468	376	10,725	14,91,591	6,76,805	3..65,965
3,971	2,65,386	1,89,525	...	...	86,773	2,424	2,78,722
2,721	7,68,433	1,80,690	...	1,78,262	5,38,721	1,421	8,99,094
46,564	18,37,019	6,24,137	9,93 562	−253	10,28,958	48.007	26,94,411
9,84,787	42,42,444	6,72,021	3,100	...	26,2.,375	10,55,4 5	43.58,991
20,5.8	24,320	...	...	...	14,779	55,950	70,729
10,58,831	71,37,602	16,66,373	9,96,662	1,78,009	42,97,606	11.63,297	83,01,947
1,99,700	5,72, 84	2,13,857	...	...	1,51,408	2,05,402	5,70,667
1,99,700	5.72,184	2,13,857	..	...	1,51,408	2,05.402	5,70,667
12,58,331	77,09,786	18,80,2 0	9,96,662	1 78,009	44,49,014	13,68,699	88,72,614
509	2,75.332	3,60,990	...	..	40,792	646	4,02,428
...	12.895	2,189	...	7,777	4,496	...	14,462
1,760	25,957	14,523	14,013	...	5,063	1,765	35,.64
2,44,289	4,77,753	1,81,240	...	..	1,35,897	3,17,156	6,14,293
...	...	...	...	...	921	4,902	5,323
2,46,558	7,91,937	5,38,942	14,013	7,777	1,87,169	3,24,469	10,72,370
1,41,463	4,75,938	2,22,776	...	...	1,49,237	2,26,815	5,98,828
1,41,463	4,75,938	2,22,776	...	...	1,49,237	2,26.815	5,98,828
3,88,021	12,67,875	7,61,718	14,013	7,777	3,36,406	5,51,284	16,71,198
16,46,352	89,77,661	26,41,948	10,10,675	1,85,786	47,85,420	19,19,983	1,05,43,812

(15)—*General Statistics*

1926-27.

Heads of expenditure.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—*cont.*				
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.				
Boys.				
Indian schools ... Government	5,98,287	...	...	1,353
Municipal Board ...	3,33,860	...	8,39,528	1,625
Local Board	30,53,508	30,12,903	...	94,722
Panchayat	...	...	...	...
Aided	33,84,262	3,339	4,683	6,46,252
Unaided	...	...	...	45,526
Total, Indian schools .	73,64,917	30,16,242	8,44,211	7,89,478
European schools—Aided	15,169	...	...	6,175
Total, European schools ...	15,169	...	...	6,175
Total, Elementary schools—Boys ..	73,80,086	30,16,242	8,44,211	7,95,653
Girls.				
Indian schools .. Government	54,108	...	...	647
Municipal Board ...	1,76,160	...	3,20,341	614
Local Board ..	5,12,637	5,68,832	.	4,724
Panchayat	...	...	...	...
Aided	4,79,908	1,100	3,668	52,409
Unaided	...	...	...	300
Total, Indian schools...	12,22,813	5,69,932	3,24,009	58,694
European schools—Aided	10,681	...	...	7,331
Total, European schools ...	10,681	...	...	7,331
Total, Elementary schools—Girls ..	12,33,494	5,69,932	3,24,009	66,025
Total, Elementary schools ...	86,13,580	35,86,174	11,68,220	8,61,678
Total, School Education—General ...	1,09,84,883	40,87,310	13,21,416	51,67,352
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.				
TRAINING SCHOOLS.				
Masters.				
Indian schools ... Government	10,78,066	24,118	2,512	866
Local Board	19,850	8,077	...	64
Aided	2,65,774	1,505	233	1,354
Unaided	...	..	...	...
Total, Indian schools ..	13,63,690	30,700	2,745	2,284
European schools—Aided	662	...	...	...
Total, European schools ...	662	...	...	...
Total, Training schools—Masters ...	13,64,352	30,700	2,745	2,284

of Receipts and Charges—cont.

		1931–32.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
15,764	6,10,404	9 63,880	...	...	1,088	7,752	9,72,720
2,786	11,77,799	5,28,440	...	11,71,940	5,321	926	17,06,627
5,118	61,66,251	45,62,998	37,29,418	...	82,176	2,725	83,76,767
...	..	2,4 ,2 3	5,597	...	772	17,156	2,73,933
20,88,107	61,26,943	43,12,019	305	40,177	5,15,699	27,78,112	76,46,312
1,02,833	1,48,359	...	...		7,909	59,954	67,863
22,14,908	1,42,29,756	1,06,16,550	37,35,320	12,12,117	6,12,916	28,66,425	90,43,328
32,124	53,468	18,398	..	...	9,467	51,102	78,967
32,124	53,468	18 398	...	...	9,467	51,102	78,967
22,47,032	1,42,83,224	1,06,34,948	37,35,320	12,12 117	6,22,383	29,17,527	1,91,22,295
...	54,755	84,741	...		1,050	76	85,867
34	4,97,149	2,49,723	7,445	5 43,047	284	28	8,0 ,780
1,353	10,87,546	11,20,858	7,67,022	15,852	2,827	5,298	19,11,957
...	...	303	75		...	..	468
5,31,898	10,68,983	7,26,733	...	21,502	40,171	7,10,392	14,98,798
17,047	17,347	...	...	..	...	17,212	17,212
5,50,332	27,25,780	21,82,548	7,74,542	5,80,401	44,332	7,33,259	43,15,082
24,049	42,061	9,482	...	...	5,792	19,912	35,186
24,049	42,061	9 482	...		5,792	19,912	35,186
5,74,381	27,67,841	21,92,030	7,74,542	5,80,401	50,124	7,53,171	43,50,268
28,21,413	1,70,51,065	1,28,26,978	45,09,862	17,92,518	6,72,507	36,70,698	2,34,72,563
44,67,765	2,60,28,726	1,54,58,926	5,20,537	19,78,304	54,57,927	55,90,681	3,40,16,375
1,822	11,04,384	11,57,079	18,103	1,752	652	3,555	11,81,141
...	27,9 1	1,587	297	...			1,884
78,609	3,47,475	2,15,905	2,420	...	2,232	92,107	3,12,664
...	...	...	...	..	45	3,635	3,680
80,431	14,79,850	13,74,571	20,820	1,752	2,929	99,297	14,99,369
..	662	3,338	...	...	...	...	3,338
...	662	3,33	...	...	...	...	3,338
80,431	14,80,512	13,77,909	20,820	1,752	2,929	99 297	15,02,707

Heads of expenditure.	1926-27. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*cont.*				
TRAINING SCHOOLS—*cont.*				
Mistresses.				
Indian schools .. Government ...	2,52,564	559	1,018	192
Municipal Board ...	...	...	...	...
Aided	1,48,053	...	168	3,036
Total, Indian schools ...	4,00,617	559	1,186	3,228
European schools—Aided	27,216	...	...	3,030
Total, European schools ...	27,216	...	..	3,030
Total, Training schools for Mistresses ...	4,27,833	559	1,186	6,258
Total, Training schools ..	17,92,185	31,259	3,931	8,542
OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	9,65,225	...	...	88,096
Municipal Board ...	7,892	...	9,912	3,328
Local Board ...	9,525	20,954	...	1,137
Aided	1,70,117	3,449	..	31,734
Unaided	...	..	...	25,680
Total, Indian schools ..	11,52,759	24,403	9,912	1,49,975
European schools ... Government ..	17,186	..	...	...
Aided	1,100	...	...	124
Total, European schools ...	18,286	...	..	124
Total, Other Special schools ...	11,71,045	24,403	9,912	1,50,099
Total, School Education—Special ...	29,63,230	55,662	13,843	1,58,641
Total, Direct Expenditure ...	1,56,27,020	41,44,944	13,88,841	67,17,857
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				
University	4,15,470	...	...	3,56,502
Direction and Inspection	16,75,962	...	..	...
Scholarships	3,19,881	5,104	5,072	...
Expenditure of buildings, furniture and other apparatus	18,07,517	7,57,094	3,65,328	30,522
Miscellaneous	3,98,333	6,413	5,051	17,64,264
Total, Indirect Expenditure ...	46,17,163	7,68,611	3,75,451	21,51,288
Grand total .	2,02,44,183	49,13,555	17,14,292	88,69,145

of Receipts and Charges—cont.

		1931-32.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
127	2,54,460	3,77,513	1,179	326	245	718	3,79,981
...	..	...	...	11 529	..	...	11,529
74,829	2,26,086	1,44,745	210	171	1,766	1,47,236	2,94,128
74,956	4,80,546	5,22,258	1,389	12,026	2,011	1,47,954	6,85,638
5,224	35,470	16,565	...	...	4,759	7,072	28,396
5,224	35,470	16,565	...	...	4,759	7,072	28,396
80,180	5,16,016	5,88,823	1,389	12,026	6,770	1,55,026	7,14,034
1,60,611	19,96,528	19,16,732	22,209	13,778	9,699	2,54,323	22,16,741
4,458	10,57,779	9,47,250	..		88,831	38,910	10,74,991
140	21,272	9,621	...	23,170	178	1,823	34,792
7,054	38,670	14,182	29,7 2	33	473	7,593	51,993
10,13,567	12,18,867	1,76,174	2,380	397	46,466	11,63,831	13,89,248
64,580	90,260	...	...	...	12,100	56,596	68,696
10,89,799	24,26,848	11,47,227	32,092	23,600	1,48,048	12,68,753	26,19,720
	17,186	21,060	...	...	...	..	21,060
5,207	6,431	1,182	...	...	133	4,935	6,250
5,207	23,617	22,242	...	...	133	4,935	27,310
10,95,006	24,50,465	11,69,469	32,092	23,600	1,48,181	12,73,688	26,47,030
12,55,617	44,46,993	30 86,201	54,501	37,378	1,57,880	15,28,011	48,63,771
61,77,853	3,40,06,515	2,03,41,595	55,75,214	20,26,407	71,07,398	77,95,497	4,28,46,111
80,995	8,52,967	5,93,500	...	...	6,88,780	3,27,878	16,10,158
	16,75,962	19,40,522			...	...	19,40,522
1,60,494	4,90,551	3,12,507	22,142	4,335	...	1,44,155	4,83,139
13,30,946	42,91,407	17,22,109	16,84,706	3,75,097	1,61,231	18,89,567	52,32,710
17,80,969	39,55,080	6,61,482	12,573	7 392	17,84,531	21,83,233	46,49,211
32,53,404	1,12,65,917	52,30,120	11,19,421	8,86,824	26,34,542	45,44,833	1,89,15,740
95,31,257	4,52,72,432	2,55,71,715	66,94,635	24,13,231	97,41,940	1,23,40,330	5,67,61,851

(16)—*Expenditure at the close of the last five Quinquennial Periods.*

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Muncipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911–12 ...	43,87,132	12,27,660	3,14,105	38,25,941	38,10,264	1,35,65,102
1916–17 ..	76,93,073	29,06,053	6,76,346	58,27,887	45,84,537	2 16,87,896
1921–22 ..	1,58,26,427	28,50,238	7,17,978	73,15,353	72,88,296	3,39,48,292
1926–27 ...	2,02,44,183	49,18,555	17,14,292	88,69,145	95,31,257	4,52 72,432
1931–32 ...	2,55,71,715	66,94,635	24,13,231	97,41,940	1,23,40,330	5,67,61,851

(17)—*Statement showing Percentage of Expenditure under each Head to Total Expenditure on Public Schools.*

Heads of expenditure.	From provincial funds. (1)	From local funds. (2)	From municipal funds. (3)	From fees. (4)	From subscriptions and other sources. (5)	Total. (6)	Percentage to total expenditure. (7)
	1926-27.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	8,10,626	352	3,386	12,01,075	4,32,634	24,48,073	5·45
Professional colleges	8,69,281	1,620	196	1,90,789	21,337	10,82,723	2·41
Schools, general	1,09,84,883	40,87,310	13,21,416	51,67,852	44,67,765	2,60,28,726	57·98
Schools, special	29,63,280	55,662	13,843	1,58,841	12,55,617	44,48,993	9·91
General or indirect charges ...	46,17,163	7,68,611	2,75,451	21,11,398	30,15,981	1,08,88,604	24·25
Total ...	2,02,44,183	49,13,555	17,14,292	88,29,255	91,93,834	4,48,95,119	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	45·09	10·94	3·82	19·67	20·48	100·00	...

Heads of expenditure.	From provincial funds. (8)	From local funds. (9)	From municipal funds. (10)	From fees. (11)	From subscriptions and other sources. (12)	Total. (13)	Percentage to total expenditure. (14)
	1927-28						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	7,28,546	397	4,751	12,42,234	5,04,864	24,80,792	5·22
Professional colleges	9,51,281	1,494	567	2,08,893	28,126	11,90,361	2·50
Schools, general	1,30,31,968	40,46,104	13,85,675	52,26,386	45,12,475	2,82,02,611	59·31
Schools, special	29,71,691	57,959	25,101	1,65,007	11,91,867	44,11,625	9·28
General or indirect charges ...	46,72,115	7,30,935	2,45,210	21,13,097	35,07,182	1,12,68,539	23·69
Total ...	2,23,55,601	48,36,893	16,61,294	89,55,616	97,44,514	4,75,53,918	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	47·01	10·17	3·50	18·83	20·49	100·00	...

(17)—*Statement showing Percentage of Expenditure under each Head to Total Expenditure on Public Schools*—cont.

Heads of expenditure.	1928-29. From provincial funds. (15)	From local funds. (16)	From municipal funds. (17)	From fees. (18)	From subscriptions and other sources. (19)	Total. (20)	Percentage to total expenditure. (21)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	10,18,205	1,062	315	12,64,469	5,68,506	28,82,497	5·28
Professional colleges	9,47,978	639	239	1,91,474	14,633	11,54,963	2·11
Schools, general	1,45,20,576	45,82,149	13,30,021	53 04,898	47,00,790	3,04,38,.44	55·77
Schools, special	34,82,605	60,307	24,875	1,59,770	14,83,213	52,10,770	9·56
General or indirect charges	74,66,799	8,91.138	2,23,436	23,15,883	39.91,440	1,48,88,696	27·28
Total ...	2,74,36,163	55,35,225	15,78,896	92,36,494	1,07,88,582	5,45,75,370	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	50·24	10·15	2·91	16·96	19·74	100·00	...

Heads of expenditure.	1929-30. From provincial funds. (22)	From local funds. (23)	From municipal funds. (24)	From fees. (25)	From subscriptions and other sources. (26)	Total. (27)	Percentage to total expenditure. (28)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	9,58,081	100	13,483	12,32,170	6,70,374	28 72,188	5·31
Professional colleges	8,85,629	1,468	560	2,50.854	38,135	11,76,646	2·18
Schools, general	1,44,18,182	52,46,036	20,29 380	54,07,601	47,05,099	3,18,06,298	58·79
Schools, special	35,21,519	57,830	33,345	1,75,948	15,22,794	53,11,437	9·81
General or indirect charges	68, 2,227	9,24,619	3,41,603	19,74,473	28,62,252	1,2e,35,1·4	23·91
Total ...	2,66,13,618	62,30,053	24,18,372	90,41,046	97,98,654	5,41,01.743	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	49·19	11·53	4·46	16·71	18·11	100·00	..

(17)—Statement showing Percentage of Expenditure under each Head to Total Expenditure on Public Schools—cont.

Heads of expenditure.	1930–31. From provincial funds. (29)	From local funds. (30)	From municipal funds. (31)	From fees. (32)	From subscriptions and other sources (33)	Total. (34)	Percentage to total expenditure. (35)
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	8,84,189	100	8,894	11,90,810	6,08,165	28,92,158	4·41
Professional colleges	9,18,077	373	...	2,50,756	31,819	12,59,025	2·06
Schools, general	1,56,69,634	53,12,468	20,67,614	55,32,687	52,93,135	3,38,75,538	55·51
Schools, special	36,63,803	60,992	27,024	1,63,334	16,77,788	55,94,946	9·17
General or indirect charges	99,97,605	9,49,850	3,29,951	25,49,229	37,83,194	1,76,09,839	28·85
Total ...	3,11,83,313	63,23,793	24,33,483	96,86,816	1,14,04,101	6,10,31,506	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure .	51·09	10·36	3 99	15·87	18·69	100·00	...

Heads of expenditure.	1931–32. From provincial funds. (36)	From local funds. (37)	From municipal funds. (38)	From fees. (39)	From subscriptions and other sources. (40)	Total (41)	Percentage to total expenditure. (42)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	8,44,204	100	10,725	12,23,475	6,39,316	27,17,800	4·81
Professional colleges	9,42,264	276	...	2,68,136	37,489	12,48,165	2·21
Schools, general	1,54,68,926	55,20,537	19,78,304	54,57,927	55 90,681	3,40,16,375	60 24
Schools, special	30,86,201	54 301	37,378	1,57,880	15,28.011	48,63,771	8 61
General or indirect charges	52,30,120	11,19,421	3,86,824	26,17,210	42,79,026	1,86,32,601	24 18
Total ..	2,55,71,715	66,94,635	24,13,231	97,24,608	1,20,74,523	5,64,78,712	100 00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	45·27	11·85	4·27	17·22	21 39	100·00	...

(18)—*Abstract of Direct Expenditure from Public Funds in Public Institutions.*

—	1921-22.			1926-27.			1931-32.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Provincial.	Local	Municipal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	43,58,727	26,735	4,225	47,67,159	23,297	3,726	55,94,891	19,382	2,078
Board	29,83,669	24,02,980	5,61,611	48,13,949	41,08,902	13,23,925	75,61,654	55,47,141	19,61,982
Aided ...	38,38,658	1,191	5,595	60,45,912	12,745	11,190	71,85,050	8,791	62,347
Total ...	1,11,81,054	24,30,906	5,71,431	1,56,27,020	41,44,944	13,38,841	2,03,41,595	55,75,214	20,26,407

(19)—*Provincial Charges and Receipts.*

Charges and receipts.	1921–22	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	85,480	3,15,470	3,48,235	30,61,579	6,81,001	41,94,919	5,98,500
Direction	1,56,130	1,59,257	1,81,685	1,79 929	2 05,59[illegible]	2,12,438	2 03,583
Inspection	13 21,281	15,16,705	15,72,245	16,76,997	17,74,403	18,31,242	17,36 959
Government colleges and schools — General.	16,89,952	17 56,511	19,60,504	19,76,1[illegible]8	16,73,471	22,25,012	25,40,402
Government colleges and schools — Special.	36,31,875	39,02,091	39,87 836	45,3[illegible],334	48,26,86[illegible]	49,87,358	45,31,019
Scholarships in colleges and schools — General.	1,93,951	2,18,687	2 22,582	2,53,358	2,28,619	2,43,954	1,99,316
Scholarships in colleges and schools — Special.	1,09,898	7[illegible],876	52,435	67,928	71,309	[illegible]2,602	1 34,271
Grants-in-aid to schools under private management	2[illegible],05,177	30,72,401	31 93,[illegible]07	31,50,340	41.28,[illegible]8[illegible]	36,11,181	29,64,332
Grants-in-aid to do. municipal management.	3 54,099	9,82,457	11.[illegible]4,957	13,2[illegible],894	13,81,648	14,74,[illegible]9	13,21,744
Grants-in-aid to do. local board management.	31,51,068	57,25,816	63,[illegible]8,767	69,73,605	74,57.952	80,53,661	77,49,176
To the District Educational Councils towards Elementary Education	27,26,662	41,[illegible]5,110	51,67,642	52,64,364	57,68,047	54,44,311	50,70,726
To the Inspector of Local Boards for Elementary Education.	...	...	1,59,10[illegible]	2,26,470	2,81,899	2,96,320	2,67.046
Registration of Books	8,657	8,955	9,0[illegible]0	9,268	9,33[illegible]	9,494	9,289
Purchase and collection of Oriental Manuscripts	25,743	10,603	10,656	10,437	10,38[illegible]	10,654	10,841
Text-Book Committee	..	..	...	...	89[illegible]	9[illegible]5	1,0[illegible]5
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	17,463	59,099	7,19[illegible]	71 851	1,8[illegible],416	11,806	22,718
Government educational buildings	12 55,197	6,0[illegible],85[illegible]	7,07,553	6,59,001	9,2[illegible],889	11,60,03[illegible]	8,49.573
Total charges	1,70,12,133	(a)2,25,89,921	(a)2,51,1[illegible],886	(a)2,94,44,291	(a)2,95,62,652	(a)3,38,32,052	(a)2,82.05,870
Receipts.							
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	6,02,257	7,53,78[illegible]	7,33,218	7,56,552	9,04,952	7,60,677	7,86,517
Income on Endowments credited to Government	2,838	2,838	2,83[illegible]	2,838	2,838	2,838	2,838
Departmental examination fees	2,252	5 601	5,30[illegible]	5,557	6,675	5,45[illegible]	6,652
Miscellaneous receipts	2,12,005	74,684	1,20,282	96,286	2,11,86[illegible]	2,78,850	3,30,588
Total receipts	8,19,[illegible]52	8,36,904	8,71,640	8,61,233	11,26,331	10,47,820	11,26,595
Deduct refunds	...	...	..	..	13,8[illegible]3	8,656	4,017
Net receipts	8,19,3[illegible]2	(b) 8,36,904	(b) 8,71,640	(b) 8,61,233	(b) 11,12,448	(b) 10,39,164	(b) 11,22,578
Net expenditure	1,61,92,781	2,17,53,017	2,42,47,246	2,85,83,058	2,84,50.204	3,27,92,888	2,70,83,292

Non-departmental—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1926–27	(a) 25,87,150	(b) 1,71,898	1929–30	(a) 25,51,568	(b) 3,26,997
1927–28	27,39,381	1,75,481	1930–31	34,71,576	2,44,470
1928–29	26,73,286	1,71,930	1931–32	33,87,121	2,59,885

(20)—*General Statistics of Receipts and Charges of Municipal Boards.*

	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1932.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	105	3,000	...	10,625	16,664	30,289
Secondary schools ...	52	21,902	1,82,879		1,86,039	5,44,638	9,13,556
Elementary schools ...	1,565	173,248	7,78,163	7,445	17 14.987	6,812	25,07,407
Training schools ...	1	28	...	...	11,529	...	11,529
Other special schools ...	3	310	9,821	...	23,170	2,001	34,792
Buildings and furniture.	.	...	65,407	...	3,76,097	1,829	4,42,333
Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	...	6,584	...	6,584
Contributions to schools under other managements	...	...	...	...	77,808	...	77,808
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	...	7,392	...	7,392
Total ...	1,622	195,593	10,39,070	7,445	24,13,231	5,71,944	40,31,690

(21)—*General Statistics of Receipts and Charges of Local Boards.*

	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1932.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	80	...	..		12,520	12,520
Secondary schools	208	50,678	6,38,660	10,07.575	— 253	10,83,793	27 29,775
Elementary schools ...	19,014	1,017,761	59,33.562	45,02,112	15,852	1,10,705	1,05,62,231
Sessional schools ...	.	...	1,587	297		...	1,884
Other special schools ..	7	199	14,182	29,712	33	8,066	51,993
Buildings and furniture.	...	...	1,62,889	10,84,706	..	16,010	12,63,605
Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	44,054	...	...	44,054
Contributions to schools under other managements	...	...	...	13,606	...	...	13,606
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	12,573	...	...	12,573
Total ...	19,230	1,068,718	67,50,880	66,94,635	15,632	12,31,094	1,46,92,241

(22)—*Distribution of Direct Expenditure among the Different Classes of Institutions.*

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
Government.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
ges ... General	5,62,825	...	...	2,78,010	37,837	8,78,672
Professional	9,30,028	...	...	2,66,616	24,457	12,21,101
ondary boys ... Indians ...	1,89,525	...	...	86,773	2,424	2,78,722
schools for girls ... do. ...	3,60,990	...	...	40,792	646	4,02,428
lementary boys ... do. ...	9,63,880	..	..	1,088	7,752	9,72,720
schools for girls ... do. ...	84,741	..	...	1,050	76	85,867
raining schools ... do. ..	15,34,592	19,282	2,078	897	4,273	15,61,122
ther Special schools ... Indians ...	9,47,250	...	...	88,831	38,910	10,74,991
Europeans.	21,060	...	...	..	.	21,060
Total ... Indians ...	55,73,831	19,282	2,078	7,64,057	1,16,375	64,75,623
Europeans.	21,060	...	...	...	...	21,060
Board.						
Colleges, General .. Indians ...	3,0.0	...	10,625	8,851	20,333	42,809
Secondary boys ... do. ...	8,04,827	9,93,562	1,78,609	15,67,679	49,428	35,93,505
schools for girls ... do. ...	16,712	14,013	7,777	9,559	1,765	49,826
Elementary boys ... do. ..	53,40,651	37,35,015	11,71,940	88,220	20,607	1,03,56,433
schools for girls ... do. ...	13,71,074	7,74,542	5,58,899	3,111	5,579	27,13,205
Training schools ... do. ...	1,587	297	11,529	...	..	13,413
Other Special schools ... do. ...	23,803	29,712	23,203	651	9,416	86,785
Total, Indians ...	76,81,654	55,47,141	19,61,982	16,78,071	1,07,128	1,68,55,976
Aided.						
Colleges General ... Indians ..	2,78,379	100	100	9,36,594	5,69,024	17,84,197
Professional do. ...	12,236	276	.	1,520	13,032	27,064
Secondary boys ... do. ...	6,72,021	3,100	..	26,28,375	10,55,495	43,58,991
schools for boys ... Europeans.	2,13,857	...	...	1,51,408	2,05,402	5,70,667
girls ... Indians ...	1,61,240	...	...	1,35,897	3,17,156	6,14,293
girls ... Europeans.	2,22,776	...	...	1,49,237	2,26,815	5,98,828
Elementary boys ... Indians ...	43,12,019	305	40,177	5,15,699	27,78,112	76,46,312
schools for boys ... Europeans.	18,398	...	...	9,467	51,102	78,967
girls ... Indians ...	7,26,733	..	21,502	40,171	7,10,392	14,98,798
girls ... Europeans.	9,482	...	...	5,792	19,912	35,186
Training schools ... Indians ...	3,60,650	2,630	171	3,998	2,39,343	6,06,792
Europeans.	19,903	...	...	4,759	7,072	31,734
Other Special schools ... Indians ...	1,76,174	2,380	397	46,466	11,63,831	13,89,248
Europeans.	1,182	...	...	133	4,935	6,250
Total ... Indians ...	66,99,452	8,791	62,347	53,08,720	68,46,385	1,79,25,695
Europeans.	4,85,598	...	..	3,20,796	5,15,238	13,21,632
Unaided.						
Colleges, General ... Indians ...	...	...	...	...	12,122	12,122
Secondary boys ... do. ...	...	...	...	14,779	55,950	70,729
schools for girls .. do. ...	...	...	...	921	4,902	5,823
Elementary boys ... do. ...	...	...	...	7,909	59,954	67,863
schools for girls ... do. ...	...	...	...	...	17,212	17,212
Other Special boys ... do. ...	...	...	...	12,145	57,345	69,490
schools. girls ... do. ...	...	...	..	...	2,886	2,886
Total, Indians ...	...	...	...	35,754	2,10,371	2,46,125
Grand Total ... Indians ...	1,98,34,037	55,75,214	20,26,407	67,86,602	72,80,259	4,15,03,419
Europeans.	5,06,658	...	...	3,20,796	5,15,238	13,42,692

(23)—*Expenditure on Educational Property during the year* 1931-32.

(*a*) Government Institutions.

Detailed head.	European and Anglo-Indian institutions.	Other than European and Anglo-Indian institutions.
	RS.	RS.
University	...	1,63,140
Secondary	...	25,292
Elementary	...	1,067
Special	4	92,143
Miscellaneous	4,408	2,03,000
Total ...	4,412	4,84,642

(*b*) Aided Institutions.

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of School buildings.	Hostels.
	RS.	RS.
KISTNA.		
R.R. High School, Nuzvid	11,800	...
Hindu College School, Masulipatam	14,327	...
Total ...	26,127	...
GUNTÜR.		
B.B. Hindu School, Vetapalam	11,284	...
BELLARY.		
St. Philomena's High School, Bellary	300	...
ANANTAPUR.		
London Mission High School, Gooty	...	3,000
MADRAS.		
The Madras Christian College	60,862	...
The Loyola College, Madras	...	7,843
Women's Christian College	3,618	...
Muthialpet High School, Madras	7,014	...
Doveton Corrie Protestant Boys' School	865	...
St. Mary's High School, Georgetown	459	...
St. Bede's School, San Thome	9,622	...
Civil Orphan Asylums, Kilpauk	240	...
St. Kevin's School, Rayapuram	500	...
Doveton Corrie Girls' School, Vepery	531	...
St. George's Cathedral, Royapetta	500	...
John's Periera's Union School, Park Town	119	...
Total ...	84,330	7,843
CHINGLEPUT.		
Gnanodaya Training School, St. Thomas' Mount	6,228	...
NORTH ARCOT.		
Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi	4,577	...
Union Mission Training School, Vellore	772	...
Total ...	5,349	...

(23)—*Expenditure on Educational Property during the year* 1931-32—cont.

(*b*) Aided Institutions—*cont.*

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of School buildings.	Hostels.
	Rs.	Rs.
TANJORE.		
Little Flower High School, Kumbakōnam	18,208	...
TRICHINOPOLY.		
Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly	931	...
National College, Trichinopoly	470	...
Do. High School	1,978	...
Holy Cross Training School, Trichinopoly	3,000	...
St. Joseph's Convent School, Trichinopoly	14,250	...
Total ...	20,629	...
MADURA.		
American College, Madura	28,752	8,524
A.M.C.C. Boarding Schools, Madura District	18,000	...
Total ...	46,752	8,524
RAMNAD.		
S.M.S.V. High School, Karaikudi	...	3,550
A.M.C.C. Boarding School, Ramnad District	12,000	...
C.V.C. High School, Manamadura	10,175	...
A.C. High School, Palattur	10,429	...
Total ...	32,604	3,550
TINNEVELLY.		
St. John's College, Palamcottah	9,253	...
Coronation High School, Srivaikuntam	6,975	...
Total ...	16,228	...
COIMBATORE.		
Stanes' High School, Coimbatore	1,197	...
SALEM.		
Montfort Boys' School, Yercaud	16,000	...
S.I. Railway School, Suramangalam	164	...
Total ...	16,164	...
THE NILGIRIS.		
St. Joseph's School, Coonoor	467	...
MALABAR.		
St. Teresa's High School, Cannanore	5,569	...

(23)—*Expenditure on Educational Property during the year* 1931-32—cont.

(*b*) Aided Institutions—*cont.*

Names of institutions.	Expenditure on account of School buildings.	Expenditure on account of Hostels.
SOUTH KANARA.	RS.	RS.
Ganapath High School, Mangalore	270	...
St. Agnes' High School, Mangalore	6,210	...
Total ...	6,480	...
Institutions under the control of the department—		
Government institutions	4,89,054	...
Aided institutions	2,97,866	22,917
Total ...	7,86,920	22,917
Institutions not under the control of the department—		
Government institutions	3,60,819	...
Aided institutions	44,221	...
Total ...	4,05,040	...
Grand total ...	11,91,960	22,917

(24)—*Distribution of Expenditure from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds on Secondary, Elementary and Primary Schools.*

Expenditure from	Schools.		1921–22.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	11,23 649	15,39,183	16,36,342	16,98,773	16,85,726	18,43,501	16,66,373
		Europeans.	1,81,230	2,61,127	2,34,414	2,21,220	2,17,355	2,17,222	2,13,857
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	2,82,772	3,73,215	4,04,031	4,64,425	4,84,384	5,45,944	5,38,942
		Europeans.	1,40,990	1,97,778	1,80,579	2,18,484	2,34,803	2,36,338	2,22,776
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	43,86,177	73,64,917	88,88,841	99,73,861	96,29,138	1,05,21,364	1,06,16,550
		Europeans.	12,340	15,169	20,325	18,983	18,998	20,818	18,398
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	11,21,093	12,22,813	16,62,176	19,18,040	21,36,613	22,73,004	21,82,548
		Europeans.	8,664	10,681	5,260	6,790	11,165	11,443	9,482
	Total ...		72,56,915	1,09,84,883	1,30,31,968	1,45,20,576	1,44,18,182	1,56,69,634	1,54,68,926
Local funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	3,55,584	4,79,787	5,52,793	6,51,035	7,61,156	8,32,893	9,96,662
		Europeans.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	19,387	21,346	789	3,064	3,927	13,192	14,013
		Europeans.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	17,57,520	30,16,242	29,78,333	34,08,584	38,80,755	37,76,764	37,35,820
		Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	2,02,851	5,69,932	5,14,193	5,19,466	6,00,198	6,89,619	7,74,542
		Europeans.		.			...	...	...
	Total ...		23,35,342	40,87,310	40,46,108	45,82,149	52,46,036	53,12,468	55,20,537
Municipal funds.	Secondary schools for boys.	Indians ...	70,246	1,43,801	1,60,852	1,77,717	2,00,786	2,13,157	1,78,009
		Europeans.	...	...	...			...	...
	Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	2,800	9,395	6,414	6,762	6,356	5,501	7,777
		Europeans.		...	..	...	..		...
	Elementary and Primary schools for boys.	Indians ..	4,20,908	8,44,211	8,42,634	7,15,024	12,85,273	12,57,739	12,12,117
		Europeans.	...	...	...	..	1,908	..	..
	Elementary and Primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	66,698	3,24,009	3,75,775	4,3[illegible],528	5,35,057	5,91,217	5,80,401
		Europeans.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Total ...		5,60,652	13,21,416	13,85,675	13,30,031	20,29,380	20,67,614	19,78,304
	Total from public funds ...		1,01,52,909	1,63,93,609	1,84,63,751	2,04,32,756	2,16,93,598	2,30,49,716	2,29,67,767

(25)—*Proportion of Expenditure under the various heads of Education met from Public and Private Funds.*

	1921–22.		1926–27.		1931–32.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education	44·49	55·51	47·71	52·29	45·33	54·67
Secondary education	29·02	70·98	33·70	66·30	36·41	63·59
Elementary and primary education.	74·91	25·09	78·40	21·60	81·50	18·50
Special education	77·42	22·58	68·20	31·80	65·33	34·67
Indirect expenditure	54·93	45·07	51·14	48·86	48·41	51·59
Total expenditure ...	57·05	42·95	59·36	40·64	61·10	38·90

(26)—*Average Cost of Education and Average Fee per head in Public Institutions for General Education for Boys.*

Institutions.	Government.					Board.					Aided.				
	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
*Arts Colleges.**															
1926-27. Indians ...	2,773	2,48,875	7,39,415	89 2	266 10	150	7,976	26,105	53 3	107 6	9,294	9,15,158	14,75,463	98 7	158 12
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1931-32. Indians ...	2,920	2,60,745	7,56,778	85 5	258 3	183	8,851	42,809	48 6	233 15	10,166	9,19,246	16,52,963	90 6	162 9
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Boys.															
1926-27. Indians ...	4,138	89,820	2,65,386	21 11	64 2	55,581	12,41,082	26,05,452	22 5	46 14	102,925	25,81,566	42,42,444	25 1	41 4
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,449	1,11,357	5,72,184	45 7	233 10
1931-32. Indians ..	4,053	86,773	2,78,722	21 6	68 12	72,720	15,67,679	35,93,505	21 9	49 7	104,127	26,28,375	43,58,991	25 4	41 14
Europeans ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,872	1,51,408	5,70,667	39 2	147 6
Elementary and Primary Schools.															
1926-27. Indians ...	64,477	1,353	6,10,404	...	9 7	747,698	96,347	73,44,050	0 2	9 13	10,54,828	5,46,252	61,26,943	0 10	5 13
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	6,175	53,468	6 5	54 7
1931-32. Indians ...	73,884	1,088	9,72,720	...	13 2	949,580	88,220	1,03,56,433	0 1	10 14	11,80,666	5,15,699	76,46,312	0 7	6 8
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	9,467	78,967	8 3	68 9

* Includes statistics of Oriental Colleges also.

(27)—*Proportion of Fee Income to Total Direct Expenditure.*

		1926–27.			1930–31.			1931–32.		
		Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	Indians ...	24,48,073	12,01,075	49·06	26,92,158	11,90,810	44·23	27,17,800	12,23,455	48·69
Professional colleges ...	Do. ...	10,82,723	1,90,789	17·62	12,59,025	2,50,756	19·92	12,48,165	2,68,136	21·48
Secondary schools for boys	Do. ...	71,37,602	39,16,200	54·87	83,94,687	43,20,478	51·47	83,01,947	42,97,606	51·77
	Europeans ...	5,72,184	1,11,357	19·46	5,64,754	1,41,668	25·08	5,70,667	1,51,408	26·53
Secondary schools for girls	Indians ...	7,91,937	1,41,420	17·86	10,10,813	1,66,810	16·20	10,72,370	1,87,169	17·45
	Europeans ...	4,75,938	1,36,697	28·72	6,03,127	1,54,465	25·61	5,98,828	1,49,237	24·92
Elementary and primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	1,42,29,756	7,89,478	5·55	1,88,93,500	7,11,846	3·77	1,90,48,328	6,12,916	3·22
	Europeans ...	53,468	6,175	11·55	74,505	6,396	8·55	78,967	9,467	11·99
Elementary and primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	27,25,780	58,694	2·15	42,91,622	22,880	0·53	43,15,082	44,332	1·03
	Europeans ...	42,061	7,331	17·43	42,530	8,144	19·15	35,186	5,792	16·46
Special schools	Indians ...	43,87,244	1,55,487	3·54	55,26,558	1,60,359	2·90	48,04,727	1,52,988	3·18
	Europeans ...	59,749	3,154	5·28	68,388	2,975	4·35	59,044	4,892	8·28
Total ...	Indians ...	3,28,03,115	64,53,143	19·67	4,20,68,863	68,23,989	16·21	4,15,03,419	67,86,602	16·35
	Europeans ...	12,03,400	2,64,714	21·91	13,53,304	3,13,648	23·32	13,42,692	3,20,796	23·89
	Grand total ...	3,40,06,515	67,17,857	19·75	4,34,21,667	71,37,587	16·44	4,28,46,111	71,07,398	16·59

Classes of Institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.[as]	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ... Indians ...	2,736	2,920	2,59,999	2,78,019	95·03	95·19	174	183	8,538	8,851	49·07	48·34	10,210	10,166	9,22,273	9,36,594
Professional colleges ... Do. ...	1,924	2,048	2,49,680	2,66,616	129·76	130·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	1,076	1,520
Secondary schools for boys. Do. ...	4,115	4,053	91,745	86,773	22·29	21·41	71,538	72,720	15,51,324	15,67,679	21·73	21·07	105,741	104,127	26,64,960	26,28,375
Secondary schools for boys. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,706	3,872	1,41,668	1,51,408
Secondary schools for girls. Indians ...	5,810	5,943	37,634	40,792	6·48	6·86	1,040	1,182	8,214	9,559	7·89	8·09	10,174	10,694	1,20,962	1,35,897
Secondary schools for girls. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,995	4,999	1,54,465	1,49,237
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Indians ...	99,962	73,884	1,086	1,088	0·01	0·01	873,143	949,580	81,752	88,220	0·10	0·09	1,237,987	1,180,666	6,06,542	5,15,699
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	1,152	6,396	9,467
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Indians ...	4,679	4,393	1,132	1,050	0·24	0·24	200,273	217,834	2,888	3,111	0·01	0·01	114,847	123,871	18,892	40,171
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	488	8,144	5,792
Special schools ... ... Indians ...	14,344	15,142	91,563	89,728	6·38	5·93	831	546	2,476	651	2·98	1·19	13,625	13,197	48,713	50,464
Special schools ... ... Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	153	2,975	4,892
Total .. Indians ...	133,570	108,383	7,32,839	7,64,057	5·49	7·05	1,146,999	1,242,045	16,58,192	16,78,071	1·44	1·41	1,492,634	1,442,781	43,83,308	43,08,720
Total .. Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,462	10,664	3,13,668	3,20,796
Grand total ...	133,570	108,383	7,32,839	7,64,057	5·48	7·05	1,146,999	1,242,045	16,58,192	16,78,071	1·44	1·41	1,503,096	1,453,445	46,96,976	46,29,516

(28)—*School Fees*—cont.

Classes of Institutions—*cont.*	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and private.						Total.					
	Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1930-31. (18)	1931-32. (19)	1930-31. (20)	1931-32. (21)	1930-31. (22)	1931-32. (23)	1930-31. (24)	1931-32. (25)	1930-31. (26)	1931-32. (27)	1930-31. (28)	1931-32. (29)	1930-31. (30)	1931-32. (31)
	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges ... ... Indians ...	90·33	92·21	53	67	...	...	...	...	13,173	13,336	11,90,810	12,23,455	93·98	91·66
Professional colleges ... Do. ...	21·52	25·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974	2,108	2,50,756	2,68,136	127·29	127·20
Secondary schools for boys. Do. ...	25·29	25·24	11,738	11,332	11,570	18,052	0·98	1·59	193,132	192,232	43,22,599	43,00,879	22·39	22·30
Secondary schools for boys. Europeans.	38·23	39·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,706	3,872	1,41,668	1,51,408	38·23	39·10
Secondary schools for girls. Indians ...	11·89	12·72	...	178	...	921	...	5·18	17,024	17,997	1,66,810	1,87,169	9·79	10·40
Secondary schools for girls. Europeans.	30·92	29·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,995	4,999	1,54,465	1,49,237	30·92	29·85
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Indians ...	0·49	0·44	85,351	54,481	40,171	21,887	0·47	0·40	2,296,443	2,258,561	7,29,551	6,26,894	0·31	0·28
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Europeans.	6·56	8·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	1,152	6,396	9,467	6·55	8·22
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Indians ...	0·16	0·34	4,648	4,034	63	81	0·01	0·02	324,447	351,032	22,885	44,413	0·07	0·13
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Europeans.	12·87	11·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	488	8,144	5,792	12·86	11·87
Special schools ... ... Indians ...	3·59	3·82	1,227	1,337	17,607	12,145	14·35	9·08	30,027	30,222	1,60,359	1,52,988	5·34	5·06
Special schools ... ... Europeans.	19·57	31·98	....	...	...	...	...	...	152	153	2,975	4,892	19·57	31·98
Total ... Indians ...	2·93	2·99	103,017	72,279	69,411	53,086	0·85	0·73	2,876,220	2,865,488	68,43,750	68,03,934	2·38	2·37
Total ... Europeans.	29·98	30·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,462	10,664	3,13,668	3,20,796	29·98	30·09
Grand total ...	3·13	3·19	103,017	72,279	69,411	53,086	0·85	0·73	2,886,682	2,876,152	71,57,418	71,24,730	2·48	2·48

(29)—*Scholarships.*

	1921-22.		1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	44,033	43,420	49,175	40,824	32,755	70,842
Professional colleges	64,366	5,492	52,818	25,514	66,074	10,372
Secondary schools	1,27,388	23,725	1,52,781	35,326	1,46,106	45,912
Elementary and primary schools	30,177	485	22,731	2,916	20,429	998
Special schools	45,865	23,505	52,552	55,914	73,620	16,031
Total ...	3,11,829	96,627	3,30,057	1,60,494	3,38,984	1,44,155

(30)—*Grants-in-aid to Institutions under Private Management.*

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from Local funds.	Grants from Municipal funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1921-22	23,05,177	1,189	5,595	23,11,961
1922-23	23,32,757	806	600	23,34,163
1923-24	25,47,641	5,738	2,942	25,56,321
1924-25	25,11,195	6,552	6,843	25,24,590
1925-26	28,45,182	12,188	4,390	28,61,760
1926-27	29,12,041	12,745	11,190	29,35,976
1927-28	29,90,751	11,513	17,660	30,19,924
1928-29	29,83,195	20,353	38,411	30,41,959
1929-30	30,79,899	16,891	1,04,338	32,01,128
1930-31	33,90,405	14,868	38,165	34,43,438
1931-32	28,10,317	6,161	62,176	28,78,654

(31)—*Grants-in-aid paid from Provincial Funds.*

Grants from Provincial Funds.	1921-22.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
(i) *Grants to institutions under private management—*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Teaching and fixed grants ... { Indians	9,37,219	12,07,973	12,78,935	13,42,760	13,48,660	13,74,503	12,52,664
{ Europeans	2,93,014	3,01,190	3,00,240	3,05,427	2,95,425	3,00,498	3,18,976
Stipendiary grants ... { Indians	2,51,282	3,09,893	3,21,187	3,37,726	3,32,296	3,42,801	2,61,970
{ Europeans	4,354	8,456	7,738	8,148	9,432	11,525	10,032
Building grants ... { Indians	1,51,653	3,63,520	3,61,445	2,66,077	2,54,715	3,75,378	2,70,000
{ Europeans	99,910	78,503	1,17,561	1,04,049	49,389	58,599	50,783
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants. { Indians	1,36,350	2,22,071	1,15,467	1,30,594	1,50,020	1,39,290	3,622
{ Europeans	29,575	9,390	6,017	3,255	7,400	12,632	5,001
Boarding grants ... { Indians	...	42,469	43,000	59,993	1,78,570	2,31,551	1,98,207
{ Europeans	2,33,515	2,30,802	2,33,978	2,33,362	2,28,719	2,29,944	2,28,008
Cadet grants ... Europeans	810	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidy to aided training schools	10,024	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Other grants ... { Indians	10,217	48,486	84,267	71,065	61,832	1,31,089	60,385
{ Europeans		57,607	56,338	56,326	80,213	82,573	41,346
Provident fund ... { Indians	...	...	11,776	21,678	30,181	45,660	53,308
{ Europeans		...	38	...	245	69	574
Grants for hostels ...	1,12,048	(b)	...	...	...	...	...
Grants for medical inspection ... { Indians	5,206	8,807	14,747	18,677	31,643	31,399	32,090
{ Europeans		214	240	882	610	575	651
Grants for manual training classes	...	22,560	14,857	...	...	...	...
Education of defective children ...	...	...	22,920	23,186	20,549	1,419	22,700
Total ... { Indians	16,43,627	22,25,879	22,68,601	22,71,746	24,08,466	26,93,090	21,54,946
{ Europeans	6,61,550	6,86,162	7,23,150	7,11,449	6,71,433	6,96,415	6,55,371
Total in one line ...	23,05,177	29,12,041	29,90,751	29,83,195	30,79,899	33,90,405	28,10,317
(ii) *Grants to Local Boards—*							
Net cost of Secondary schools and contribution to District Boards.	31,51,068	56,82,470	63,48,767	69,73,605	74,51,792	80,53,661	77,49,176
(iii) *Grants to Municipalities—*							
Net cost of Secondary schools and contribution to Municipalities.	3,54,099	10,06,449	11,94,957	13,29,694	13,81,648	14,74,595	13,21,744
(iv) *Grants to District Educational Councils—*							
Towards Elementary Education ...	27,26,662	41,85,110	51,67,642	52,04,364	57,68,047	54,44,311	50,70,726
v) *Grants to Panchayat Schools—* ...	...	...	1,59,104	2,26,470	2,81,399	2,96,320	2,67,046
Grand total ...	85,37,006	1,37,86,070	1,58,56,221	1,67,77,328	1,79,62,785	1,86,59,292	1,72,19,009

(a) Figures included under teaching and stipendiary grants to training schools.

(b) Figures included under building grants.

(32)—*Grants-in-aid from District and Municipal Funds.*

	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1931–32.
(i) *From District Board Funds.*				RS.	RS.	
Contribution to aided schools.	12,745	11,513	20,353	16,891	14,868	6,161
Total ...	12,745	11,513	20,353	16,891	14,868	6,161
(ii) *From Municipal Funds.*						
Contribution to aided schools.	11,190	17,660	38,411	1,04,338	38,165	62,176
Total ...	11,190	17,660	38,411	1,04,338	38,165	62,176

(33)—*Distribution of Provincial Grants-in-aid by districts.*

Districts.	Percentage, 1930–31.	Percentage, 1931–32.	Districts.	Percentage, 1930–31.	Percentage, 1931–32.
Ganjām ...	3·43	3·74	Tanjore ...	4·68	4·43
Vizagapatam ...	4·51	3·82	Trichinopoly ...	3·56	3·77
Gōdāvari, East.	4·26	4·35	Madura ...	4·27	4·20
Do. West.	2·57	2·69	Ramnad ...	3·49	3·63
Kistna	3·63	3·48	Tinnevelly ...	5·30	5·16
Guntūr	4·44	4·76	Coimbatore ...	3·96	3·67
Kurnool ...	2·42	2·42	Salem	3·05	3·19
Bellary	1·67	1·76	The Nilgiris ...	1·85	1·20
Anantapur ...	2·29	2·49	Malabar ...	10·56	11·27
Cuddapah ...	1·99	1·70	South Kanara ...	3·39	3·81
Nellore ...	2·54	2·67	Agencies ...	0·84	1·05
Madras ...	6·24	6·40	Ghora Gali ...	0·00	0·02
Chinglepnt ...	3·45	3·31	Total ...	100·00	100·00
North Arcot ...	4·76	4·13			
Chittoor ...	2·26	2·46			
South Arcot ...	4·59	4·42			

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(34)—*Number and Strength of Public Secondary Schools for Boys.*

—	Number of schools.	Strength.											
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	Total.
1926-27 ...	528	15,123	14,414	17,388	19,849	21,077	24,292	22,247	17,474	5,032	3,255	2,804	162,955
		112,143						50,812					
1927-28 ...	526	15,420	14,875	18,107	20,514	22,031	25,102	22,391	16,462	4,754	3,111	2,726	165,493
		116,049						49,444					
1928-29 ...	528	14,939	15,812	18,936	21,724	23,007	26,212	22,141	16,968	4,574	2,997	2,534	169,844
		120,630						49,214					
1929-30 ...	526	15,933	16,322	19,905	22,485	24,326	26,270	22,688	17,486	4,318	2,865	2,496	175,493
		125,641						49,852					
1930-31 ...	531	17,459	16,302	20,926	23,922	24,617	27,178	23,668	17,597	4,533	2,825	2,245	181,272
		130,404						50,868					
1931-32 ...	530	15,835	16,994	21,375	24,141	24,874	27,400	23,558	17,203	4,000	2,398	1,909	(a) 179,687
		130,619						49,068					

(a) Of these 4,775 were girls.

(35)—*Number and Strength of Indian Secondary Schools for Boys on 31st March according to the Degree of Completeness.*

—	Number of schools.						Number of scholars.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
1927.												
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth	11	37	90	168		306	3,462	16,057	27,530	85,383	...	132,432
Fifth	1	3	7	5	..	16	148	682	1,017	1,164	...	3,011
Fourth	1	...	2	5	.	8	188	...	294	1,218	...	1,700
Third	3	9	76	97	5	190	313	1,278	7,626	15,121	647	24,985
Second	...	1	4	1	.	6	.	84	336	286	...	686
First	.	.	1	1	..	2	...	...	41	100	...	141
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth.	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	50	180	277	5	528	4,111	18,081	36,844	103,272	647	162,955
1932.												
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth	12	39	119	172	2	344	3,535	19,426	38,845	87,890	310	150,006
Fifth	..	...	5	9	...	14	...	...	1,104	2,186	...	3,290
Fourth	...	...	4	2	2	8	...	...	546	353	378	1,277
Third	3	11	76	68	5	168	405	2,013	9,424	12,291	880	25,013
Second	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	101	...	...	101
First	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	50	205	251	9	530	3,940	21,439	50,020	102,720	1,568	179,687

(36)—*Statement showing the Proportion of Pupils in Indian Secondary Schools for Boys who come from outside the towns in which Secondary Schools are situated to the Total Number on Rolls.*

Districts.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Number of pupils who come from outside the towns in which the secondary schools are situated.		Proportion of pupils in columns (4) and (5) to those in columns (2) and (3).	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ganjām	5,430	5,565	1,130	1,212	1:5	1:5
Vizagapatam	6,036	6,194	599	724	1:10	1:9
Gōdāvari, East ...	9,221	9,096	2,163	1,907	1:4	1:5
Do. West ...	6,423	6,376	1,791	1,689	1:4	1:4
Kistna	7,215	7,133	1,582	1,479	1:5	1:5
Guntūr	7,508	7,129	1,586	1,620	1:5	1:4
Kurnool	2,868	2,839	886	824	1:3	1:3
Bellary	3,409	3,454	671	608	1:5	1:6
Anantapur	2,052	2,214	684	562	1:3	1:4
Cuddapah	1,945	1,984	391	352	1:5	1:6
Nellore	4,057	4,103	932	720	1:4	1:6
Madras	16,690	16,885	1,179	1,349	1:14	1:13
Chingleput	5,853	5,401	1,240	979	1:5	1:6
North Arcot	8,118	8,011	1,755	1,837	1:5	1:4
Chittoor	3,202	3,369	679	802	1:5	1:4
South Arcot	5,532	5,355	796	681	1:7	1:8
Tanjore	15,175	14,855	2,892	2,568	1:5	1:6
Trichinopoly	8,233	8,336	1,395	1,414	1:6	1:6
Madura	8,721	8,506	1,199	870	1:7	1:10
Ramnad	5,462	5,407	599	618	1:9	1:9
Tinnevelly	8,847	8,620	2,045	1,948	1:4	1:4
Coimbatore	8,745	8,596	1,644	1,609	1:5	1:5
Salem	4,803	5,087	1,141	986	1:4	1:5
The Nilgiris	1,077	1,036	314	259	1:3	1:4
Malabar	16,340	15,930	3,082	3,101	1:5	1:5
South Kanara	7,299	7,204	1,414	1,239	1:5	1:6
Agency (Ganjām ...	181	75	21	49	1:9	1:2
Agency (Vizagapatam.	492	580	74	76	1:7	1:8
Agency (Gōdāvari, East.	338	367	45	39	1:8	1:9
Total ...	181,272	179,687	32,879	32,181	1:6	1:6

(37)—*Male Pupils in Public Secondary Schools.*

Districts.	Male population (census of 1931).	Male pupils in public secondary schools on 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1927.	1932.	* 1927.	1932.
Ganjām	942,594	4,878	5,495	0·59	0·58
Vizagapatam	1,191,218	5,176	6,136	0·48	0·52
Gōdāvari, East	828,489	7,601	8,800	1·06	1·06
Do. West	602,327	4,953	6,281	0·96	1·04
Kistna	635,704	5,118	6,974	0·94	1·10
Guntūr	1,028,993	6,303	7,025	0·69	0 68
Kurnool	520,238	2,583	2,776	0·56	0·53
Bellary ...	493,018	2,661	3,429	0·61	0·70
Anantapur	539,534	1,988	2,177	0·40	0·40
Cuddapah	483,914	1,547	1,948	0·34	0·40
Nellore	744,322	3,237	3,828	0·46	0·51
Madras	341,223	16,105	17,158	5·83	5·03
Chingleput	837,161	5,727	5,277	0 76	0·63
North Arcot	1,131,610	6,997	7,869	0·69	0·70
Chittoor	738,325	2,884	3,315	0·45	0·45
South Arcot	1,225,072	5,210	5,258	0·45	0·43
Tanjore	1,143,738	15,012	14,500	1·34	1·27
Trichinopoly	934,867	7,020	8,180	0·75	0·88
Madura	1,081,437	7,772	8,356	0·79	0·77
Ramnad	872,177	5,075	5,329	0·62	0 61
Tinnevelly .. .	987,159	8,153	8,494	0·88	0·86
Coimbatore	1,218 224	7,445	8,385	0·67	0·68
Salem	1,211,743	3,536	5,005	0·34	0·41
The Nilgiris	91,928	897	1,028	1·34	1·12
Malabar	1,716,138	15,391	14,768	1·02	0·86
South Kanara	603,950	6,596	6,798	1·09	1·02
Agency { Ganjām ...	175,234	...	73	...	0·04
Agency { Vizagapatam.	581,867	395	580	0·08	0·10
Agency { Gōdāvari, East	120,795	283	363	0·28	0·30
Total ...	23,082,999	160,543	175,555	0·77	0·76

* As per census of 1921.

(38)—*Expenditure on Indian Secondary Schools for Boys.*

(*Direct expenditure only.*)

—	Average number on rolls on 31st March.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	4,053	1,89,525	...	...	86,773	2,424	2,78,722
Municipal Board.	21,867	1,80,690	..	1,78,262	5,38,721	1,421	8,99,094
Local Board ...	50,853	6,24,137	9,93,562	— 253	10,28,958	48,007	26,94,411
Aided ...	104,127	6,72,021	3,100	...	26,28,375	10,55,495	43,58,991
Unaided ...	1,582	...	...	...	14,779	55,950	70,729
Total, 1931-32.	182,482	16,66,373	9,96,662	1,78,009	42,97,606	11,63,297	83,01,947
Total, 1926-27.	163,289	15,82,183	4,79,787	1,43,801	39,16,200	10,55,631	71,37,602

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(39)—*Public Elementary Schools for Boys.*

	Number.	Strength.	Percentage to total male population.
1926–27	46,378	1,985,617	8·6
1927–28	48,407	2,094,138	9·1
1928–29	50,096	2,193,845	9·5
1929–30	50,453	2,257,377	9·8
1930–31	50,121	2,295,256	9·9
1931–32	46,681	(a)2,264,776	9·8

(a) Of these 364,541 were girls.

(40)—*Number of Public Elementary Schools for Boys distributed according to Managing Agencies.*

Managing agencies.	1927. Number of institutions.	1927. Percentage.	1932. Number of institutions.	1932. Percentage.
Government	1,690	4	1,686	4
Municipal Board	1,130	2	1,116	2
Local Board	12,306	26	14,302	31
Panchayat	..	...	1,348	3
Aided ... Mission	6,811	15	7,060	15
Aided ... Non-Mission	21,993	47	20,493	44
Unaided ... Mission	306	1	112	...
Unaided ... Non-Mission	2,142	5	564	1
	46,378	100	46,681	100

(41)—*Distribution of Pupils in Public Elementary Schools for Boys according to each Standard.*

Standards.	1926–27. Number of pupils.	1926–27. Percentage of pupils in each standard to the total number.	1931–32. Number of pupils.	1931–32. Percentage of pupils in each standard to the total number.
Eighth standard	4,475	...	12,320	1
Seventh „	6,948	...	15,062	1
Sixth „	18,295	...	24,451	1
Fifth „	61,950	3	82,536	4
Fourth „	193,188	10	247,710	11
Third „	270,728	14	326,894	14
Second „	388,591	20	459,894	20
First „	1,046,442	53	1,095,909	48
Total ...	1,985,617	100	2,264,776	100

(42)—*Public Elementary Schools for Boys according to Management.*

	1926–27. Schools.	1926–27. Pupils.	1931–32. Schools.	1931–32. Pupils.
Under public management.				
Government	1,690	65,878	1,686	74,638
Municipal Board	1,130	98,169	1,116	122,148
Local Board	12,306	671,245	14,302	794,221
Panchayat	...	...	1,348	50,631
Under private management.				
Aided	28,804	1,080,158	(a) 27,553	1,199,815
Unaided	2,448	70,167	(b) 676	23,323
Total ...	46,378	1,985,617	46,681	2,264,776

N.B.—(a) Of these 7,060 schools with 282,141 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) Of these 112 do. 3,368 do. do.

(43)—*Details of Government Elementary Schools for Boys.*

	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput	1	284	1	318
Practising sections of the training schools for masters	30	3,060	30	3,231
Hill schools, Agency { Ganjam	128	6,885	129	6,890
Hill schools, Agency { Vizagapatam ...	20	609	27	842
Hill schools, Agency { Godavari, East ...	51	1,644	23	664
Chenchu schools	20	418	19	490
Other Elementary schools not under departmental management	1,440	52,978	1,457	62,203
Total ...	1,686	65,878	1,686	74,638

(44)—*Public Elementary Night Schools for Boys according to Management.*

	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Government schools	139	4,243	29	1,034
Board do.	219	6,049	135	3,697
Aided do.	4,610	125,383	3,011	89,749
Unaided do.	636	16,016	129	3,485
Total ...	5,604	151,691	3,304	97,965

(45)—*Male Pupils in Public Elementary Schools.*

Districts.	Male population (census of 1931).	Male pupils in public elementary schools on the 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1927.	1932.	*1927.	1932.
Ganjām	942,594	68,031	72,026	8·2	7·6
Vizagapatam ...	1,191,218	86,269	85,769	8·0	7·2
Godāvari, East	828,459	74,208	82,482	10·3	10·0
Do. West	602,327	46,156	54,162	8·9	9·0
Kistna	635,704	56,670	62,689	10·4	9·9
Guntur	1,028,993	86,423	86,253	9·5	8·4
Kurnool	520,238	46,090	54,553	9·9	10·5
Bellary	495,018	36,723	35,687	8 4	7·2
Anantapur	539,534	38,073	40,939	7 7	7·6
Cuddapah	483,914	41,412	44,482	9 2	9·0
Nellore	744,122	42,364	50,727	6·1	6·8
Madras	341,223	31,644	39,745	11·5	11·7
Chingleput	837,161	68,209	64,145	9·1	7·7
North Arcot	1,151,610	79,155	103,521	7·7	9·1
Chittoor	738,325	45,899	45,719	7 2	6·2
South Arcot	1,225,072	95,131	105,601	8·3	8·6
Tanjore	1,143,738	92,336	97,581	8·3	8·5
Trichinopoly	934,857	62,782	71,263	6·7	7·6
Madura	1,051,437	71,670	80,912	7·3	7·5
Ramnad	872,177	71,506	82,207	8·7	9·4
Tinnevelly	957,159	85,264	103,458	9·2	10·5
Coimbatore	1,218,224	64,681	70,291	5·8	5 8
Salem	1,211,743	62 571	5.,586	5·2	4·8
The Nilgiris	81,928	7,206	8,406	10·8	9·1
Malabar	1,716,138	181,767	228,783	12·0	13 3
South Kanara	663,950	55,447	68,795	9·1	10·4
Agency { Ganjām	175,234	11,036	12,310	6 6	7·0
Agency { Vizagapatam ..	581,867	9,433	10,442	2 0	1·8
Agency { Godāvari, East ...	120,795	4,857	4,905	4·3	4·1
Total ...	23,082,999	1,713,631	1,924,365	8·2	8·3

* As per census of 1921.

(46-*a*)—*Extension of Elementary Education.*

Districts.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the Educational Survey Register).				Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village being				Percentage of column 6 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 3.	Percentage of column 8 to column 4.	Percentage of column 9 to column 5.	Number of villages with a population of more than 2,000, which are unprovided with schools.
	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Gōdāvari, East	450	274	152	120	450	270	118	21	100	99	78	18	...
Kistna	261	328	425	127	261	317	389	72	100	97	92	57	...
Kurnool	196	368	405	530	196	351	262	44	100	95	66	8	...
Tinnevelly	377	405	291	136	377	345	187	49	100	85	64	36	...
The Nilgiris	15	10	8	4	15	9	3	...	100	90	38	...	...
Guntūr	394	381	379	148	391	365	294	94	99	96	78	64	...
Cuddapah	197	309	481	283	195	294	311	80	99	95	65	28	...
Gōdāvari, West	257	238	250	167	253	226	173	48	98	95	69	29	...
Bellary	121	282	453	345	119	252	295	89	98	89	65	26	..
Anantapur	179	397	637	492	176	338	306	75	98	85	48	15	...
Nellore	346	470	469	262	339	409	259	49	98	87	55	19	...
Chittoor	295	483	634	636	282	396	229	83	96	82	36	5	...
South Kanara	254	567	898	817	248	504	609	393	96	89	68	48	..
North Arcot	370	662	644	668	349	560	303	139	94	85	47	21	...
Trichinopoly	398	421	616	777	373	411	400	187	94	84	65	24	...
Ganjām Agency	16	67	4,373	...	15	51	268	...	94	76	6	...	...
South Arcot	606	733	681	306	562	621	278	81	93	85	41	10	2
Tanjore	526	676	370	337	490	503	151	28	93	74	41	8	...
Madura	299	367	366	337	279	299	158	42	93	81	43	4	1
Ramnad	250	454	432	235	232	349	176	42	93	77	41	18	1
Salem	444	484	770	1,499	408	379	196	33	92	78	25	2	3
Ganjām	371	721	1,004	1,011	339	606	563	114	91	84	56	11	...
Coimbatore	385	494	284	151	337	374	99	31	88	76	35	21	7
Malabar	712	657	443	127	610	623	186	13	86	95	42	10	...
Gōdāvāri, East Agency...	14	51	1,038	...	12	39	108	...	86	76	10	...	...
Vizagapatam	651	667	561	326	528	537	289	37	81	81	52	11	3
Chingleput ...	377	540	583	283	304	447	289	76	81	83	50	27	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	35	173	7,592	1,006	24	89	196	29	69	51	8	3	...
Total ...	8,796	11,749	25,239	11,730	8,159	9,964	7,095	1,849	93	85	28	16	17

(46-b)—*Scholars in Elemeniary Schools by Sex and Ages.*

Ages.	Number of boys reading in boys' schools in standards					Number of girls reading in girls' schools in standards					Nun ber of boys reading in girls' schools in standards					Number of girls reading in boys' schools in standards				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Below 5 ...	9,338	29	...	...	...	4,588	12	...	...	.	633	2		...	..	2,768	3	2	...	...
5 to 6 ...	149,605	5,056	139	19	2	43,203	6 6	9	...	...	5,247	240	10	..	...	46,044	1,284	32	...	...
6 to 7 ...	202,253	34,282	3,049	360	10	49,057	5,335	386	2 7	...	4,522	829	207	25	...	61,090	6,945	702	33	...
7 to 8 ...	180,130	65,018	18,296	2,592	102	40,435	12,229	3,537	335	8	2,733	1,294	486	108	5	55,497	18,380	3,162	481	13
8 to 9 ...	125,910	60,221	40,282	12,277	1,078	28,722	15.804	7,434	2.046	170	1,249	1,149	682	198	10	33,987	15,826	7,355	1,776	216
9 to 10 ...	75,529	71,785	54,432	26,446	4,075	13,782	13,437	10,039	3 908	906	583	642	5 0	243	42	21,297	12,893	9,507	3,900	595
10 to 11 ...	42,192	52,849	55 466	40,199	9,380	5,951	8,236	9,338	5,996	1,913	250	291	342	205	62	9,910	8,491	8,214	5,561	1,140
11 to 12 ...	23,908	32.526	45,401	44,739	14,652	2 473	4,244	6,040	6,278	2,730	75	154	191	161	88	3,558	3,573	4,669	4,364	1,293
12 to 13 ...	13,270	17,487	29,023	39,796	14,931	802	1.834	2.456	3 879	2,515	38	59	63	111	64	1,410	1,587	2,007	2,716	1,201
13 to 14 ...	7,692	9,115	16,488	25,189	12,711	307	611	890	1,656	1,559	10	38	28	34	29	505	482	702	1,097	719
14 to 15 ...	5,670	5,662	9,081	14,274	8,718	110	168	234	499	666	3	13	10	10	12	127	124	216	325	396
15 to 16 ...	5,050	4,217	4,935	7,556	5,174	77	80	79	139	291	2	3	...	3	1	38	42	65	99	178
Over 16 ..	21,295	17,095	13,601	13,872	5,895	147	130	109	111	212	..		...		...	26	22	38	39	57
Total ...	861,652	395,342	290,193	227,319	76,728	187,659	62,806	40,551	24,874	11,040	15,345	4,114	2,454	1,198	311	234,257	64,552	36,701	20,391	5,808

(47)—*Statement showing Particulars of Aided Elementary Schools for Boys managed by teacher-managers.*

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher-managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with elementary board or aided schools.
Ganjām	1,586	855	571	514	12
Vizagapatam	1,288	793	298	556	19
Gōdāvari, East	616	317	186	163	..
Do. West	371	184	99	78	1
Kistna	481	189	183	115	...
Guntūr	1,119	557	153	624	...
Kurnool	582	236	186	169	
Bellary	612	133	102	122	...
Anantapur	565	97	119	247	8
Cuddapah	741	180	164	290	...
Nellore	1,090	396	294	347	3
Madras	76	163	34	14	...
Chingleput	213	95	47	82	3
North Arcot	575	137	102	132	9
Chittoor	561	219	222	230	15
South Arcot	988	192	232	302	22
Tanjore	723	462	403	34	24
Trichinopoly	601	155	...	177	7
Madura	258	95	84	57	5
Ramnad	478	268	129	127	44
Tinnevelly	624	407	272	81	6
Coimbatore	436	33	89	168	30
Salem	315	107	91	98	39
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	1,398	1,662	643	445	20
South Kanara	182	196	64	31	11
Agency. Ganjām ...	207	103	15	105	...
Agency. Vizagapatam.	94	32	26	39	8
Agency. Gōdāvari, East.	22	14	10	...	...
Total ... 1931–32 ...	16,802	8,277	4,818	5,338	286
1930–31 ...	18,510	8,119	7,327	4,866	238
1929–30 ...	18,808	7,559	8,027	4,410	242
1928–29 ...	18,859	7,287	7,768	4,678	236
1927–28 ...	18,617	6,834	7,664	4,052	361
1926–27 ...	18,005	6,236	7,157	4,079	456

(48)—*Number of Elementary Schools for Boys.*

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1931.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1932.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no board or aided schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided formerly existed.
Government... ...	2,599	930	17	...	1,686	3	..	.	... .
Municipal Board ...	1,153	61	24	...	1,116	1	...	...	...
Taluk Board ...	14,241	54	447	...	14,302	60	4	..	1
Panchayat	..	321	123		1,348	2	...	..	2
Aided	30,600	3,356	1,522	1	27,553	9	...	..	1
Unaided	1,528	1,392	540	...	676	4	...	...	1
Total ...	50,121	6,114	2,673	1	46,681	79	4	...	5

(49-*a*)—*Statement of Part-time and Night*

Districts	Under										Total of part-time and night schools.	Schools under the management of persons			
	Public management.		Private management.									Who are also managers of full-time and day schools.		Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools.	
			Mission.				Non-mission.								
			Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.						
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Ganjam	8	208	4	90	...	...	65	2,002	2	85	79	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	3	247	25	648	5	100	320	10,684	25	621	384	149	4,525	151	5,000
Godâvari, East ...	15	336	32	637	...	...	298	9,621	11	317	356	66	1,711	105	3,655
Do. West ...	...	...	22	505	..	...	107	3,182	1	25	130	41	1,006	62	1,308
Kistna	8	143	96	1,848	...	...	214	5,402	...	...	318	98	2,010	87	1,990
Guntûr	6	137	2	40	...	...	16	488	...	...	24	8	167	15	470
Kurnool	...	...	88	1,637	5	104	247	5,818	...	...	340	76	1,837	136	3,549
Bellary	10	196	1	20	1	18	22	513	2	33	36	12	259	10	245
Anantapur	1	37	3	63	...	...	104	2,083	...	...	108	34	682	60	1,219
Cuddapah	5	105	6	116	...	...	76	1,833	...	...	87	34	824	50	1,107
Nellore	4	66	3	58	1	17	127	2,556	...	...	135	32	564	37	769
Madras	18	707	11	534	...	...	64	4,051	...	...	93	27	1,167	25	1,208
Chingleput... ...	6	191	90	2,155	...	..	42	1,316	1	31	139	110	2,754	15	522
North Arcot ...	19	662	32	761	2	42	104	3,369	18	575	175	111	3,194	92	2,635
Chittoor	2	78	3	50	...	..	56	1,564	...	.	61	17	444	7	229
South Arcot ...	3	96	19	654	1	30	106	3,688	22	546	151	67	2,296	50	1,717
Tanjore	10	266	5	214	1	26	103	3,618	2	52	121	57	1,903	69	2,428
Trichinopoly ...	2	65	8	245	...	.	121	3,027	1	21	132	73	1,928	72	1,997
Madura	8	268	21	678	...	...	22	702	...	...	51	21	709	14	421
Ramnad	6	133	15	444	...	...	72	3,380	2	61	95	56	2,372	33	1,547
Tinnevelly	1	55	8	215	2	121	47	1,856	3	120	60	44	1,846	16	521
Coimbatore... ...	8	171	15	345	1	18	25	840	4	114	53	19	423	31	866
Salem	3	115	4	72	...	...	51	1,363	...	...	58	16	351	16	410
The Nilgiris ...	1	56	4	119	...	...	1	25	...	...	6	6	200	....	..
Malabar	11	392	3	150	...	...	83	4,310	1	19	98	34	1,784	31	1,593
South Kanara ...	3	104	2	25	...	...	7	444	15	258	27	8	170	16	526
Agency. Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	266	...	..	9	...	...	1	36
Agency. Vizagapatam.	..	...	...	...	...	...	35	893	1	22	36	7	205	17	484
Agency. Godâvari, East ...	...	...	1	17	...	...	14	369	...	...	15	1	57	12	287
Total ... 1931-32 ...	137	4,814	523	12,190	19	476	2,558	79,368	110	2,900	3,378	1,224	39,388	1,230	36,739
Total ... 1930-31 ...	310	8,456	708	16,788	52	1,175	4,044	118,227	300	8,172	5,414	2,138	58,958	1,872	51,969
Total ... 1929-30 ...	357	9,591	748	17,578	29	664	4,275	121,612	340	8,401	5,749	2,393	63,194	2,278	59,909

Schools for Boys and Male Adults.

Number of pupils aged				Number of pupils		Number of pupils			Number of pupils who when admitted were illiterate.	Number of teachers		
Below 6 years.	From 6 to 11 years.	From 11 to 18 years.	Over 18 years.	Employed during the day.	Not employed during the day.	Who have attended but are not now attending full-time day schools.	Who are now attending full-time day schools.	Who have not attended full-time day schools.		Who are teachers in full-time day schools.	Who are teachers in part-time schools only.	Others.
8	331	1,226	820	1,850	505	57	...	2,328	2,164	10	42	83
6	1,234	6,687	4,373	10,880	1,470	2,459	...	9,841	7,782	369	35	193
...	1,439	5,803	3,669	10,121	790	2,197	...	8,714	7,899	203	81	281
10	530	2,070	1,002	1,508	3,204	559	1	3,152	1,790	126	21	37
...	54	3,233	4,106	7,196	197	3,303	...	4,090	3,965	181	2	203
...	1	320	334	633	22	221	..	434	401	20	...	8
...	183	4,536	2,890	6,470	1,139	1,031	...	6,578	5,536	216	165	...
...	20	452	308	758	22	123	16	636	589	18	6	15
...	29	1,245	919	2,155	38	720	..	1,465	1,389	76	14	17
...	46	1,139	879	1,709	345	760	14	1,280	1,220	61	26	15
...	42	1,250	1,405	1,873	824	569	...	2,128	1,967	52	19	77
90	652	3,062	1,578	4,501	791	1,730	320	3,242	1,150	219	13	97
5	1,106	1,789	650	1,782	1,853	1,220	1	2,324	2,649	107	44	14
15	490	3,578	1,336	4,630	879	1,178	61	4,170	4,170	173	38	26
21	172	924	581	1,612	80	296	...	1,396	1,396	24	22	22
...	267	3,691	2,035	4,755	259	391	6	4,617	3,093	77	56	96
...	175	1,848	2,153	3,970	206	326	29	3,760	2,595	187	45	1
...	115	1,372	1,879	2,942	724	471	...	2,326	2,514	106	22	30
...	100	891	657	1,624	24	275	...	1,373	793	43	2	29
...	68	1,606	2,343	3,426	592	1,582	35	2,401	2,040	175	49	8
...	158	963	1,246	1,797	570	380	...	2,089	1,529	100	...	22
...	72	910	506	1,299	189	451	...	1,027	957	58	3	13
4	219	870	447	1,473	67	453	19	1,097	901	31	13	28
...	4	99	97	200	...	124	...	76	66	16	...	...
2	221	2,236	2,412	4,448	423	1,139	...	3,732	3,732	208	...	41
...	18	367	446	756	75	551	5	275	185	60	3	..
...	2	119	145	266	...	32	...	234	175	2	13	..
8	100	429	383	862	58	78	.	842	675	25	6	15
...	3	189	194	385	1	31	1	354	354	12	5	...
9	7,852	51,894	39,703	85,441	14,367	22,707	503	75,981	3,676	2,954	744	1,571
314	13,354	76,210	62,940	126,261	26,557	42,619	1,349	108,850	96,812	4,399	1,098	2,171
418	13,950	79,324	64,274	133,725	24,141	40,122	523	107,826	97,833	4,597	1,263	2,005

(49-*b*)—*Adult Education Classes.*

	Number of classes.	Strength on the 31st March 1932.
GOVERNMENT.		
East Gōdāvari ...	1	20
Chingleput ...	1	45
Chittoor ...	1	22
South Arcot ...	1	9
Malabar ...	1	37
Total ...	5	133
AIDED.		
Ganjām ...	3	154
Vizagapatam ...	1	36
Bellary	1	17
Anantapur ..	1	31
Coimbatore .	1	236
Salem	1	29
Malabar ...	3	120
South Kanara ...	2	40
Total ...	13	683
Grand total { 1931-32.	18	796
Grand total { 1930-31.	40	1,312

(50)—*Statement showing the Number of Elementary School Buildings (boys' schools) constructed during the year* 1931–32.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for boys' schools) constructed by								
	Public agencies.				Private agencies.				
					Aided.		Unaided.		
	Government.	Municipal board.	Local board.	Panchayat.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Total.
Ganjām	...	...	1	...	...	39	...	3	43
Vizagapatam	...	...	3	...	6	46	2	...	57
Gōdāvari, East	...	...	26	...	2	...	4	...	32
Do. West	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	..	9
Kistna	1	.	14	...	3	2	...	...	20
Guntūr	...	...	..	..	14	8	...	.	22
Kurnool	3	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	12
Bellary	.	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	1
Anantapur	...	...	2	..	..	...	..	...	2
Cuddapah	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	.	14	...	...	14
Madras		...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...
Chingleput	11	...	3	1	9	12	...	2	38
North Arcot	2	...	36	...	3	21	..	...	62
Chittoor		1	2	11	2	7	1	1	25
South Arcot	...		6	...	...	2	...	...	8
Tanjore	1	2	4	...	10	27	...	6	50
Trichinopoly	..	...	6	...	4	4	...	..	14
Madura	1	1	7	.	5	5	1	1	21
Ramnad	...	1	5	...	2	7	.	...	15
Tinnevelly		..	4	...	12	21	...	3	40
Coimbatore	...	1	8	...	7	3	1	...	20
Salem	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	8
The Nilgiris	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Malabar	...	...	1	...	1	114	1	12	129
South Kanara	...	...	4	11	1	32	...	3	51
Agency (Ganjām	.	...	...	...	...	4	...	13	17
Agency (Vizagapatam ...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	1	4
Agency (Gōdāvari, East ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...
Total .. 1931–32 ...	21	6	143	29	89	371	10	45	714
Total .. 1930–31 ..	95	12	85	...	100	540	10	65	907
Total .. 1929–30 ...	76	10	110	...	104	482	10	60	852
Total .. 1928–29 ...	58	6	137	...	120	438	10	61	830
Total .. 1927–28 .	103	16	123	...	131	381	13	77	844
Total .. 1926–27 .	74	9	97	...	152	394	14	80	820

(51-a)—*Statement showing the Number of Teachers, the Percentage of Trained Teachers to the Total Number in Each District, the Number of Pupils per Trained Teacher and the Number of Pupils per Teacher in Elementary Schools for boys.*

Districts.	1927. Elementary schools for boys.						1932. Elementary schools for boys.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.					Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām	1,661	4,009	41	74,494	45	19	2,124	4,520	47	80,745	38	18
Vizagapatam	1,947	4,536	43	94,668	49	21	2,513	4,601	55	95,360	38	21
Gōdāvari, East	2,106	3,715	57	93,228	44	25	2,934	4,210	70	102,555	35	24
Do. West	1,312	2,418	54	61,361	47	25	2,006	2,927	69	71,454	36	24
Kistna	1,660	3,370	46	73,344	47	22	2,203	3,730	59	83,851	38	22
Guntūr	2,401	4,749	51	106,723	44	22	2,996	4,712	64	110,100	37	23
Kurnool	1,341	2,345	57	52,014	39	22	1,765	2,683	66	63,525	36	24
Bellary	668	1,624	41	39,029	58	24	885	1,595	55	39,045	44	24
Anantapur	844	1,778	47	41,650	49	23	1,148	1,850	62	45,069	39	24
Cuddapah	962	2,234	43	45,615	47	20	1,057	2,224	48	49,596	47	22
Nellore	1,144	2,433	47	50,099	44	21	1,479	2,785	53	61,466	42	22
Madras	952	1,408	68	35,545	37	25	1,356	1,744	78	44,268	33	25
Chingleput	1,557	2,965	53	76,775	49	26	2,082	2,786	75	73,541	35	26
North Arcot	1,476	3,080	48	87,182	59	28	2,060	3,876	53	115,512	56	30
Chittoor	1,082	2,204	49	52,366	48	24	1,362	2,196	62	52,229	38	24
South Arcot	1,730	4,045	43	104,113	60	26	2,562	4,405	58	117,213	46	27
Tanjore	2,098	4,288	49	104,463	50	24	2,798	4,566	61	111,998	40	25
Trichinopoly	1,261	2,682	47	67,807	54	25	1,648	2,903	57	76,985	47	27
Madura	1,671	2,844	59	76,889	46	27	2,270	3,142	72	86,942	38	28
Ramnad	1,218	3,205	38	76,875	63	24	1,937	3,707	52	90,876	47	25

Tinnevelly	2,198	4,234	52	99,095	45	23	2,768	5,274	52	121,059	44	28
Coimbatore	1,276	2,703	47	72,453	57	27	1,919	2,996	64	79,205	41	26
Salem	1,014	2,180	47	56,778	56	26	1,483	2,328	64	63,312	43	27
The Nilgiris	214	339	63	8,873	39	25	293	409	72	10 029	34	25
Malabar	4,169	9,900	42	237,879	57	24	6,360	13,059	49	301,253	47	23
South Kanara	1,337	2,790	48	69,409	52	25	2,140	3,687	58	86,494	40	23
Agency { Ganjām	314	501	63	11,701	37	23	429	621	69	13,501	31	22
Vizagapatam ...	247	457	54	10,103	41	22	307	478	64	11,418	37	24
Gōdāvari, East ...	153	244	63	5,591	37	23	220	276	80	6,178	28	22
Total ...	39,913	88,280	48	1,985,617	50	24	55,104	94,280	58	2,264,776	41	24

(51-*b*)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and*

District		Caste Hindus.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ganjām ...	Men	211	48	518	471	1,463	1,805
	Women	...	..	...	...	..	...
Vizagapatam ...	Men	239	86	763	488	1,388	1,350
	Women	...	...	1	2	...	1
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men	362	135	893	277	990	342
	Women	...	...	1	...	1	...
Do. West...	Men	276	74	645	184	549	233
	Women	...	..	..	..	1	...
Kistna	Men	292	99	525	103	612	373
	Women	...	...	1	...	...	3
Guntūr	Men	328	105	582	307	840	403
	Women	..	..	3	...	...	...
Kurnool	Men	71	25	142	40	656	328
	Women	...	...	.	...	..	1
Bellary	Men	127	9	161	16	449	345
	Women	...	...	.	...	...	2
Anantapur ...	Men	169	30	217	44	887	392
	Women	..	...	1	..	1	...
Cuddapah	Men	78	27	131	43	365	544
	Women	...	...		...	...	5
Nellore	Men	165	52	297	101	520	549
	Women	...	...	2	1	. .	5
Madras	Men	357	74	512	167	107	37
	Women	1	..	2	2	3	6
Chingleput	Men	174	49	451	185	752	200
	Women	...	..	6	8	6	3
North Arcot ...	Men	208	200	551	528	752	515
	Women	...	...	...	1		8
Chittoor	Men	165	54	353	91	642	330
	Women	...	...	...	. .	1	1
South Arcot ...	Men	255	58	670	158	1,050	594
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	2

Untrained Teachers by Classes in Boys' Schools.

Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.						Mappillas.					
Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
2	1	1	1	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	15	2	63	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	12	8	62	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	16	2	38	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	11	27	6	98	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	25	5	231	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	12	44	2	268	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	13	1	100	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	24	7	182	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	23	4	222	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1	20	7	103	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	8	67	3	42	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	9	6	38	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	12	12	13	114	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	9	2	105	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	6	5	74	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(51-*b*)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and*

District.		Christians.						Ādi-Drāvidas and			
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Ganjām	Men ...	4	...	14	9	9	7	...	...	1	...
	Women.	...	...	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Men ..	8	2	54	22	50	42	...	...	3	4
	Women.	...	...	11	5	3	7	..	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men ...	29	19	169	106	161	72	1	...	45	38
	Women.	1	...	41	5	18	24	...	...	...	...
Do. West...	Men ...	34	19	265	92	182	103	1	...	16	10
	Women.	1	...	80	11	6	33	...	...	1	...
Kistna	Men ...	30	29	346	155	225	276	...	4	35	20
	Women.	...	1	61	31	17	129	...	...	3	...
Guntūr	Men ...	67	39	400	133	277	120	3	4	38	19
	Women.	1	...	235	30	68	73	...	...	16	6
Kurnool	Men ...	33	27	294	72	222	105	...	...	1	...
	Women.	...	...	47	13	5	25	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Men ...	10	...	14	...	28	3	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	Men ...	6	3	72	2	34	6	...	...	2	...
	Women.	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Men ...	11	10	185	9	55	29	...	...	3	1
	Women.	...	...	10	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Men ...	43	11	142	71	144	110	...	...	5	4
	Women.	...	2	94	39	28	64	...	...	2	...
Madras	Men ...	63	7	256	21	53	15	2	1	29	10
	Women.	2	...	50	10	10	13	...	...	3	...
Chingleput ...	Men ...	63	17	242	69	201	45	...	1	16	25
	Women.	2	...	18	10	10	14	...	...	3	...
North Arcot ...	Men ...	61	21	170	71	197	133	...	1	23	11
	Women.	5	..	81	4	9	19	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	Men ...	9	3	83	17	52	14	...	...	...	1
	Women.	...	...	18	6	3	15	..	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	Men ...	24	4	129	14	221	94	1	...	19	8
	Women.	...	...	18	3	8	3	...	...	1	...

Untrained Teachers by Classes in Boys' Schools—cont.

Ádi-Ándhras.		Other Depressed Classes.						Total.					
Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
26	18	...	...	...	...	4	6	217	49	529	481	1,515	1,841
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
28	12	...	...	1	...	...	2	251	91	836	516	1,529	1,417
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	3	8
183	114	2	2	27	29	180	75	395	157	1,146	458	1,526	619
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	5	21	29
90	59	1	...	1	15	18	23	316	93	943	503	877	435
1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	31	12	8	41
78	59	...	...	2	2	8	4	325	143	935	346	1,021	740
1	10	...	...	...			...	...	1	65	31	18	143
29	32	...	...	1	...	2	...	405	148	1,046	464	1,379	631
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	254	36	72	81
6	33	1	...	1	...	31	12	120	64	483	114	1,183	569
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	47	13	5	26
48	14	...	...	1	...	2	...	147	9	189	17	627	331
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	2	3
36	8	2	2	5	2	52	37	183	39	320	55	691	285
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...
14	24	...	...	2	...	6	13	96	40	344	57	662	665
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	2	9
19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	64	464	183	786	721
1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	98	40	30	74
27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	90	864	201	229	80
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	55	12	15	22
153	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	69	718	285	1,144	287
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27	18	18	19
39	50	...	...	1	...	10	1	279	234	757	623	1,112	778
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	31	5	9	28
1	3	...	...	1	...	4	2	177	59	446	111	804	385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	4	17
219	139	...	...	...	...	1	1	281	64	824	185	1,565	834
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	10	8

(51-b)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and*

District.		Caste Hindus.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tanjore	Men ...	665	222	1,112	657	770	563
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ..	Men ...	274	77	444	218	566	361
	Women.	...	..	3	...	1	2
Madura	Men ...	259	61	513	200	539	228
	Women.	...	...	...	...	1	5
Ramnad	Men ...	270	98	529	285	528	572
	Women.	...	...	1	1	4	5
Tinnevelly ...	Men ...	345	160	477	367	524	425
	Women.	...	...	5	3	3	7
Coimbatore ...	Men ...	296	89	551	190	771	474
	Women.	...	...	4	...	4	10
Salem	Men ...	201	102	387	242	715	292
	Women.	...	...	...	..	...	7
The Nilgiris ...	Men ...	25	16	48	21	60	7
	Women.	...	....	2	...	1	...
Malabar	Men ...	703	530	2,353	2,727	2,021	1,296
	Women.	7	5	65	42	17	20
South Kanara ...	Men ...	289	143	607	659	708	361
	Women.	...	...	8	2	4	4
Ganjām Agency ...	Men ...	19	3	44	20	210	107
	Women.	...	..	...	...	...	..
Vizagapatam Agency.	Men ...	26	11	41	15	204	100
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari East Agency.	Men ...	15	1	39	2	94	13
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1931-32 ...	Men ...	6,864	2,638	14,552	8,866	19,232	12,939
	Women.	8	5	105	62	98	97
Total, 1930-31 ...	Men ...	6,552	2,498	13,291	7,631	19,554	21,093
	Women.	... 5	4	82	42	52	200

Untrained Teachers by Classes in Boys' Schools—cont.

Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.						Mappillas.					
Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
4	7	31	16	54	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	24	3	57	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	25	3	38	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	13	5	41	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	7	13	32	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	27	10	39	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	12	6	77	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	4	19	4	27	18	20	15	252	210	728	1,124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2
5	1	18	8	84	15	3	...	4	5	33	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	87	506	144	2,225	852	23	15	256	215	762	1,184
...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	2	...	1	2
158	65	485	160	2,166	1,309	24	16	178	144	708	1,800
...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	1	2	1	...

(51-*b*)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and*

District.		Christians.						Ādi-Drāvidas and			
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Tanjore	Men ...	46	19	125	43	109	44	...	...	41	12
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Men ...	28	11	89	37	115	38	...	...	14	2
	Women.	3	...	19	2	6	4	...	...	1	...
Madura	Men ...	98	11	420	74	319	63	1	1	17	4
	Women.	11	...	62	6	42	53	..	...	...	...
Ramnad	Men ...	64	12	219	70	243	126	...	...	13	3
	Women.	4	...	53	7	17	33	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Men ...	218	112	570	290	476	338	...	2	10	35
	Women.	10	3	157	40	58	167	...	...	...	2
Coimbatore ...	Men ...	32	11	173	43	125	45	1	...	13	3
	Women.	...	...	11	4	10	5	...	...	...	...
Salem	Men ...	15	8	27	15	45	18	...	...	4	2
	Women.	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	Men ...	15	6	79	22	31	9	...	...	2	1
	Women.	1	...	30	2	8	11	...	...	2	...
Malabar	Men ...	96	36	211	121	64	23	...	...	5	1
	Women.	7	3	62	29	17	10	...	..	...	...
South Kanara ...	Men ...	77	26	204	173	118	31	...	...	2	...
	Women.	11	...	100	18	21	6	...	...	...	...
Ganjām Agency.	Men ...	1	...	16	8	45	21	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Agency.	Men ...	...	2	11	10	24	16	.	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari East Agency.	Men ...	3	2	26	7	27	22	...	...	...	1
	Women.	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total, 1931–32.	Men ...	1,188	467	5,007	1,776	3,852	1,968	10	14	357	215
	Women.	59	9	1,179	283	371	717	...	...	33	8
Total, 1930–31.	Men ...	1,092	474	4,653	1,663	4,173	2,798	10	13	329	164
	Women.	46	10	1,105	304	384	976	1	...	20	14

Untrained Teachers by Classes in Boys' Schools—cont.

Ādi-Āndhras.		Other Depressed Classes.						Total.					
Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
175	98	...	6	22	13	...	4	715	254	1,331	741	1,108	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	46	...	...	1	..	19	...	307	89	573	260	847	469
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	2	7	6
24	19	...	..	1	5	3	1	362	75	976	286	923	321
...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	11	...	62	6	43	60
52	36	1	...	1	2	8	2	336	111	775	365	872	800
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	54	8	21	41
41	58	2	15	13	9	10	40	567	292	1,077	714	1,083	926
2	...	1	...	...	3	5	...	11	3	162	48	68	174
43	14	...	...	5	3	7	2	332	101	769	249	985	566
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	15	4	14	15
69	9	...	1	...	...	4	2	218	114	430	265	910	344
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	8
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	24	130	45	95	23
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	2	9	12
29	18	2	...	7	...	1	...	827	585	2,847	3,063	2,870	2,479
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	8	129	71	35	32
21	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	374	170	836	845	966	467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	109	20	25	10
16	4	...	...	3	...	79	28	20	3	63	28	350	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	26	13	55	26	243	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	18	3	68	10	141	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
1,563	924	11	26	98	80	409	265	8,245	3,247	20,774	11,296	28,043	18,182
19	48	1	...	...	3	5	1	68	14	1,319	357	416	872
1,618	1,148	3	13	94	55	485	364	7,839	3,079	19,030	9,817	28,704	28,812
21	28	...	...	1	...	...	1	52	14	1,209	362	460	1,214

(51-c)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and*

District.		Urdu.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ganjām ...	Men ...	2	1	1	1	13	5
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Men ...	3	2	16	2	57	9
	Women.	...	...	1	1	...	1
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men ..	1	1	12	8	38	16
	Women.	...	...	...	..	...	1
Do. West ...	Men ...	4	...	10	4	32	16
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	Men ...	3	11	15	6	83	20
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Guntūr	Men ..	7	...	25	5	231	78
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	Men ...	13	8	24	...	138	39
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Men ...	10	...	10	2	69	49
	Women.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anantapur	Men ...	3	3	16	2	82	41
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	Men ...	5	3	18	2	157	42
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nellore	Men ...	10	3	7	1	70	24
	Women.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Madras	Men ...	34	7	59	2	45	24
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	Men ...	...	2	4	7	34	8
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Men ...	10	12	12	13	114	79
	Women.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	Men ..	2	1	2	2	72	26
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Arcot ...	Men ...	.	...	4	4	61	12
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Untrained Teachers by Languages in Boys' Schools.

Telugu.						Oriya.					
Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
109	24	250	184	448	563	106	24	278	296	1,054	1,273
...	...	..	2	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...
248	87	818	514	1,468	1,407	...	2	2	...	4	1
...	...	11	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
393	156	1,133	450	1,488	603	...	...	...	..	...	...
1	...	42	5	21	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
311	93	933	299	845	419	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	31	12	8	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
322	132	920	340	938	720	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	65	31	18	142	...	...	...	...	...	..
398	148	1,021	459	1,148	553	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	254	36	72	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	56	459	114	1,045	530	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	13	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	3	93	6	268	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	35	302	53	608	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	37	326	55	505	623	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
210	61	456	182	716	695	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	98	40	29	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	12	107	32	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	7	51	29	114	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	9	35	16	49	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	...
169	54	389	95	688	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	3	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(51-*c*)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and*

District.		Tamil.						Mala-			
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Ganjām	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
Vizagapatam ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men ...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. West...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntūr	Men ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	Men ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bellary	Men ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Anantapur ...	Men ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Men ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	.	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madras	Men ...	341	71	698	167	154	48	..	...	...	...
	Women.	2	...	51	12	12	22	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	Men ...	223	60	663	249	996	242	...	..	..	...
	Women.	2	...	25	16	16	17	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Men ...	243	213	710	594	949	649	...	...	...	...
	Women.	5	...	31	5	9	26	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	Men ...	6	4	55	14	44	24	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	11	3	4	11	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ..	Men ...	280	64	820	178	1,504	818	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	19	3	10	8	...	...	...	...

Untrained Teachers by Languages in Boys' Schools—cont.

yalam.		Kanarese.						Total.					
Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
...	..	..	..		.	...	...	217	49	529	481	1,515	1,841
...	...		...	...	..	...	..	...	...	3	2	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	251	91	836	516	1,529	1,417
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	3	8
...	...	1	..	...	...	.	...	395	157	1,146	458	1,526	619
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	.	42	5	21	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	316	93	943	303	877	435
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	1	...	31	12	8	41
...	...	..	...	...	...		...	325	143	935	346	1,021	740
...	...	...	.		..	..	...	...	1	65	31	18	143
...	...	...	..		...	..	...	405	148	1,046	464	1,379	631
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	254	36	72	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	64	483	114	1,183	569
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	47	13	5	26
...	...	33	4	86	9	290	170	147	9	189	17	627	381
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	2	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	183	39	520	55	691	285
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	96	40	344	57	662	665
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	2	2	9
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	220	64	464	183	786	721
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	98	40	30	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	90	864	201	229	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	55	12	15	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	237	69	718	285	1,144	287
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	27	18	18	19
..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	279	234	757	623	1,112	778
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	5	...	31	5	9	28
...	...	..	...	...		...	...	177	59	446	111	804	385
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	18	6	4	17
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	64	824	185	1,565	834
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	10	8

(51-c)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and*

District.		Urdu.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tanjore	Men ...	1	1	4	7	4	7
	Women.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Men ...	3	1	19	3	42	14
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	Men ...	...	1	...	...	2	2
	Women.	...	...	..	...	..	...
Ramnad	Men ...	...	..	1	...	...	8
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	Men ...	1	1	2	7	14	31
	Women.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Men ..	7	...	12	6	28	25
	Women.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Salem	Men ..	1	1	5	3	50	11
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ..	Men ...	...	2	1	1	2	3
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar	Men ...	...	...	1	...	3	3
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara ...	Men ...	...	1	12	6	57	9
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency — Ganjām ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...		1
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency — Vizagapatam...	Men ...	...	...	3	1	5	2
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency — Gōdāvari, East.	Men ...	...	...	..	...	4	...
	Women.	..	...	...	...		...
Total, 1931-32.	Men ...	120	62	295	95	1,507	604
	Women.	...	...	1	1	2	6
Total, 1930-31.	Men ...	126	41	311	83	1,509	780
	Women.	...	...	...	...	2	7

Untrained Teachers by Languages in Boys' Schools—cont.

Telugu.						Oriya.					
Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	...	6	2	1	4	.	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
9	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	...	10	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	11	13	22	33	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	20	3	63	28	350	156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
15	4	16	6	84	49	11	9	36	19	154	72
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	1	...
18	3	68	10	137	40	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
2,810	932	7,407	2,871	10,621	7,083	188	38	379	348	1,562	1,502
4	8	583	154	168	423	...	...	4	1	3	1
2,873	879	7,029	2,525	10,950	11,441	131	27	351	303	1,519	1,753
4	2	586	161	205	566	...	...	...	...	...	...

(51-c)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and*

District.		Tamil.						Mala-			
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Tanjore ...	Men	713	253	1,319	732	1,097	732	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Men	304	8	554	257	805	455	...	...	...	...
	Women.	3		23	2	7	6	...	...	...	...
Madura	Men	353	74	976	286	221	319	...	...	...	...
	Women.	11	...	62	6	43	60	...	...	..	...
Ramnad	Men	331	111	761	3 5	865	787	...	...	1	...
	Women.	4	...	54	8	21	41	...	..	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Men	565	291	1,075	707	1,067	895	1	...	...	...
	Women.	11	3	162	48	68	174	...	...	..	...
Coimbatore ..	Men	307	95	703	234	915	524	2	3	9	4
	Women.	...	...	15	4	14	15	..	.	...	...
Salem	Men	215	102	412	240	827	303	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	5	1	...	8	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	Men	40	16	124	40	88	17	...	6	5	4
	Women.	1	...	34	2	9	11	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Men	..	...	...	..	...	...	827	585	2,846	3,063
	Women.	...	..	.	...	...	...	14	8	129	71
South Kanara ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	53	42
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency. Ganjām ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	Men	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, East.	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1931-32 ...	Men	3,922	1,445	8,874	4,063	10,232	5,815	845	608	2,914	3,113
	Women.	39	3	432	110	215	399	14	8	123	71
Total, 1930-31 ...	Men	3,587	1,355	7,960	3,710	10,506	10,098	766	587	2,578	2,397
	Women.	33	6	436	144	193	575	7	5	98	46

Untrained Teachers by Languages in Boys' Schools—cont.

yalam.		Kanarese.						Total.					
Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
...	...	...	...	2	...	6	2	715	254	1,331	741	1,108	745
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	307	89	573	260	847	469
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	3	...	23	2	7	6
...	...	.	.	...	...		...	362	75	976	286	923	321
...	.	...	...	...	...		...	11	...	62	6	43	60
...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	336	111	775	365	872	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	54	8	21	41
1	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	567	292	1,077	714	1,083	926
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	11	3	162	48	68	174
1	1	16	3	44	5	41	15	332	101	769	249	985	566
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	15	4	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	218	114	430	265	910	344
...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	8
5	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	40	24	130	45	95	23
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	2	9	12
2,867	2,476	...	...	...	..	...	..	827	585	2,847	3,063	2,870	2,479
35	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	129	71	35	32
89	57	359	155	771	797	820	401	374	170	836	845	966	467
...	...	11	...	109	20	25	10	11	...	109	20	25	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	63	28	350	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	55	26	243	128
...	...	...	...	...	....	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	18	3	68	10	141	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	..	2	1
2,963	2,587	410	162	905	811	1,158	591	8,245	3,247	20,774	11,296	28,048	18,132
35	32	11	...	110	20	25	11	68	14	1,319	357	446	872
3,081	3,589	356	190	801	799	1,139	1,151	7,839	3,079	19,030	9,817	28,704	28,812
36	53	8	1	89	11	24	13	52	14	1,209	362	460	1,214

(52)—*Statement showing the Stability of Village Elementary Schools for Boys on the 31st March.*

	1927.			1932.		
	Mission.	Non-mission.	Total.	Mission.	Non-mission.	Total.
Number of Aided Elementary schools existing on 31st March	6,529	21,104	27,633	6,661	19,672	26,333
Number of such schools as have been aided without break for five years ...	4,492	9,639	14,131	5,534	12,356	18,890
Number of such schools as have been aided without break for four years ...	1,417	3,047	4,464	479	2,221	2,703
Number of such schools as have been aided without break for three years ...	1,361	3,691	5,052	227	1,234	1,461
Number of such schools as have been aided without break for two years ...	1,463	4,634	6,097	242	1,356	1,598

(53)—*Expenditure on Indian Elementary Schools for Boys.*
(*Direct expenditure only.*)

	Average number on rolls on 31st March.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	73,884	9,63,880	...	...	1,088	7,752	9,72,720
Municipal Board.	117,928	5,28,440	...	11,71,940	5,321	926	17,06,627
Local Board ...	781,340	45,62,998	37,29,418	...	82,126	2,225	83,76,767
Panchayat ...	50,312	2,49,213	5,597	...	773	17,456	2,73,039
Aided ...	1,180,666	43,12,019	305	40,177	5,15,699	27,78,112	76,46,312
Unaided ...	22,270	...	...	...	7,909	59,954	67,863
Total, 1931-32.	2,226,400	1,06,16,550	37,35,320	12,12,117	6,12,916	28,66,425	1,90,43,328
Total, 1926-27.	1,933,223	73,64,917	30,16,242	8,44,211	7,89,478	22,14,908	1,42,29,756

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(54)—*Statement showing the Number of Students studying each Subject of the Technical, Art, Industrial and Commercial Group on the 31st March*

	1927.		1932.	
Art education—				
Drawing	26		417	
Technical Drawing	...		1,981	
Design	253		17	
Painting	61		48	
Modelling	740		49	
Geometrical Drawing	...		46	
		1,080		2,558
Technical education—				
Civil Engineering	162		506	
Mechanical Engineering	345		604	
Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy	420		473	
		927		1,583
Industrial education—				
Wood Engraving	229		269	
Jewellers' work	76		24	
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	387		1,932	
Wood work	10,770		21,036	
Metal work	1,618		542	
Rattan work	732		2,566	
Textiles — Cotton-weaving	6,669		16,262	
Textiles — Carpet-weaving	251		427	
Textiles — Lace-making	719		877	
Textiles — White Embroidery	...		...	
Textiles — Tape-making	736		1,028	
Textiles — Hand-knitting	701		159	
Textiles — Embroidery	206		779	
Tailoring and Dress-making	417		1,133	
Agriculture	762		1,457	
		24,273		48,491
Commercial education—				
Book-keeping	325		403	
Commercial Correspondence	229		146	
Banking	142		159	
Commercial Geography	54		35	
Shorthand	802		587	
Typewriting	1,252	2,804	900	2,230
Total		29,084		54,862

(55)—*Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1932.*

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.				On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary. Higher.	Elementary. Lower	Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
Ganjām (*Government*).	Berhampur Secondary Training School ..	140	31	62	55	148	77	68	33	12	63	72	92	2
	Chicacole Training School	114	...	56	51	107	51	34	...	...	54	58	42	...
	Russellkonda Training School	61	...	...	70	70	152	146	.	...	39	42	39	
	Total ...	315	31	118	176	325	280	248	33	12	156	172	173	2
Vizagapatam (*Government*).	Bimlipatam Training School	99	30	104	29	163	...	...	1	...	63	58	44	...
	Vizagapatam Training School ...	111	...	148	25	173	91	68	...	...	117	49	...	...
	Parvatipur (Telugu) Training School ...	35	...		74	74	63	71	...	...	40	...	37	...
	Total ...	245	30	252	128	410	154	139	1	...	220	107	81	...
Godāvari, East (*Government*).	Rajahmundry Secondary Training School.	82	98	...	...	98	189	394	40	51	...	...	31	24
	Rajahmundry Higher Elementary Training School	169	...	112	34	146	37	82	...	...	87	...	63	1
	Amalapur Training School	219	...	80	91	171	..	...	..	..	96	...	63	3
(*Aided*) ...	Rajahmundry U.L.C.M. Training School.	86	...	94	...	94	94	101	...	...	35	...	44	2
	Cocanada Rakshanodaya Training School.	162	..	79	81	160	100	88	...	...	84	...	55	18
	Secondary Training Class attached to the P.R. College, Cocanada	20	20	...	...	20	1,019	983	11	...	...	...	6	9
	Total ...	738	118	365	206	689	1,439	1,648	51	51	302	...	262	57

Gōdāvari, West (*Government*).	Ellore Training School	154	84	84	58	226	82	94	55	17	77	32	...	...
	Narasapur Training School	164	...	123	33	156	88	77	...	...	72	...	40	8
	Total ..	318	84	207	91	382	170	171	55	17	149	32	40	8
Kistna (*Government*).	Masulipatam Training School	158	...	88	69	157	118	120	...	...	85	4	...	1
	Bezwada Training School	...	...	103	38	141	...	70	...	...	...	73	60	...
(*Aided*) ...	Secondary Training Class attached to the Noble College, Masulipatam ...	43	46	...	...	46	43	46	...	...	...	...	41	5
	Vidyanagar C.M.S. Elementary Training School	162	...	78	60	138	162	94	...	...	...	68	77	...
	Total ...	363	46	269	167	482	323	330	...	...	85	145	178	6
Guntūr (*Government*).	Guntūr Secondary Training School ...	153	107	114	28	249	105	190	47	21	59	41	121	27
	Guntūr Muhammadan Training School ...	53	...	25	76	101	...	...	...	...	55	51	...	18
	Ongole Training School	71	...	101	30	131	97	96	...	...	61	31	59	1
	Narasaraopet Training School	64	...	67	64	131	...	84	...	...	48	30	40	1
(*Aided*) ...	Bāpatla A.B.M. Training School... ...	124	..	110	..	110	119	147	...	..	32	...	22	19
	Guntūr U.L.C.M. Training School ...	75	...	...	...	...	65	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	540	107	417	198	722	386	517	47	21	255	153	242	66
Kurnool (*Government*).	Kurnool Training School	82	..	60	64	124	70	97	...	...	43	33	28	...
(*Aided*) ...	Nandyāl S.P.G. Training School	109	...	55	33	88	100	135	...	...	59	56	41	...
	Secondary Training Class attached to the S.P.G. High School, Nandyāl ...	19	31	...	...	31	133	148	2	10	...	...	...	...
(*Unaided*) ...	Cumbum A.B.M. Rural Community Training School	...	...	25	..	25	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total ...	210	31	140	97	268	303	546	2	10	102	89	69	...
Bellary (*Government*).	Bellary Secondary Training School ...	156	55	49	52	156	107	120	17	33	45	25	53	10
	Bellary Muhammadan Training School...	53	...	...	47	47	68	41	...	...	35	17	4	21
	Hospet Training School	47	19	17	58	94	114	...	...	6	...	32	35	12
	Total ...	256	74	66	157	297	289	161	17	39	80	74	97	43

(55)—*Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1932*—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.				On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.	Secondary.		Elementary.			
			Secondary.	Elementary.					Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.	In the district.	Elsewhere.
				Higher.	Lower.	Total.								
Anantapur (*Government*).	Anantapur Training School	99	30	64	71	165	90	109	...	1	56	54	47	2
(*Aided*) ...	Gooty L.M. Training School	49	...	55	...	55	97	112	...	...	24	14	6	17
	Total ...	148	30	119	71	220	187	221	...	1	80	68	53	19
Cuddapah (*Government*).	Rāyachōti Training School	104	...	63	80	143	79	80	...	...	55	41	48	4
Nellore (*Government*).	Nellore Secondary Training School ...	200	93	101	33	227	74	81	36	28	69	51	51	17
	Kanigiri Training School	55	..	48	49	97	151	228	..	...	31	8	43	2
(*Aided*) ...	Tharlupadu U.L.C.M. Training School ..	..	...	80	...	80	..	91	...	...	37	...	...	...
	Total ...	255	93	229	82	404	225	400	36	28	137	59	94	19
Madras (*Government*).	Madras Muhammadan Training School ...	61	...	54	45	99	109	99	...	.	51	38	7	7
	Madras Higher Elementary Training School ...	189	...	139	128	267	110	102	...	...	93	...	23	61
	Total ...	250	...	193	173	366	219	201	...	...	144	38	30	68
Chingleput (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	56	82	.	...	82	550	...	41	...	...	...	26	13
	Chingleput Training School	154	...	90	76	166	...	...	...	...	92	82	76	8
	Total ...	210	82	90	76	248	550	...	41	.	92	82	102	21

North Arcot (*Government*).	Ranipet Training School	147	...	119	84	203	142	133	...	...	97	75	98	7
	Arcot Muhammadan Training School ...	48	...	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	27	15	6	18
(*Aided*) ...	Virudampet Union Mission Training School	56	..	79	..	79	89	106	...	...	42	15	9	26
	Ambur M.E.L.M. Training School ...	4	6	...	...	6	..	277	2	2	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	255	6	198	140	344	231	516	2	2	166	105	109	52
Chittoor (*Government*).	Chittoor Secondary Training School ...	194	71	103	32	206	...	108	25	36	54	43	80	33
	Tirupati Training School	55	...	86	28	114	...	...	...	...	67	20	46	8
	Total ...	249	71	189	60	320	...	108	25	36	121	63	126	41
South Arcot (*Government*).	Villupuram Training School	152	...	90	80	170	87	89	...	...	50	...	50	1
	Cuddalore Training School	153	...	103	43	146	139	102	..	...	83	54	56	4
(*Aided*) ...	Tindivanam R.C. Training School ...	121	...	62	65	127	303	417	...	...	73	75	63	12
	Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Training School	226	72	85	72	229	...	485	34	...	54	...	80	12
	Total ...	652	72	340	260	672	529	1,093	34	...	260	129	249	29
Tanjore (*Government*).	Tanjore Secondary Training School ...	236	128	152	78	358	184	224	46	59	85	91	120	11
	Māyavaram Training School	120	...	108	30	138	...	...	...	...	..	64	69	2
(*Aided*) ...	Tranquebar E.L.M. Training School ..	72	...	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	26	17	10	23
	Total ...	428	128	332	108	568	184	224	46	59	111	172	199	36
Trichinopoly (*Government*).	Trichinopoly Training School	124	39	126	38	203	81	73	...	...	105	...	68	3
(*Aided*) ...	Trichinopoly R.C. Boarding and Training School	119	67	74	65	206	92	212	21	...	70	11	23	89
	Secondary Training Class attached to the High School, Srirangam	22	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	265	106	200	103	409	508	285	21	...	175	11	91	92

(55)—*Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1932*—cont.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.					Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.				On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary.		Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
				Higher.	Lower.									
Madura (*Government*).	Dindigul Training School	161	101	126	45	272	96	102	37	35	56	52	88	14
(*Aided*) ...	Pasumalai A.M. Training School ...	161	69	136	...	205	188	169	29	17	47	32	48	42
	Total ...	322	170	262	45	477	284	271	66	52	103	84	136	56
Ramnad (*Government*).	Ramnad Training School	113	...	63	63	126	90	96	...	...	54	38	42	6
	Srivilliputtur Training School	35	...	118	36	154	...	...	...	...	56	28	37	...
	Total ...	148	...	181	99	280	90	96	...	...	110	66	79	6
Tinnevelly (*Government*).	Tinnevelly Secondary Training School ...	178	91	120	35	246	73	103	41	22	80	58	30	8
	Kovilpatti Training School	91	...	67	53	120	...	...	...	...	47	46	33	3
(*Aided*)	Palamcottah Bishop Sergeant Training School	136	31	124	...	155	245	280	41	24	44	46	55	15
	Secondary Training Class attached to the Thirthapatti High School, Ambasamudram	31	...	...	...	...	230	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	436	122	311	88	521	548	333	82	46	171	150	118	26

Coimbatore (*Government*).	Coimbatore Secondary Training School ...	137	75	95	...	170	168	138	34	21	39	...	51	22
	Erode Training School	88	...	..	134	134	...	...	...	...	84	56	75	10
(*Aided*) ...	Dhārāpuram Wesleyan Mission Training School	28	...	49	...	49	101	191	...	...	24	22	16	8
	Erode London Mission Training School.	12	..	87	...	87	59	69	...	...	40	12	38	2
	Total ...	265	75	231	134	440	328	398	34	21	187	90	180	42
Salem (*Government*).	Salem Training School	201	...	145	34	179	77	114	...	...	120	94	97	18
Malabar (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Brennen College, Tellicherry ...	92	103	..	...	108	285	236	53	...	...	...	53	...
	Calicut Training School	232	86	173	81	340	89	99	36	...	121	...	147	...
	Cannanore Training School	157	...	236	...	236	58	81	...	...	126	...	120	...
	Palghat Training School	137	...	169	..	169	...	...	...	..	76	...	70	2
	Malappuram Training School	106	...	90	133	223	227	249	...	...	111	...	24	...
	Badagara Training School	82	...	153	...	153	...	...	...	...	98	..	78	...
(*Aided*) ...	Nettur B.E.M. Training School	107	...	80	...	80	51	91	...	...	86	...	38	...
	Total ...	913	189	901	214	1,304	710	756	89	...	568	...	530	2
South Kanara (*Government*).	Secondary Training Class attached to the Government College, Mangalore ...	28	81		...	81	110	141	39	34	...	...	48	...
	Mangalore Training School	162	...	164	71	235	103	117	...	...	114	123	128	...
	Total ...	190	81	164	71	316	213	258	39	34	114	123	176	...
Ganjām Agency (*Government*)	Serango Welchman Training School ...	31	...	...	18	18	44	44	...	...	15	6	16	...
	G. Udayagiri Training School	20	...	19	40	59	67	80	...	...	15	1	17	...
	Total ...	51	...	19	58	77	111	124	...	...	30	7	33	...
Vizagapatam Agency (*Government*).	Jeypore Training School	30	...	...	36	36	148	116	...	...	12	7	13	...
	Jeypore Hill Training School	8	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Narasapatam Training School	7	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	45	...	...	36	36	148	116	...	...	12	7	13	...
Gōdāvari East Agency (*Government*).	Polavaram Training School	8	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	8,380	1,746	6,001	3,174	10,921	8,565	9,354	721	429	4,105	2,161	3,605	718

(56)—*Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1932.*

Districts.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.					Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.				On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary.					Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
				Higher.	Lower.	Total.								
Ganjām (*Government*).	Berhampur Secondary and Training School	...	...	2	7	9	...	78	...	..	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam (*Government*).	Vizagapatam Training School	70	...	10	...	18	...	131	...	...	6	..	4	1
Gōdāvari, East (*Government*).	Rajahmundry Secondary and Training School	70	19	39	28	86	139	127	9	...	20	...	12	18
(*Aided*) ...	Cocanada C.B.M. Training School ...	31	...	69	...	69	177	112	...	...	...	31	10	16
	Rajahmundry U.L.C.M. Training School.	31	...	...	...	...	106	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	132	19	108	28	155	422	239	9	...	20	31	22	34
Gōdāvari West (*Government*).	Ellore Training School	...	..	13	11	24	...	74	...	...	...	...	6	6
Kistna (*Government*).	Masulipatam Training School	...	...	22	19	41	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	..
(*Aided*) ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Training School ...	42	...	49	...	49	93	153	...	...	10	...	16	4
	Bezwada St. Antony's R.C. Training School	...	...	19	...	19	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Total ...	42	...	90	19	109	93	474	...	...	10	...	16	4
Guntūr (*Government*).	Guntūr Training School for Muhammadan Women	23	2	9	25	36	103	84	...	...	...	11	6	8

(*Aided*) ...	Guntur Stall Training School ...	78	....	99	...	99	214	143	...	...	43	...	14	5
	Ongole A.B.M. Training School	24	...	42	...	42	126	127	...	...	...	...	30	2
	Phirangipuram St. Ann's Training School	30	...	51	...	51	135	186	...	...	...	...	14	3
	Total ...	155	2	201	25	228	578	540	...	...	43	11	64	18
Kurnool (*Government*).	Kurnool Training School for Muhammadan women	...	...	...	15	15	...	114	...	...	4	...	10	5
(*Aided*)	Nandyal Training School	...	6	14	15	35	...	70	...	...	1	...	8	1
	Nandyal S.P.G. Holy Cross Training School	...	...	21	...	21	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	6	35	30	71	...	365	...	...	5	...	18	6
Bellary (*Government*).	Bellary Training School	75	...	50	28	78	95	142	..	...	24	29	4	17
	Hospet Training School	...	..	3	8	11	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...
	Bellary Training School for Muhammadan Women	...	...	...	30	30	...	121	...	...	8	2	2	5
	Total ...	75	...	53	66	119	95	263		...	42	31	9	22
Anantapur (*Government*).	Anantapur Secondary and Training School	...	..	17	10	27	...	159	...	...	17	...	...	...
Nellore (*Government*).	Nellore Training School	62	.	88	30	118	101	173	...	...	52	...	7	27
(*Aided*) ...	Nellore A.B.M. Training School	57	...	56	...	56	153	143	...	...	18	...	4	16
	Total ...	119	...	144	30	174	254	316	..	...	70	....	11	43
Madras (*Government*).	Egmore Presidency Training School ...	30	...	36		36	405	399	...	...	16	...	14	2
	Royapetta Hobart Muhammadan Secondary and Training School	31	6	10	45	61	285	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lady Willingdon Secondary and Training School	73	45	23	...	68	528	632	15	8	10	...	18	11
(*Aided*) ...	St. Christopher's Training School ...	2	49	...	...	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	18
	Triplicane Sarada Ladies Union	...	...	85		85	...	77	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Rayapuram U.F.C.M. Training School ...	52	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Unaided*) ...	San Thomé St. Joseph's Vernacular Training School	...	16	...	...	16	...	168	...		...	...	...	...
	Total ...	188	116	154	45	315	1,410	1,546	15	8	26	...	38	31

(56)—*Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1932—cont.*

Districts.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.					Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.				On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary. Higher.	Elementary. Lower.	Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
Chingleput (*Government*).	Conjeeveram Training School	62	...	25	25	50	217	212	...	...	22	...	19	4
(*Aided*) ..	St. Thomas' Mount Gnanodhaya Training School	16	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	26	10	21	5
	Total ...	78	...	77	25	102	217	212	...	..	48	10	40	9
North Arcot (*Government*).	Vellore Secondary and Training School ...	...	11	...	...	11	...	296	4	...	...	...	...	4
	Gudiyattam Training School	...	.	22	16	38	...	144	...	...	9	...	25	1
	Vaniyambadi Muhammadan Training School	...	...	..	16	16	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Vellore R.C. Training School	...	...	20	..	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	11	42	32	85		556	4	...	9	...	25	5
Chittoor (*Government*)	Madanapalle Training School	...	...	16	22	38	...	114	...	...	10	...	17	2
(*Aided*) ...	Chittoor Beattie Memorial Training School	32	...	35	..	35	218	83	...	...	20	...	2	18
	Total ...	32	...	51	22	73	218	197	...	...	30	...	19	20
South Arcot (*Government*).	Cuddalore Secondary and Training School.	62	...	41	39	80	160	219	...	...	33	...	15	18

Tanjore (*Government.*)	Tanjore Training School	57	5	63	88	106	140	186	...	...	43	...	29	20
Trichinopoly (*Government*).	Trichinopoly Viscountess Goschen Training School for Muhammadan women ...	19	...	13	23	86	163	208	...	...	...	8	...	6
	Karur Training School	...	...	27	...	27	...	159		...	12	...	1	..
(*Aided*) ...	Trichinopoly Holy Cross Secondary and Training School	28	54	...	...	54	300	288	33	27	...	...	12	17
	Trichinopoly St. Angalas Training School.	105	...	110	..	110	139	157	...	...	56	...	8	81
	Puttūr All Saints S.P.G. Training School.	47	...	48	...	48	126	134	...	...	22	1	8	8
	Total ...	199	54	198	23	275	728	946	33	27	90	9	29	62
Madura (*Government*).	Dindigul Training School	...	...	55	7	62	...	174	.	...	...	14	1	2
(*Municipal*) *Board.*	Madura Training School	...	...	...	28	28	...	171	...	...	...	15	12	1
(*Aided*) ...	Capron Hall Training School	114	36	98	...	134	240	338	22	19	42	33	77	1
	Total ...	114	36	153	35	224	240	678	22	19	42	62	90	4
Ramnad (*Government*).	Ramnad Training School	...	...	23	11	34	...	92	...	...	31	9	15	10
(*Aided*) ...	Srivilliputtur Sacred Heart Training School ...	...	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	78	11	89		92	...	...	31	9	15	10
Tinnevelly (*Government.*)	Tinnevelly Higher Elementary Training School	...	...	27	37	64	...	...	...	...	27	...	16	10
(*Aided*) ...	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training School	78	41	74	...	115	170	207	21	...	38	...	50	9
	Nazareth St. John's Training School ...	37	...	47	...	47	37	209	..	...	20	8	19	...
	Total ...	115	41	148	37	226	207	416	21	..	85	8	85	19
Coimbatore (*Government*).	Coimbatore Training School	79	17	59	...	76	423	324	3	...	11	...	14	3
	Erode Training School	...	...	...	83	83	...	191	...	...	...	32	...	...
(*Aided*) ...	Dhārāpuram Wesleyan Mission Training School	...	..	24	...	24	..	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	79	17	83	83	183	423	651	3	...	11	32	14	3

(56)—*Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1932—cont.*

Districts.	Schools.	Strength : Training section.					Strength : Practising section.		Number of students who passed the examination for Teachers' certificates during the year.				Number of students who obtained employment during the year.	
		On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.				On the 31st March 1927.	On the 31st March 1932.	Secondary.		Elementary.		In the district.	Elsewhere.
			Secondary.	Elementary. Higher.	Elementary. Lower.	Total.			Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
Salem (*Aided*) ...	Salem London Mission Training School	...	...	38	...	38	...	142	...	...	15	7	8	8
The Nilgiris (*Aided*).	Ootacamund. Bethlehem Training School.	35	...	13		13	115	107	...	...	...	...	10	1
Malabar (*Government*).	Calicut Training School	51	..	101	...	101	338	348	...	..	72	...	...	23
	Cannanore Training School	37	44	...	...	44	389	482	27	16	...	...	16	2
	Tellicherry Training School	68	...	76	...	76	171	223	...	...	38	...	31	...
	Palghat Training School.	...	...	40	34	74	...	74	...	...	24	...	8	...
	Total ...	156	44	217	34	295	908	1,127	27	16	134	...	55	25
South Kanara (*Government*). (*Aided*) ...	Mangalore Training School	57	...	72	...	72	193	272	...	...	42	...	35	...
	Udipi Training School	...	...	10	22	32	...	220	...	...	21	9	14	...
	Mangalore St. Ann's Training School ...	102	50	...	...	50	395	405	26	10	5	3	29	1
	Total ...	159	50	82	22	154	588	897	26	10	68	12	78	1
	Grand total ...	1,797	401	2,119	672	3,192	6,796	10,774	160	80	878	222	700	870

(57)—*Medical Schools.*

(*Under the control of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.*)

Districts.	Names of schools.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.
	Government.		
Madras	Madras Medical College (School Department).	128	135
	Rayapuram Medical School	359	357
	School of Indian Medicine	314	327
	Lady Willingdon Medical School (Women) ...	81	91
Tanjore	Tanjore Medical School	237	238
	Aided.		
North Arcot ...	Vellore Missionary Medical School (Women).	74	81
	Total ...	1,193	1,229

(58-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the* 31*st*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students							
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(a) Industrial and other schools (under the control of the Director of Industries).										
GOVERNMENT.										
Bellary Industrial School	42	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	33
Madras School of Arts and Crafts (*a*)	218	285	...	..	...	...	22	58	68	34
Madras School of Technology(*b*)...	821	1,037	169	363	..	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Textile Institute	60	77		...	...	...			...	
Madras Penitentiary Carpentry Class	51	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...
Tanjore Borstal School	197	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	28
Madura Industrial Institute ...	90	98	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	88
Calicut Industrial School	87	92	38	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Mangalore Trades School ...	94	91	36	...	...	..	...	...	12	...
Total ..	1,660	1,967	243	363	...	...	22	58	308	188
MUNICIPAL BOARD.										
Kumbakonam Municipal Industrial School	19	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	8	...
AIDED.										
Parlakimedi Raja's Industrial School	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	...
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius Industrial School	25	23	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Samalkota C.B.M. Industrial School	32	34	...	...	...	...	..	...	34	...
Masulipatam Andhra Jatiya Kalasala	69	46	46	..	..	...	...	..		...
Gundala St. Joseph's Industrial School (*c*)	59	62	4	...	.	...	...	..	58	...
Cowtaram Srikrishna Parisramalayam	20	16	...	...	...	..	...	..	16	...
Ongole A.B.M. Girls' Industrial School	19	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Guntur U.L.C.M. Lam Rural School	42	43	...	...	43	...	...	..	...	...
Guntur American Mission Cabinet-Making School	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...

(*a*) Teaches also freehand outline drawing

(*b*) Teaches also technical drawing to 100, plumbing and minor sanitary science to 48,

(*c*) Teaches also freehand

March 1932. (*Schools under the Control of other Departments.*)

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												RS.	RS.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,601	2,688	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,367	5,391	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17,139	17,179	12
...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	21,287	16,767	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28,214	24,249	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	4,700	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	279	208	...
..	..	...	132	...	...	...	...	106	...	43	...	83,637	71,182	25
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	412	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,471	2,620	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,702	3,508	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	3,880	3,880	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	3
...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	48	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	2
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

to 46, technical drawing to 13 and goldsmith's work to 24 students.
railway apprentice to 154 and preparatory trades school course to 105 students.
outline drawing to 62 students.

(58-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the* 31*st*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Mechanical Engineering. (4)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Design. (7)	Painting. (8)	Engraving. (9)	Cabinet-making. (10)	Blacksmith's work. (11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Guntur St. Joseph's Orphanage Industrial School	21	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool Cole's Vocational Middle School (*a*)	57	75	..	..	...	...	..	...	75	...
Bellary St. Joseph's Convent Industrial School	81	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudur O.E.L.M. Girls' Industrial School	37	37	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Technical Institute (*b*)	358	454	165	92	...	...	...	...	35	18
Madras Anjuman Industrial School	100	102	...	...	...	.	...	...	72	...
Madras Orr Assisted Industrial School	33	23	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Mylapore Ramakrishna Mission Industrial School	22	20	20	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madras Sri Ram Motor School ...	...	104	..	...	..	...		..	.	..
Kilpauk C.S.M. Girls' Industrial School	48	54	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Chetput Seva Sadan	35	28	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Nungambakam St. Bridget Industrial School	36	36	...	...	...	..		...	...	...
Saidapet A.A.M. Industrial School.	7	7	...	..	...	..	.	...	7	...
Poonamallee Victory Memorial School for the blind	...	30	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
Chingleput C.S.M. Lace School ...	64	71	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ikkadu Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	145	151	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount St. Antony's Industrial School	41	43	...	...	...	...		...	..	...
Katpadi A.A.M. Industrial School.	149	111	...	..	...	...	..	...	100	10
Vellore Anjuman Industrial School (*c*)	55	62	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Melvisharam Industrial School (*d*).	57	43	6	..	..	.		..	...	...
Tiruppattur Industrial School ..	40	23	...	...	...	...	..	...	23	...

(*a*) Teaches also general
(*b*) Teaches also freehand outline
(*c*) Teaches also freehand out line drawing
(*d*) Teaches also freehand outline drawing

March 1932. (*Schools under the Control of other Departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,121	793	8
...	...	...	75	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	991	591	...
...	..	...	...	...	21	82	82	...	...	...	...	933	733	2
...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	1,900	...
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	23	4,871	8,168	7
...	...	...	...	12	...	18	...	...		...	...	5,821	6,676	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,377	1,132	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	13	41	...	...	...	...	2,193	995	7
6	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	2,801	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...				...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2,073	1,363	...
...	...	...	15	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	...
...	...	...	...	...	112	...	..	...	...	...	...	46,626	41,326	...
..	...	...	39	...	43	...	43	...	...		...	1,528	1,173	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1,31,788	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,096	8,748	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,315	1,655	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	90	...

education to 75 students.
drawing to 99 students.
to 39 and technical drawing to 2 students.
to 43 and technical drawing to 43 students.

(58-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the* 31*st*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students							
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Vellore Danish Mission Borce Industrial School	21	23	...	...	...	..	..	...	23	...
Palmaner A.A.M. Women's Industrial Home (*a*)	92	78	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Tindivanam St. Joseph's Industrial School	98	83	...	...	...		...	...	76	7
Panruti Danish Mission Industrial School	100	116	...	..	...	...	...	..	116	...
Kilur Danish Mission Industrial School (*b*)	50	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Tanjore St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School	92	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	
Kumbakōnam St. Mary's Industrial School	77	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	14
Mayavaram Leipzig Mission Women's Industrial School (*c*) ...	52	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's Industrial School	59	61	...	...	...		...	...	39	22
Karur Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	87	83	...	...	...	...	..	...	55	9
Puttur All Saints' Industrial School	36	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Karur Wesleyan Mission Lace School	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Holy Cross Convent Industrial School	64	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasumalai Trades School (*d*) ...	79	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
Dindigul C.S.M. Industrial School (*e*)	50	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	3
Madura St. Joseph's Convent Industrial School	149	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth S.P.G. Art Industrial School	105	116	...	...	...	...		...	93	10
Adaikalapuram St. Joseph's Industrial School	67	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Palamcottah C.M.S. Industrial School for the Blind	51	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

(*a*) Teaches also freehand outline drawing to 34, sericulture
(*b*) Teaches also freehand outline
(*c*) Teaches also mat-making
(*d*) Teaches also technical
(*e*) Teaches also technical

March 1932. (*Schools under the Control of other Departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Batten work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												RS.	RS.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,483	3,300	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	48	65	...	...	...	..	5,844	4,511	12
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,953	16,123	6
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,641	35,706	4
...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,448	4,786	...
66	..	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10,000	9,983	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,426	...
...	...	...	37	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4,775	5,325	1
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,244	23,547	...
6	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	19,302	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,340	3,372	1
...	...	...	..	...	18	...	16	...	...	...	...	1,114	876	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	3,011	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	7,660	12
...	...	...	...	...	64	18	80	...	...	...	...	4,839	4,609	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	11,826	4,296	...
...	..	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	3,356	...
6	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,719	3,438	...

to 16, goat and poultry raising to 12 and also general education.
drawing to 35 students.
to 10 students.
drawing to 9 students.
drawing to 51 students.

(58-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Mechanical Engineering. (4)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Design. (7)	Painting. (8)	Engraving. (9)	Cabinet-making. (10)	Blacksmith's work. (11)
(*a*) *Industrial and other schools (under the control of the Director of Industries)*—cont.										
AIDED—*cont.*										
Tuticorin St. Ignatius Industrial School	28	30	.	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Vadakankulam R.C. Lace School (*a*)	66	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam Hindu Girls' Industrial School	46	41	...	...	...		...	..	...	...
Tuticorin Holy Cross Convent Industrial School	86	82	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Anjengo Sacred Heart Industrial School	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore St. Joseph's Industrial School	164	182	48	...	...	...	...	...	131	...
Erode London Mission Weaving School	32	67	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
Peelamedu P.S.G. & Sons Charity Industrial School	59	76	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erode London Mission Girls' Industrial School	66	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Immaculate Conception Girls' School	55	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem St. Teresas Industrial School	...	18	...	...	...	...	..	...	18	...
Ootacamund St. Joseph's Industrial School	25	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' Industrial School	31	52	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kotagiri St. Mary's Convent Girls' Industrial School	26	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut Commonwealth Embroidery School	61	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ariyakode Y.M.C.A. Industrial School	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works (*b*)	11	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Aided Schools)	3,848	4,016	361	92	48	...	...	35	1,357	101
Grand total, Industrial Schools	5,527	6,008	604	455	48	...	22	93	1,673	284

(*a*) Teaches also sericulture
(*b*) Teaches also technical

March 1932. (*Schools under the Control of other Departments*)—cont.

Rattan work. (12)	Boot and Shoe-making. (13)	Leather work. (14)	Cotton-weaving. (15)	Carpet-weaving. (16)	Lace-making. (17)	Tailoring and Dress-making. (18)	Embroidery. (19)	Printing and Book-binding. (20)	Repair of Scientific instruments. (21)	Motor-driving and Repairing. (22)	Oil-engine Driving. (23)	Approximate annual total value of work turned out. (24)	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles. (25)	Number of students who obtained employment during the year. (26)
												Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,150	1,960	...
...	...	...	...	...	64	9	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	451	...
...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	837	640	..
	...	...	...	...	82	..	82	...	...	...	...	4,132	4,132	...
	..		...	...	27	27	27	...	...	...	...	26	78	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	72,534	1
...	...		67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,519	1,224	12
...	..		2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	59,185	59,768	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...		...	...	21	29	...		...	...	2,900	2,098	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	200	200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	480	442	...
...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	2,280	1,493	...
...	..	...	...	..	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	1,700	1,450	...
...	..	...	...	...	44	..	44	...	...	...	...	4,110	3,938	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	...	...	408	12	724	420	716	14	23	154	33	3,86,307	5,44,710	104
113	...	...	552	12	724	420	716	120	23	197	33	4,70,820	6,16,304	131

[1] to 15 students.
drawing to 8 students.

(58-*a*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the* 31*st*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students.							
			Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Agriculture.	Design.	Painting.	Engraving.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(*b*) *Schools of Agriculture.*										
1. *Under the control of the Director of Agriculture.*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Taliparamba Agricultural School...	16	8	...	..	8	..	...	...	...	...
LOCAL BOARD.										
Usilampatti Agricultural School ...	16	23	...	...	23	...	..	...	...	...
2. *Under the control of the Director of Industries.*										
AIDED.										
Melrosapuram U.F.C.M. Agricultural School	70	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	102	101	...	..	101	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) *Reformatory and Certified Schools (under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons).*										
GOVERNMENT.										
Alipuram Junior Certified School (*a*)	104	84	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Chingleput Reformatory and Senior Certified School (*b*) ...	368	318	...	...	...	..	..	...	59	39
Rānipet Junior Certified School (*c*)	135	120	...	.	25	...	...	...	29	...
AIDED.										
Madras Society for the Protection of Children (*d*)	92	69	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	699	593	..	...	76	...	...	...	88	39
Grand total ...	6,328	6,697	604	455	225	..	22	93	1,761	323

(*a*) Teaches 3 R.'s and
(*b*) Teaches also Band to 51 and
(*c*) Teaches also
(*d*) Teaches also Basket-

March 1932. (*Schools under the Control of other Departments*)—cont.

receiving instruction in												Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Rattan work.	Boot and Shoe-making.	Leather work.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Embroidery.	Printing and Book-binding.	Repair of Scientific instruments.	Motor-driving and Repairing.	Oil-engine Driving.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
												RS.	RS.	
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 553	1,236	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,553	1,236	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	5,601	2,689	...
...	...	..	52	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	6,908	6,503	...
...	..	...	31	...	...	35	...	..	...	...	...	3,054	2,621	...
...	...	..	51	..	...	18	..		...		...	...	...	...
...	..	...	134	..	..	92	...	...	...	..	...	15,565	11,813	...
113	...	...	686	12	724	512	716	120	23	197	33	4,87,936	6,49,353	131

Hand work.
Masonry to 21 students.
First Aid to 15.
making, Mat-making to 69.

(58-*b*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the* 31*st March* 1932.

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Civil Engineering. (4)	Mechanical Engineering. (5)	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy. (6)	Drawing. (7)	Design. (8)	Modelling. (9)
(1) *Schools of Engineering.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Visagapatam Engineering School ...	107	107	107	...	..	...	...	...
Guindy Engineering College (School Department)	338	336	336	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.								
Trichinopoly Engineering School ...		15	15		...	...	...	...
Total ...	445	458	458	...	...	...	...	..
Schools of Electrical Engineering.								
UNAIDED.								
Trichinopoly Priestley Railway Institute.	26	(Closed.)		..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	471	458	458	...	...	...	...	...
(2) *Schools of Art or Music.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Madras Singing Class	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUNICIPAL BOARD.								
Kumbakōnam Art Class (*a*)	302	279	...	...	...	48	6	3
AIDED.								
Chidambaram Raja Annamalai Music College	21	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.								
Vizianagram Sri Vijaya Rama Gnana Patasala	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	423	349	...	...	...	48	6	3

(*a*) Teaches also painting and engraving to 26

(Schools under the Control of the Director of Public Instruction.)

Pupils receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dressmaking.	Music.			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								RS.	RS.	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...			..	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...		...	..	..		..	..	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	..	...	...	.	...	...			...	15
...	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	70	..	...	...

and cabinet-making to 226 students.

(58-*b*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the* 31*st March* 1932.

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(3) *Schools of Commerce.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Vizagapatam School of Commerce ...	71	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Institute of Commerce (*a*) ...	171	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut School of Commerce	198	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Pudupet Convent School of Commerce ...	216	174	...	...	...	..	...	...
Madura Kalyanam Institute of Commerce	72	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara School of Commerce	83	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.								
(*a*) *Recognized.*								
Madras Presidency Shorthand-writers' Association	59	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) *Unrecognized.*								
Narasapur Sarada Phono Typewriting Institute	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Singh's Institute of Commerce.	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Shorthand-writers' Association.	15	14	...	.	..	..	...	...
Tanjore Royal Technical Institute .	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tanjore T. V. K. Technical Institute ...	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Krishna Vilas Technical Institute	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Gregg Technical Institute ...	33	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Laxmi Vilas Technical Institute	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Sri Rama Vilas Technical Institute	46	34	...	...	..	..		...
Kumbakōnam Sri Ranga Vilas Technical Institute	21	32	...		...	...	...	...
Kumbakōnam Commercial Institute ...	10	12	...	...	.	..	..	...
Mayavaram Victoria Technical Institute.	8	7	...		...	...	...	...
Mayavaram Nataraja's do.	11	10	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mayavaram Sri Saraswati Vilas Technical Institute	10	3	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mayavaram Sri Abhayambika Typewriting Institute	8	9	...		...	...	...	...
Shiyali Tirupurasundari Vilas Technical Institute	16	18	...	..		.	...	...
Negapatam Manikka Vilas Technical Institute	12	10	...	...	..	.	..	...

(*a*) Teaches also auditing to 56

(*Schools under the Control of the Director of Public Instruction*)—cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dressmaking.	Music.			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								RS.	RS.	
28	4	29	68	16	25	...	...	...	...	...
29	4	19	..	23	18	...	...	...	...	...
99	9	96	40	24	56	...	...	...	...	...
70	18	76	115	10	37	...	...	..	...	...
13	...	35	85	5	2	.	...	...	...	...
20	...	18	74	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	5	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	...		...	...	..	...	...
...	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	15		...	...	..	...	...	...
2	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	10	28	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and co-operation to 20 students.

(58-*b*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the* 31*st March* 1932.

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(3) *Schools of Commerce*—cont.								
UNAIDED—*cont.*								
(*b*) *Unrecognized*—cont.								
Negapatam Sri Krishna Technical Institute	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvārūr Sri Tyagaraja Technical Institute	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruvārūr Sri Raja Rajeswari Technical Institute	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	.
Tiruvārūr Durgalaya Remington Institute	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannargudi Institute of Commerce ...	23	20	..	...	....	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central School of Commerce	45	30	...	.	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Ranga Vilas Technical Institute	58	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Sri Krishna Technical Institute	45	25	...	...	...	...	..	...
Madura Dubash Kader Commercial Institute	15	19	...	..	...	...	...	...
Madura Minakshi Typewriting Institute	53	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madura College Technical Class ...	24	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Shorthand Studio	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Mahaganapati Technical Institute	20	30	..	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Y.M.C.A. School of Commerce	48	32	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gobichettipalaiyam Commercial Institute.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erode Sri Ram Technical Institute ...	15	30	..	...	...	...	..	...
Salem School of Commerce	24	16	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,675	1,363	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) *Schools of Dress-making.*								
AIDED.								
New Town School of Dress Making ...	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Schools under the Control of the Director of Public Instruction*)—cont.

receiving instruction in								Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.			
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Rs.	Rs.	
6	...	15	30	...	...	...		...	..	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
5	...	5	20	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	30	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	40	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	5	25	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	7	12	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
30	...	30	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			16	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
889	35	565	849	83	146	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...

(58-*b*)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932.*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students					
			Civil Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Drawing.	Design.	Modelling.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(5) *Schools for Defectives.*								
MUNICIPAL BOARD.								
Coimbatore Deaf and Dumb School ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Rentachintala U.L.C.M. School for the Blind (*a*)	35	35	...	...	...		...	
Bapatla Leper School	6	14	...	...	...	...		...
Mylapore Deaf and Dumb School (*b*) ...	82	82	...	...	...	...	..	...
Graemes Road—Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute	51	61	...	...	...		...	...
Palamcottah T.D.T.A. Blind Boys' School	29	35	...	...	..	...	...	...
Palamcottah C.M.S. Deaf and Dumb School (*c*)	116	125	...	...	..	...	...	46
Palamcottah T.D.T.A. Blind Girls' School	31	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Poonamallee Victory Memorial School for the Blind (*d*)	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	370	428	...	...	...	...	...	46
(6) *Other Schools.*								
GOVERNMENT.								
Madras Domestic Economy Class (*e*) ...	139	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.								
Rachanyapuram Lucy Perry Noble Institute (*f*)	91	72	...	...	...	..	...	...
Chetput Seva Sadan (*g*)	93	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	323	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ..	3,279	2,854	458	...	...	48	6	49

(*a*) Teaches rope-making to 16, tape-making to 8, mat-
(*b*) Teaches cabinet-making to 17,
(*c*) Teaches carpentry to 8, weaving
(*d*) Teaches rattan weaving to 15 and cotton
(*e*) Imparts instruction in domestic
(*f*) Teaches weaving to 33, block printing
(*g*) Teaches embroidery to 11, rattan work to 6,
* Under the control of the

(*Schools under the Control of the Director of Public Instruction*)—cont.

receiving instruction in										
Book-keeping.	Commercial Geography.	Shorthand.	Typewriting.	Banking.	Commercial Correspondence.	Tailoring and Dress-making.	Music.	Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56	2
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	..	.	...	68	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...		...	81	...	56	56	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	900	800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...		...	40	...	900	800	...
389	35	565	849	83	143	136	70	956	856	17

making to 27 and net-making to 5 students.
knitting to 6 and embroidery to 6 students.
to 1 and agriculture to 2 students.
weaving to 15 students.
science to 141 students.
to 4 and farming to 72 students.
enamelling to 3, lacquer work to 3 students.
Director of Industries.

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932.* (*Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Government.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chicacole	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Berhampur (*a*)	177	161	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Russellkonda (*b*)	161	141	...	...	..	141	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Vizagapatam	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Parvatipuram	77	74	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Bimlipatam	141	163	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	..
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry (*c*)	507	486	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Rajahmundry	182	146	...	...	...	...	.	...	146	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Amalapuram	197	171		...	...	171	..	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ellore.	246	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Narasapur	174	156	...	...	.	...	...	...	156	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Masulipatam	176	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Guntūr (*d*)	248	249	...	...	...	249	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ongole	165	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Narasaraopet	125	130	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also mechanical drawing
(*b*) Teaches also mechanical
(*c*) Teaches also typewriting to 9 and
(*d*) Teaches also mechanical

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education.)

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															RS.	RS.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	125	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	550	55	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	,..	,..	220	141	48
...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	83	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	114	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24

to 148, paper and leaf plaiting to 181 students.
drawing to 141 students.
laboratory Arts workshop to 38 students.
drawing to 249 students.

58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932. (Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Government—cont.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Guntûr (Muhammadan)	86	101	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Kurnool	113	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Muhammadan High School, Kurnool.	143	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Bellary.	135	203	...	...	...	203	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Hospet.	93	94	...	..	...	94	...	...	.	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Anantapur	187	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Rayachoti	128	143	...	.	...	...	...	..	143	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Nellore.	232	227	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Madrasa-i-Azam	135	278	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Muhammadan High School, Madras	214	231	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Madras (*a*)	259	297	...	...	...	267	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	99	99	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Institute, Vepery ...	451	278	...	.	...	168	...	...	...	...
Industrial Section attached to the Government Secondary and Training School, Royapetta	7	46	...	...	46	...	46	...	...	...
Manual Training Class, Madras... ...	205	208	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...
Saidapet Teachers' College, Manual Training Class (*b*)	20	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
Saidapet Teachers' College, Art Masters' Class (*c*)	13	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chingleput	176	166	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Teaches also mechanical
(*b*) Teaches also mechanical
(*c*) Teaches also drawing

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	37
...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	80	..	28
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	27	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	80	85	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

drawing to 267 students.
drawing to 21 students.
and design to 11 students.

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932. (Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Government—cont.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Ranipet.	246	203	...	...	...	203	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Arcot	78	56	...	...	...	...	.	...	56	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Chittoor.	202	206	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tirupati	118	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Cuddalore	170	146	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Villupuram	148	170	...	...	...	170	...	...	..	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tanjore.	449	447	..	...	...	447	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Trichinopoly	187	115	...	...	...	...	...	115	115	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Dindigul	267	272	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Srivilliputtur	79	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Tinnevelly	237	246	...	..	...	246	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Coimbatore College Secondary Training Class	160	170	..	...	...	...	...	..	170	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Secondary Training School, Erode	176	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Secondary Training School, Salem	262	217	...	..	...	...	...	...	217	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Anglo-Vernacular Elementary School, Aravankadu	98	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Victoria College, Palghat	186	186	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Brennen College Secondary Training Class, Tellicherry	338	278	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	62	57	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	46	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		85	43	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932. (Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and gardening.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Government—cont.										
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore	238	236	...	...	...	236	...	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Calicut.	378	340	...	.	...	340	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Govt. Training School, Malappuram...	367	389	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Palghat.	177	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Govt. Training School, Badagara ...	158	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Mangalore College Secondary Training Class	74	81	...	46	...	35	..	..	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Govt. Training School, Mangalore.	242	235	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Serango Welchman Training School.	43	38	...	...	...	38	..	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, G. Udayagiri	71	74	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...
Manual Training Class attached to the Government Training School, Jeypore.	18	34	...	....	...	34	...	...	...	....
Total ...	10,763	10,088	...	46	46	6,951	46	115	1,809	226
Municipal Board.										
Berhampur Municipal School	124	124	...	..	...	...		...	124	...
Vizagapatam Fort Muhammadan School.	13	10	...	...	10	...	...	..	..	...
Bimlipatam Municipal High School ...	193	122	...	..	...	...	..	...	122	...
Santhapeta Middle School	152	165	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	....
Cocanada Municipal School	164	175	..	...	...	...		...	175	.
Palacole High School	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	..
Edapalli Elementary School	65	82	...	...	...	...	...	..	82	...
Nuruddinpeta Elementary School ...	48	99	...	...	..	26	...	..	99	...
Ongole Municipal High School ...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool Municipal High School ...	405	603	...	107	...	...	...	...	496	..
Bellary Municipal High School ...	417	533	...	...	...	533	. .	...	...	...
Hospet Municipal High School ...	...	124	...	124	...	..	...	..	...	...
Hindupur Municipal High School ...	120	238	...	...	..	...	...	...	238	...
Anantapur Municipal Elementary School	91	90	...	...	...	...	..	...	90	...
Tadpatri Municipal High School ...	144	184	...	...	.	...	...	...	184	...
Cuddapah Municipal High School ...	515	435	...	...	...	330	...	...	39	..
Cuddapah Municipal Elementary School.	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	389	...	...	...	45	15	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	42	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	153	...	...	...	50	38	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	.	..	...	..	70	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
181	...	72	...	...	...	116	...	...	515	3	662	...	...	...	2,940	958	608
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	120	24	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	...
...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	...	511	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..		...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	82		...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	80	30	...
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		94	20	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
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...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	18	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	30	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932. (Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Municipal Board—cont.										
Proddatur Municipal Elementary School.	228	248	...	...	..	...	..	...	248	...
Nellore Muhammadan Middle School ...	104	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...
Walajapet Sourashtra Elementary School	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Walajapet Municipal High School ...	331	312	...	...	...	312	..	...	..	...
Raiful Muhammadan Elementary School	11	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	...
Kasba Adi-Dravida School	26	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Saidapet Telugu and Tamil School ...	67	69	...	...	..	...	.	...	69	...
Bandipalaiyam Municipal Elementary School	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Singaratope Municipal Elementary School...	...	31	...	...	...	...	..	...	31	...
Cuddalore Municipal Boys' School ...	19	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Karur Municipal High School	787	857	...	...	...	227	...	..	...	...
Madura South Marret Municipal Elementary School	76	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...
Coimbatore Manual Training Class for Devangas	108	138	...	..	...	...	...	...	138	...
Pollachi Municipal High School ...	534	462	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	..
Coimbatore Municipal High School ...	...	285	...	..	...	285	...	...	...	...
Tiruppur Municipal High School ...	. .	458	...	...	28	...	...	...	430	...
Erode Municipal Elementary School ...	251	307	..	..	...	...	...	...	307	...
Salem College Tailoring Class . ..	180	231	...	...	231	..	...	...	...	...
Salem College Manual Training Class ..	501	370	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund Municipal High School (a).	25	22	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
Coonoor Municipal Elementary School.	...	87	.	...	...	...	...	...	87	...
Cannanore Municipal High School ...	357	479	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Cannanore Middle School	61	64	...	...	...	...	...		..	...
Calicut Town Adi-Dravida Municipal Elementary School	105	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry Town Mappilla Municipal Elementary School	115	113	...	...	...	...	..	...	113	...
Koduvalli Municipal Elementary School.	86	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,478	8,356	...	231	269	2,612	...	...	3,543	...
Local Board.										
Aska Board High School (b)	217	245	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...
Russellkonda Board High School ...	70	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
Kukudakhondi Board Elementary School	54	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...

(a) Teaches typewriting to 22
(b) Teaches also mechanical

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															RS.	RS.	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...
...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	12	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	23	7	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	28	...
...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	..	...	..	...	...	69	511	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	80	66	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...		100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	43	70	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20	10	...
89	...	201	...	357	...	...	...	...	90	80	263	...	...	...	2,864	632	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...

and shorthand to 22 students.
drawing to 245 students.

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932. (Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and gardening	Tailoring and dress-making.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Local Board—cont.										
Rajpur Board Elementary School ...	33	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Parvatipur Board High School (a) ...	199	187	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	...
Chodavaram Board High School (a) .	...	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...
Narasapatam Board High School (a) ...	223	156	...	...	...	156	..	...	...	...
Rajam Board Middle School	102	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...
Tandrangi Board Elementary School.	49	38	..	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Madgul Elementary School (a)... ...	79	83	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...
Tanuku Board High School (b) ...	...	18	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Nidadavolu Board High School ...	156	153	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...
Bapatla Board High School	483	422	...	..	.	222	...	...	200	...
Repalle Board High School	273	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	...
Kollur Board High School	291	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...
Duggirala Board High School	295	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	...
Atmakur Board High School	116	109	..	..	...	109	..	...	...	...
Koilkuntla Board Hindu School (c) ...	181	208	...	...	.	84	..	...	...	...
Atmakur Adi-Andhra Free Boarding School	50	34	..	...	...	20	...	...	14	...
Harpanahalli Board High School	175	233		...		.	...	...	233	...
Kottur Board Middle School	150	161	...	...		...	...	...	161	...
Yemmiganur Board Middle School ...	115	120	...	..	...	...	...	...	120	...
Penukonda Board High School (d) ...	70	74	...	..	..	...	...	...	74	...
Badvel Board School	99	99	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gudur Board School	154									
Sulurpet Board School	...									
Kavali Board School	258	973	...	...	...	318	...	...	386	...
Kandukur Board School	200									
Atmakur Board Middle School... ...	105									
Poonamallee Board High School ...	359	263	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttiramerur Board High School ...	135	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...
Vettavalam Board Elementary School.	101	128	...	.	..	...	...	...	128	...
Kannamangalam Board School ...	52	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...
Natrampalli Panchayat School ...	179	207	...	...	...	...	...	..	207	...
Chittoor Board High School	332	310	...		...	310	...	...	...	...
Bhuvanagiri Board Elementary School.	172	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...
Lalpet Elementary School	71	97	...	...	...	...	..	...	97	...
Thorapadi Board Elementary School ...	35	49	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Kodavasal Board High School	4	79	79	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Talakkadu Board Elementary School.	19	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Tattayyangarpettai Board Elementary School	153	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Jayankondan Board Elementary School.	133	126	..	..	...	...	...	...	126	...
Muthanendal Board Elementary School.	23	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Ambasamudram Board School	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...

(a) Teaches also mechanical
(b) Teaches practical
(c) Teaches also paper-cutting and
(d) Teaches card-

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in														Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															RS.	RS.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	25	17	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	35	15	...
..	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	11	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	100	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	30	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	36	50	...
..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	75	45	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	42	2	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	90	67	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	30	13	...
113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	442	354	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20	19	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	34	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	61	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	131	..
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	137	71	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	143	...
		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	157	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	69	69	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	215	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	309	...

drawing to 245 students.
telegraphy to 18 students.
card-board modelling to 124 students.
board work to 99 students.

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932.* (*Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and gardening.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Local Board—cont.										
Srivaikuntam Board Elementary School.	51	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...
Ambasamudram Board Girls' School (*a*).	69	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Dharapuram Board High School (*b*) ...	387	376	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...
Bhavani Board High School	260	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	...
Satyamangalam Board High School...	151	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...
Perundurai Board Middle School ...	109	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...
Uttukuli Board Elementary School ...	82	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...
Chittode Board Elementary School ...	53	60	..	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Kollegal Board High School (*c*) ...	343	396	...	..	...	94	...	...	...	...
Udamalpet Board High School (*d*) ...	...	151	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Attaiyampatti Board Hindu Elementary School	59	27	...	..	...	...	...	...	27	...
Anikorai Board Higher Elementary School	...	64	...	...	...	64	...		...	...
Koduvayur Board High School ...	349	362	...	...	...	...	...	..	362	...
Tirur Board High School	167	205	...	..	...	...	...	...	205	...
Kuttipuram Board Elementary School.	214	146	146	...	...	...	...	...	146	...
Velur Board Elementary School ...	156	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...
Beypore Board Elementary School ...	94	101	101	...	...	101	...	...	101	...
Mankarai Board Elementary School ...	117	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...
Pattambi Board Elementary School ...	205	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...
Tanur Board Elementary School ...	46	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Anthatta Board Higher Elementary School	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kokkalur School	152	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Karkal Board School (*e*)...	107	135	...	...	...	135	.	...	...	..
Mangalore Sashibithlu Board Elementary School	22	23	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kinikambla Higher Elementary School.	52	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadrachalam School	100	83	...	..	...	83		..	...	...
Total ...	9,476	9,772	613	...	26	2,315	...	...	5,576	...
Aided.										
Dharakota Raja's College	60	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...
Mandasa Raja's College	141	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Mrs. A.V.N. College (*f*).	662	285	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	...
Cocanada McLaurin High School ...	261	435	...	...	...	435	...	...	...	...
Cocanada P.R. College	394	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	...
Do. Rakshanodaya Training School.	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuzvid R.R. High School	48	136	...	...	...	84	...	...	52	...

(*a*) Teaches also lace
(*b*) Teaches also card-wood
(*c*) Teaches card-wood
(*d*) Teaches also card-wood modelling to 176, geometrical
(*e*) Teaches also mechanical
(*f*) Teaches also mechanical

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

Tape-making and mat-weaving. (12)	Rope-making. (13)	Textile printing. (14)	Press work. (15)	Book-binding. (16)	Goldsmithy. (17)	Aluminium work. (18)	Metal work. (19)	Blacksmith's work. (20)	Clay modelling. (21)	Engraving and lacquer work. (22)	Rattan work. (23)	Basket work. (24)	Mica work. (25)	(26)	Approximate annual total value of work turned out. (27)	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles. (28)	Number of students who obtained employment during the year. (29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	108	83	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	94	154	..
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118	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	40	27	...
															4,408	2,661	...
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															26	23	...

work to 26 students.
modelling to 219 students.
modelling to 151 students.
drawing to 46 and paper-cutting and folding to 86 students.
drawing to 135 students.
drawing to 279 students.

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932. (Manual*

—	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of students							
			Agriculture.	Horticulture and gardening.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Cabinet-making.	Embroidery.	Hand-knitting.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Carpet-making.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Aided—cont.										
Vidyanagar C.M.S. Higher Elementary School (a)	173	270	81	...	...	72	...	...	68	...
Sri Rama High School, Masulipatam	...	445	...	...	...	208	...	.	237	...
Chirala U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School	101	108	..	...	...	108	..	...	...	...
Phirangipuram St. Paul's High School.	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	..
Narasaraopet U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School (b)	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Giddalur S.P.G. Vocational School	63	74	..	...	...	32	...	...	...	42
Bellary Wardlaw High School	372	426	...	...	...	426	...	...	...	..
Bellary St. John's High School	...	187	...	...	...	187		...	...	...
Gooty London Mission High School	204	202	..	...	..	202	...	..	..	...
Cuddapah L.M. Community School	...	147	...	...	6	147	...	..	14	...
Kalasapad S.P.G. Elementary School	65	78	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...
Pullampet S.V.B.D. Sabha Higher Elementary School	123	110	...	..	..	...	.....		110	...
Kavali A.B.M. Middle School	242	213	..	53	58	30	...	...	41	...
Udayagiri A.B.M. Higher Elementary School	36									
Mylapore R.R. High School	96	104	...	.	15	23	...	...	34	...
Vepery St. Paul's High School	348	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpauk M.E.M. Secondary School	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpauk Civil Orphan Asylum	42	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	87	75	...	...	..	75	...	...	...	...
Ikkadu Wesleyan Mission Boarding School	91	110	...	...	...	65	...	...	45	...
Arkonam C.S.M. High School	388	404	...	...	.	...	...	...	404	...
Vellore Sri Mahant's High School	185	286	...	...	...	286	...	.....	...	...
Vellore S.P.G. Mission School	64	67	...	...	..	...	...	...	67	...
Vellore Adavanandal R.C.M School	15	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...
Tiruvannāmalai D.M. High School	659	411	...	...	...	389	...	...	411	...
Tindivanam National Elementary School	65	66	...		...	...	...	...	...	..
Chidambaram Sri Minakshi Training School	209	229	...	...	...	229	..	..	...	...
Mayavaram National High School	164	187	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	...
Tirukkattupalli High School (c)	107	98	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...
Poraiyar Nadar's High School	193	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...
Shiyali L.M.C. High School	167	178	...	...	...	178	...	...	178	...
Tranquebar E.L.M. Training School (d).	73	72	...	...	...	28	...	...	31	...
Trichinopoly R.C. Boarding and Training School	205	206	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...
Srirangam High School	234	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	...

(a) Teaches also leather
(b) Teaches also crochet.
(c) Teaches also book.
(d) Teaches also typewriting.

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	...		...	...	50	5	...
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..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	173	64	..
78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
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49	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	.	...	.	...	.	...	...	1,681	1,713	..
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	62	60	...
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	226	55	...
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work to 49 students.
lace and pin-lace to 127 students.
keeping to 13 students.
to 20 students and book-keeping to 1 student.

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932. (Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Aided—cont.										
Pasumalai High and Training School (a).	816	642	...		..	364	...	...	...	...
Madura Union Christian High School...	...	241	...		...	241	...	...	...	...
Dindigul A.M.C.C. Boarding School ...	130	188	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponnagaram C.S.M. Elementary School	175	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Paramakudi C.S.M. Elementary School.	94	86	...	...	..	...	...	...	86	...
Manamadura A.M.C.C. Mixed School	132	145	..	...	...	...	...	38	55	...
Aruppukkottai A.M.C.C. Boarding School...	207	208	..	...	...	...	...	...	81	...
Tinnevelly Hindu College	361	343	.	...	...	343	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah Bishop Sargent Training School	225	155	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah St. Xavier's College ...	191	287	...	...	74	79	...	...	60	...
Tuticorin Caldwell High School ...	...	223	...	.	...	223	...	...	...	...
Megnanapuram C.M.S. High School ...	157	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..
Ittamoli A. V. Joseph's High School ...	172	153	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattamadai High School	86	120	...		...	...	...	...	120	...
Sermadevi Govinda Higher Elementary School	...	51	...		...	...	...	...	51	...
Kadayam Chatram Committee Higher Elementary School	..	24	...	. .	.	...	...	...	24	...
Kallikulam R.C. Girls' School (b) ...	37	35	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
Dharapuram Wesleyan Mission Higher Elementary School	219	224	...	..	.	85	...	...	139	...
Coimbatore London Mission High School	...	164	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kodumudi Sankara Vidyasala High School	...	206	...	...	..	...	...	...	206	...
Coimbatore St. Michael's High School.	...	41	...	.	.. ..	...	...	..	...	...
Peelamedu Sarvajana High School ...	..	105	...	...	..	105	...	...	.....	...
Erode Mahajana High School	...	398	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Thoppapatti Gokula Vilas Patasala ...	46	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Meikapillaiyur London Mission Elementary School	28	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namakkal S.B.M. Higher Elementary School	...	69	...	..	27	...	...	...	22	20
Namakkal Little Flower Elementary School	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Ootacamund C.M.S. Higher Elementary School	132	136	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...
Hoobathalai Rao Sahib Belli Gowder's School	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keti Lingayat Higher Elementary School	28	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
Keti Wesleyan Mission Higher Elementary School	64	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...

(a) Teaches also frame-weaving.
(b) Teaches also palm-leaf.

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work.	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	..	...	138	...
	...	...	...	...	.	...		..	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...
188	...			...	..	...	...		..	...	..	...		.	170	82	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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22	15	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	..	.	20	..	...	137	31	11
			.	..	...	...	...	...		...	..	127	...	...	108	116	...
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...	...	...	..	155	...	..		...	...			...	..	.	...	...	...
...	..	..		74	.	...	...		..		...	...	..	...	541	320	...
...	...	...	..	..	...			..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		198	..			..	...	.			.	...	543	543	...
...	...	...	...	153	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	189	45	...
	..	..	...	...			...	.		...		.	..	...	300	307	...
...		..		..		...	.	..	...	..		...	.	...	120	101	...
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..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		146	121	24
...		...	..	164	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	...	..	...	...
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...	...	...	..	...	...	41	..		...	...	..	..	...	...	20	16	..
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	...	..		398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...
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...	...	.	..	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	340	354	...
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...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and paper work to 278 students.
work to 35 students.

(58-c)—*Technical, Industrial or Art Schools or Classes on the 31st March 1932 (Manual*

(1)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1931. (2)	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1932. (3)	Number of students: Agriculture. (4)	Horticulture and gardening. (5)	Tailoring and dress-making. (6)	Cabinet-making. (7)	Embroidery. (8)	Hand-knitting. (9)	Cotton spinning and weaving. (10)	Carpet-making. (11)
Aided—cont.										
Hoobathalai Aravankadu Rao Sahib Belle Gowder's High School ...	98	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ootacamund Breek's Memorial School.	48	46	..	...	..	46	...	...	...	...
Keti Laidlaw Memorial school of St. George's Houses	39	34	...		...	34	...		...	...
Nurani Hindu High School ...	218	212		.		...	...	...	212	...
Mathilakam St. Joseph's Elementary School	139	120		...	...	...	...		120	...
Perungulam Saliya Elementary School.	76	85	...	...		...	...	...	85	...
Tanur D.M. .T. Higher Elementary School	91	80	...		.	...	...	...	80	
Parappur A.M.S. School	20	25			..	...	..	...	25	...
Nettur B.E.M.	80	80	...		..	...	...	...	80	...
J.D.T. Islam Higher Elementary School	...	67	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
Mangalore Ganapati High School (*a*) ..	270	285	...		..	185	...	..	100	...
Nileshwar Raja's High School ..	152	132	...	67	...	.	...	...	65	...
Mangalore Court-Hill Adi-Dravida Elementary School (*b*) ...	47	85	...	...	...	85	.	...	...	...
Total ...	11,100	13,476	81	120	215	6,845	...	33	4,499	189
Unaided.										
Tenali U.L.C.M. Higher Elementary School	103	110	...	..	...	60	...		2	.
Ongole A. .M. Higher Elementary School (*c*)	140	140	...	...	10	6	..	...	10	..
Tapatla A.B.M. Higher Elementary School	160	189	.	...	...	189	...	...	...	...
Pumidi London Mission Elementary School	35	..		...	...	...	..	.	...	...
Anderson High School, Conjeeveram(*d*)	...	117	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput St. Columbia's High School (*e*)	...	139	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melrosapuram C.S.M. Higher Elementary School	...	105	...	...		...	...	...	88	...
Total ...	438	800	...	139	10	255	...	...	100	
Grand total ...	38,255	42,492	694	536	566	18,478	46	148	5,527	415

(*a*) Teaches also Mechanical Drawing to 85 students
(*c*) Teaches also shoe-making to 4, bricks-making
(*d*) Teaches Engraving to 117 students.

or Vocational Training Classes attached to Schools for General or Special Education)—cont.

receiving instruction in															Approximate annual total value of work turned out.	Amount actually realized from the sale of manufactured articles.	Number of students who obtained employment during the year.
Tape-making and mat-weaving.	Rope-making.	Textile printing.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Goldsmithy.	Aluminium work	Metal work.	Blacksmith's work.	Clay modelling.	Engraving and lacquer work.	Rattan work.	Basket work.	Mica work.				
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
															Rs.	Rs.	
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...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...		.	...	..	..		250	166	...
...	..	.		..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	56	...
...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...
337	15	...	...	1,142		41	29	...	278	..	...	306	..	...	11,473	7,519	35
38	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	120	64	...
18	80	...	..		...	.	...	...			...	4	...	...	778	298	...
189	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	450	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...		...	...	...	..	.	...	...
..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
105	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	105	...		...	...	...
350	113	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	109	...	..	1,348	382	...
1,020	141	273	...	1,499	...	157	29	...	1,039	33	925	415	...	...	23,093	12,132	643

(*b*) Teaches also mechanical drawing to 185 students.
to 2, tile-making to 2 and masonry to 4 students.
(*e*) Teaches also masonry to 59 students.

(59)—*Sessional Schools at Work during* 1931-32.

Districts.		Number of sessional schools at work during the year.	Number of teachers admitted.	Number who completed the course.
Malabar		1	40	40
Vizagapatam Agency		2	22	22
Total ...	1931-32 ...	3	62	62
	1930-31 ...	9	175	147
	1929-30 ...	9	171	155
	1928-29 ...	11	224	210
	1927-28 ...	11	228	197
	1926-27 ...	12	288	211

(60)—*Oriental Title Examinations*

		Males.		Females.	
		Number of examinees.	Number passed.	Number of examinees.	Number passed.
Master of Oriental Learning		...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...		...	...	...	...
Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning		22	13	..	...
Title examinations conducted by University or taken by students from Institutions of Collegiate Grade. — Vidvan examinations.	Vidya Praveena	...	...	...	...
	Siromani	85	66	...	...
	Sanskrit and Tamil	16	12	...	...
	,, Telugu	53	29	...	...
	,, Malayalam ...	6	2	1	1
	,, Kanarese ...	4	2	...	...
	,, Oriya .	6	2	...	...
	Tamil and Sanskrit	5	...	..	...
	Telugu ,, ...	43	21	2	1
	Kanarese ,, ...	18	9	...	.
	Malayalam ,, ...	11	5	1	1
	Tamil alone	20	13	...	...
	Tamil and Malayalam	1	...	...	..
	Oriya and Sanskrit	1	1	..	...
	Afzul-ul-ulama	5	4	...	..
	Munshi-i-fazil	15	7	2	1
	Munshi-i-kamil	3	3	.	.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(61)—*Number and Strength of Indian Girls' Schools (both Public and Private) on the 31st March*

	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Institutions.				
Government	70	7,701	102	12,356
Municipal Board	369	36,361	452	51,591
Local Board	1,679	98,696	3,364	173,454
Panchayat	...	...	3	113
Aided	1,313	99,129	1,829	140,221
Unaided	87	3,196	94	3,837
Total, Public Institutions ...	3,518	245,083	5,844	381,572
Private Institutions ...	49	1,781	61	2,149
Total, Private Institutions ...	49	1,781	61	2,149
Grand total ...	3,567	246,864	5,905	383,721

NOTE.—(i) Including girls reading in Indian boys' schools and excluding boys reading in Indian girls' schools, there were on the 31st March 1932, 737,078 girls under instruction in both public (Indian) and private schools against 534,640 on the 31st March 1927.

(ii) The number of girls reading in Indian boys' schools (public and private) alone was 578,431 on the 31st March 1932 against 298,632 on the 31st March 1927.

(62)- *-Scholars (Girls) in Indian Schools (Public and Private) under Instruction and Girls in Indian Public Elementary Schools.*

Districts.	Female population, census of 1931.	Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) on 31st March		Girls in public elementary schools on 31st March		Percentage of scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) to female population.		Percentage of girls in public elementary schools to female population.	
		1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.	1927*.	1932.	1927*.	1932.
Ganjām ...	1,113,624	11,454	15,609	11,216	15,109	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·4
Vizagapatam.	1,251,732	17,298	21,572	17,103	20,921	1·5	1·7	1·5	1·7
Gōdāvari, East.	851,564	31,549	40,932	30,604	39,436	4·2	4·8	4·1	4·6
Do. West.	620,729	25,164	31,324	24,434	30,528	4·7	5·0	4·6	4·9
Kistna ...	618,504	26,713	35,211	25,981	34,117	5·0	5·7	4·9	5·5
Guntūr ...	1,006,667	35,587	47,123	33,955	45,653	4·0	4·7	3·8	4·5
Kurnool ...	504,723	10,811	16,356	10,632	15,983	2·4	3·2	2·3	3·2
Bellary ..	476,756	6,589	9,096	6,507	8,636	1·6	1·9	1·5	1·8
Anantapur ...	510,877	8,278	11,350	8,043	11,038	1·8	2·2	1·7	2·2
Cuddapah ...	465,483	7,258	10,962	7,061	10,706	1·7	2·4	1·6	2·3
Nellore ...	741,900	15,806	21,507	14,744	20,413	2·3	2·9	2·1	2·8
Madras ...	306,007	22,173	29,595	17,933	24,241	8·8	9·7	7·2	7·9
Chingleput .	817,954	17,787	20,646	17,283	20,075	2·4	2·6	2·3	2·6
North Arcot...	1,135,379	17,993	28,508	17,510	27,738	1·7	2·5	1·7	2·4
Chittoor ...	708,778	10,301	13,336	9,832	12,737	1·7	1·9	1·6	1·8
South Arcot .	1,229,435	18,845	23,908	18,492	23,364	1·6	2·0	1·6	1 9
Tanjore ..	1,242,182	27,114	33,686	24,134	31,871	2·2	2·7	2·0	2·6
Trichinopoly...	978,378	14,143	21,231	12,766	19,764	1·5	2·2	1·3	2·0
Madura ...	1,114,310	16,924	24,393	15,997	23,084	1·7	2·2	1·6	2·1
Ramnad	966,778	14,372	21,376	13,970	21,108	1·6	2·2	1·5	2·2
Tinnevelly ...	1,059,748	29,039	40,736	26,278	37,495	3·0	3·8	2·7	3·5
Coimbatore ...	1,226,840	17,072	25,037	16,200	23,491	1·5	2·0	1·5	1·9
Salem ...	1,222,229	11,632	17,560	11,360	17,196	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·4
The Nilgiris ...	77,402	2,545	3,466	2,339	3,253	4·3	4·5	3·9	4·2
Malabar ...	1,817,806	90,683	134,467	82,673	127,629	5·7	7·4	5·2	7·0
South Kanara.	708,291	23,951	32,989	19,831	28,238	3·7	4·7	3·1	4·0
Agency. Ganjām ...	180,167	705	1,582	681	1,538	0·4	0·9	0·4	0·9
Agency. Vizagapatam...	583,131	1,212	1,785	1,164	1,740	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3
Agency. Gōdāvari, East ...	119,734	1,642	1,736	1,611	1,703	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·4
Total ...	23,657,108	534,640	737,078	500,334	698,805	2·5	3·1	2·3	3·0

* As per census of 1921.

(63)—*Number and Strength of Arts Colleges for Indian Women.*

—	1926 27.	1931 32.
Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras	175	237
Women's Christian College, Madras	136	154
Holy Cross College for Women, Teppakulam	14	30
Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah	28	20
St. Agnes' College for Women, Mangalore	68	62
Total ..	416	503

NOTE.—There were besides the above, 178 women students studying in Indian Colleges intended for men—56 in the Presidency College, Madras, 24 in the Christian College, Calicut, 11 each in the Andhra Christian College, Guntur and the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 10 in the Government College, Mangalore, 9 in the Mrs. A V.N. College, Vizianagram, 7 in Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, 6 each in the Noble College, Masulipatam, and the P R. College, Cocanada, 5 each in the Government Victoria College, Palghat, and the Voorhees College, Vellore, 4 each in Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, V.R. College, Nellore, and St. John's College, Palamcottah, 3 each in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and the Zamorin's College, Calicut, 2 each in the Arts College, Rajahmundry, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, and St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, and one each in the Hindu College, Masulipatam, the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, the Government College, Coimbatore, and the Christian College, Madras.

(64) *Number and Strength of Indian Secondary Schools for Girls on the 31st March according to the Degree of Completeness.*

	Number of schools.						Number of scholars.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
					1927.							
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth	12	...	2	21	...	35	3,213		253	5,451	..	8,917
Fifth	1			1		2	227	...	...	134	..	361
Fourth	...	..	...	1	...	1		...		134	...	134
Third ...	4	1	...	16	...	21	446	198		2,195	...	2,839
Second	1	1	...	1	...	3	87	127	...	267	...	481
First	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	272	...	272
Schools having classes inclusive of and below the fifth	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	185	..	185
Total ..	18	2	2	42	..	64	3,973	325	253	8,638	...	13,189
					1932.							
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth	14	...	1	26	...	41	4,588		412	7,663	..	12,663
Fifth	1	...	1	...	...	2	116	...	114	...	...	230
Fourth ...	...	...	...	3	.	3	..	..		550	...	550
Third	6	2	1	14	.	23	1,002	463	132	2,366	..	3,963
Second	1	...	..	...	1	2	105	..	..	...	40	145
First ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...		...	42	42
Schools having classes inclusive of and below the fifth	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...		105	...	105
Total ..	22	2	3	44 (a)	2 (b)	73	5,811	463	658	10,684	82	17,698

(a) 41 schools were under mission management.
(b) 1 school was under do.

(65)—*Number of Girls in Indian Secondary Schools on the 31st March 1932.*

Districts.	Girls.	Districts.	Girls.
Ganjām	186	Ramnad	78
Vizagapatam	271	Tinnevelly	1,534
Gōdāvari, East	593	Coimbatore	1,055
Do. West	195	Salem	254
Kistna	414	The Nilgiris	135
Guntūr	566	Malabar	4,013
Kurnool	241	South Kanara	2,856
Bellary	276	Agency. Ganjām	2
Anantapur	244	Vizagapatam	
Cuddapah	205	Gōdāvari, East .. .	4
Nellore	591		
Madras	4,096	Total—1931-32 ...	21,830
Chingleput	229	1930-31 ...	20,213
North Arcot	438	1929-30	18,837
Chittoor	345	1928-29 ..	17,267
South Arcot	340	1927-28 ...	16,018
Tanjore	880	1926-27 ..	15,601
Trichinopoly	1,024		
Madura	761		

(66)—*Public Elementary Schools for Girls.*

Managing agencies.	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	33	2,597	41	4,368
Municipal Board	367	36,036	449	51,100
Local Board	1,677	98,448	3,301	172,796
Panchayat	...	..	3	113
Aided	1,224	88,076	(a) 1,728	126,284
Unaided	87	3,196	(b) 90	3,733
Total ..	3,388	228,348	5,672	358,394

(a) Of these, 638 schools with 61,345 pupils were under mission management.
(b) Do. 12 do. 605 do. do.

(67-a)—*Number of Elementary Schools for Girls.*

Managing agencies.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1931.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1932.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no board or aided schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description whether board, aided or unaided schools formerly existed.
Government	49	9	1	...	41	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ..	447	4	6	...	449	3	...	...	...
Taluk Board	3,392	77	46	...	3,361	2	...	...	...
Panchayat	...	..	..	...	3	...	..	...	...
Aided	1,651	74	153	1	1,728				
Unaided	109	91	72	...	90	...	...	..	...
Total ...	5,648	255	278	1	5,672	5	...	...	...

(67-b) *Public Elementary Night Schools for Girls according to Management.*

Management.	1930–31.		1931–32.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government School...	1	30	1	25
Board Schools	4	206	5	300
Aided Schools	39	1,216	25	752
Unaided Schools	4	122	8	224
Total ...	48	1,574	39	1,301

(67-c)—*Extension of Elementary Education for Girls.*

District.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the census of 1921)				Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private girls' schools, the population of each village being				Percentage of column (6) to column (2).	Percentage of column (7) to column (3).	Percentage of column (8) to column (4).	Percentage of column (9) to column (5).	Number of villages with a population of more than 5,000 which are unprovided with girls' schools.
	5,000 to 4,000.	4,000 to 3,000.	3 000 to 2,000.	Less than 2,000.	5,000 to 4,000.	4,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 2,000.	Less than 2,000.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ganjām	8	15	63	4,459	8	11	47	62	100	73	75	1	...
Vizagapatam ...	8	29	94	651	8	28	75	20	100	97	80	3	...
Gōdāvari, East	52	67	146	379	49	47	76	38	94	70	52	10	...
Do. West ..	20	27	85	610	20	26	56	19	100	96	66	3	
Kistna	20	10	68	60	20	10	68	60	100	100	100	100	...
Guntūr	40	87	221	662	32	70	127	121	80	80	57	18	2
Kurnool	2	16	59	783	2	14	39	48	100	88	68	6	...
Bellary	6	7	37	664	6	7	34	22	100	100	92	3	...
Anantapur	8	20	64	683	7	17	37	19	88	85	58	3	...
Cuddapah	15	28	62	859	13	22	35	13	87	79	56	2	...
Nellore	28	25	68	1,513	26	23	50	165	93	92	74	11	...
Madras	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Chinglepat	9	7	59	2,192	8	6	33	24	89	86	64	1	...
North Arcot	34	46	97	2,940	34	38	61	85	100	83	63	3	12
Chittoor	1	2	8	83	1	2	8	52	100	100	100	63	...
South Arcot	26	35	126	2,178	26	30	63	37	100	86	50	2	1
Tanjore	35	23	125	2,614	32	17	79	63	91	74	63	2	2
Trichinopoly	35	81	200	730	26	43	89	20	74	53	45	3	2
Madura	64	82	131	801	30	37	46	16	47	45	35	2	15
Ramnad	11	26	68	3,389	10	19	50	56	91	73	74	2	1
Tinnevelly	23	48	141	867	14	35	60	38	61	73	43	4	4
Coimbatore	54	102	162	763	30	46	55	18	56	45	34	2	17
Salem	24	40	179	2,037	17	29	89	26	71	73	50	1	5
The Nilgiris	2	1	13	34	...	...	6	2	...	...	46	6	...
Malabar	67	76	193	1,797	65	69	127	276	97	91	66	15	5
South Kanara	7	31	97	656	5	18	40	15	71	58	41	2	...
Agency { Ganjām ...	...		...	3,055	...	...	...	11	...	...		...	...
Agency { Vizagapatam.	...	3	4	190	...	3	4	4	...	100	100	2	...
Agency { Gōdāvari, East.	2	1	8	1,940	2	...	3	...	100	..	38	..	...
Total ...	601	935	2,578	37,589	491	667	1,462	1,330	82	71	57	4	66

(68)—*Home Education Classes under Zenana Agencies.*

Secondary Schools.

Church of Scotland Mission, Home Education Classes, Madras.

Sixth form ...	...	Fourth class ...	8
Fifth form ...	...	Third class ...	2
Fourth form ...	2	Second class ...	16
Third form ...	3	First class ...	.
Second form ...	5		—
First form ...	4	Total ...	43
Fifth class ...	3		—

(69)—*Statement showing particulars of Aided Elementary Schools for Girls managed by Teacher-Managers.*

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher-managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary board or aided school.
Ganjām	41	20	6	13	85
Vizagapatam	54	33	21	22	...
Gōdāvari, East	58	29	31	8	162
Do West	18	17	11	3	...
Kistna	15	8	7	7	..
Guntūr	98	57	20	9	115
Kurnool	21	9	2	3	270
Bellary	2	1	1	...	...
Anantapur	7	...	2	2	266
Cuddapah	13	3	1	1	222
Nellore	94	21	16	39	...
Madras	1	11	1	..	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	7	5	2	...	609
Chittoor	9	3	3	4	30
South Arcot	2	2	..	...	..
Tanjore	8	12	6	2	...
Trichinopoly	3	3	...	...	451
Madura	4	4	2	...	...
Ramnad	4	4	1	2	...
Tinnevelly	14	15	5	7	276
Coimbatore	2	2	2	...	
Salem	2	5	...	.	460
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	205	376	109	62	454
South Kanara	8	18	6	...	382
Agency (Ganjām ...)	7	5	3	3	..
Agency (Vizagapatam ..)	2	1	...	1	...
Agency (Gōdāvari, East.)	...	...	...	...	...
Total—1931–32 ...	697	614	258	188	3,782
1930–31 ...	645	593	319	154	3,647
1929–30	654	562	173	80	2,135
1928–29 ...	614	484	207	71	4,326
1927–28 ...	496	414	205	76	4,735
1926–27 ...	336	185	95	70	3,719

(70)—*Statement showing the number of Elementary School Buildings (Girls' schools) constructed during the year* 1931–32.

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for girls' schools), constructed by							Total.
	Public agencies.			Private agencies.				
				Aided		Unaided		
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Mission.	Non-mission.	Mission.	Non-mission.	
Kistna	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	3
Guntûr	...	..	...	1	...	...		1
North Arcot ..	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Chittoor	...	2		...	...	...	...	2
Tanjore	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	1
Trichinopoly .	...		1	...		..	...	1
Ramnad ...		...	...	2	2	..	...	4
Tinnevelly	...	...	...		3	...	...	3
Malabar	..	...	..		21	...	4	25
South Kanara ...		1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Total ... 1931–32	.	4	5	5	27	...	4	45
1930–31 ..	...	1	9	5	43		5	63
1929–30...	2	2	7	5	45	.	8	69
1928–29...	1	1	8	7	24	...	1	42
1927–28 ..	1	1	4	5	19	...	5	35
1926–27		2	...	5	2	...	..	9

(71)—*Statement of Part-time and Night*

Districts.	Under										Total of part-time and night schools.	Schools under ment of	
	Public management.		Private management.										
			Mission.				Non-mission.					Who are also managers of full-time day schools.	
			Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ganjām	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	70	..	..	1	..	...
Gōdāvari, East	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	18			1	1	18
Do. West	...	...	...	..	...		..	...	...	...		..	...
Kistna	...	...	..	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntūr	...	...	1	29	...		...	..	...	...	1	1	29
Kurnool	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	1	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...		...	2	70	...	..	2	..	...
Anantapur	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...
Cuddapah	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..		...	...
Nellore	..	...	..	...	...	...	4	71	...	...	4	2	36
Madras	...	1	25	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	1	...	..
Chingleput	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
North Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	21		..	1	...	...
Chittoor	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...		...
South Arcot	...		..	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Tanjore	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	...	...	1	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	..	3	108	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	108
Madura	...	4	265	2	81	3	75	2	84	..	...	11	6	195
Ramnad	...	...	...	2	53	...	...	.	...	..	.	2	2	53
Tinnevelly	.	..	...	5	194	3	84	2	59	1	39	11	9	292
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Salem	...	...	.	.	..	...	...		...	..	..	...	..	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Agency	Ganjām.	..	...	1	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	16
	Vizagapatam.	...	...	...	...	..		.	...	..	..	..	...	..
	Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	1931-32	5	290	14	481	9	159	14	426	2	55	41	25	747
	1930-31	4	236	21	644	2	57	18	572	2	65	48	26	826
	1929-30	6	276	18	533	2	57	19	624	1	20	46	32	1,067

Schools for Girls and Female Adults.

the manage- persons.		Number of pupils aged.				Number of pupils.		Number of pupils.				Number of teachers.		
Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools.														
Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Below 6 years.	From 6 to 11.	From 11 to 18.	Over 18.	Employed during the day.	Not employed during the day.	Who have attended but are not now attending full-time day schools.	Who are now attending full-time day schools.	Who have not attended full-time day schools.	Number of pupils who when admitted were illiterate.	Who are also teachers in full-time day schools.	Who are teachers in part-time schools only.	Others.
(15)	(18)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	58	12	...	...	70	...	...	70	...	2	2	...
1	18	...	.	6	12	.	18	.	...	16	18	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	29	..	24	5	...	...	29	.	29	.	29	1	...	...
1	16	..	...	13	3	...	16	6	..	10	6	2	...	...
..	...	..	40	30	...	...	70	..		70	70	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...			...	..		...	...
...		...	...	..	.	...	...	.	..	...	..		...	...
2	35	...	6	32	33	71	...	..	...	71	71	2	2	...
...	...	..	5	18	2	5	20	...	14	11	11	1	...	...
...	..	...	..		...	..		...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1	21	.	14	7	...	21	...	...	...	21	14	1	...	...
...	..	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		30	3	...	93	13	...	20	20	...	1	...
...	...	..	15	60	33	..	108	108	...	...	53	1	7	...
1	37	..	196	293	16	505	..	8		497	497	12	8	.
..	...	...	...	37	16	61	2	...	...	53	53	4	...	...
1	45	..	115	221	40	292	84	...	..	376	320	9		10
...	...	...	..	...	.	...		...	.	...		...	...	...
.	...	...	...			...		...						
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	11	2	...	16	...	...	16	16	...	2	...
...	...	..	...		...	...	..		...	..	..	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8	201	...	476	775	160	945	466	135	43	1,233	1,178	36	24	10
11	298	11	459	989	165	1,091	483	15	...	1,559	1,269	43	19	21
11	364	9	233	1,014	199	1,145	234	48	46	771	1,363	42	12	22

(72-*a*)—*Statement showing the Number of Teachers, the Percentage of Trained Teachers to the total Number in each District, the Number of Pupils per Trained Teacher and the Number of Pupils per Teacher in Elementary Schools for Girls on the* 31*st March.*

Districts.	1927.						1932.					
	Elementary schools for girls.						Elementary schools for girls.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1927.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1932.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.					Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām	178	252	71	4,753	27	19	245	324	76	6,390	26	20
Vizagapatam ..	288	383	75	8,70[illegible]	30	23	428	545	78	11,330	27	21
Gōdāvari, East ...	326	464	70	11,584	36	25	619	794	78	19,363	31	24
Do. West...	253	332	76	9,22[illegible]	36	[illegible]8	467	512	91	13,236	28	26
Kistna	275	407	68	9,307	34	23	467	543	86	12,955	28	24
Guntūr	453	604	76	13,655	30	23	728	923	79	21,806	30	24
Kurnool ...	142	197	72	4,70[illegible]	33	24	209	269	78	7,011	34	26
Bellary	1[illegible]8	169	76	4,201	33	25	172	190	91	5,278	31	28
Anantapur ...	126	185	68	4,466	35	24	206	257	80	6,[illegible]08	34	27
Cuddapah	77	119	65	2,858	37	24	142	185	77	4,592	32	25
Nellore	248	333	74	7,009	28	21	274	370	74	9,674	35	27
Madras ...	497	583	85	14,[illegible]32	28	24	735	826	89	19,718	27	24
Chingleput	258	331	78	8,777	34	27	389	403	89	10,679	30	26
North Arcot ..	253	[illegible]60	70	9,483	37	26	465	535	87	15,755	34	29
Chittoor	134	168	80	4,365	32	26	195	251	78	6,227	32	25
South Arcot	200	357	81	9,519	33	27	400	446	90	11,75[illegible]	29	26
Tanjore	375	452	83	12,007	32	27	570	669	85	17,462	31	26
Trichinopoly ..	259	315	82	7,741	30	23	467	537	87	14,042	30	26
Madura	350	430	81	10,778	31	25	600	653	92	17,05[illegible]	28	26
Ramnad ...	260	352	74	8,601	33	24	428	501	85	12,52[illegible]	29	25
Tinnevelly ..	450	624	72	12,445	28	20	758	904	84	1[illegible],694	26	22
Coimbatore ...	251	325	77	8,428	34	26	410	527	78	14,577	36	28
Salem	175	254	69	7,158	41	28	317	391	81	11,470	36	29
The Nilgiris ..	42	51	82	1,172	28	23	66	76	87	1,633	25	21
Malabar	716	1,305	55	26,561	37	20	1,431	2,433	59	55,109	39	23
South Kanara ...	203	231	88	5,869	29	25	340	405	84	10,539	31	26
Agency—												
Ganjām ...	1	1	100	16	16	16	10	19	53	357	36	19
Vizagapatam ...	12	21	77	554	46	26	22	35	63	764	35	22
Gōdāvari, East.	13	17	73	377	29	22	15	18	83	430	29	24
Total ...	7,038	9,622	73	228,348	32	24	11,540	14,541	79	358,394	31	25

(72-*b*) STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS BY CLASSES IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(72-b)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers by Classes in Girls' Schools*

Districts.		Caste Hindus.						Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.						Mappillas.						Christians.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Ganjām ...	Men	10	3	54	22	132	36	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	.	...
	Women	4	...	2	...	9	1	...	..	...		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	2	18	6
Vizagapatam ..	Men	5	5	112	29	143	52	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	6	2	10	3	8	6
	Women	5	.	23	1	13	2	...	...	2	..	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	60	4	10	13
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men	11	12	141	25	175	42	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3	..	42	5	34	18
	Women	3	...	19	3	20	3	...	...	...	...	22	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	23	3	81	5	27	7
Do. West.	Men	25	4	185	4	153	22	...	..	...	..	4	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	3	3	...	
	Women	2	...	5	...	18	2	..	...	1	...	6	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	1	45	2	13	2
Kistna	Men	21	1	123	7	138	11	...	1	2	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	...	1
	Women	2	..	16	2	11	7	...	...	...	..	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	95	7	37	7
Guntūr	Men	13	18	166	17	225	65	...	1	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	4	6	7
	Women	2		33	8	55	21	2	...	2	..	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	154	6	31	11
Kurnool	Men	...	...	2	...	29	15	...	1	1	...	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1
	Women	2	...	3	...	37	11	...	...	1	...	25	9	...	...	...	...	.	...	5	5	48	2	4	3
Bellary	Men	...	...	9	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...		...	..	1	1	...	1	...
	Women	6	...	15	...	32	3	...	..	1	...	14	7	...	...	...	..	...		8	2	33	1	7	1
Anantapur ...	Men	1	...	10	1	30	7	...	...	...	..	6	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	1	...
	Women	4	...	21	1	47	5	...	...	1	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	42	...	14	2
Cuddapah ...	Men	1	..	7	...	30	7	...	1	..	...	12	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
	Women	1	1	8	1	31	18	...	...	1	1	15	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	27	1	3	3
Nellore	Men	3	1	14	2	12	14	...	..	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...		4	...	10	2	10	6
	Women	4	1	61	...	33	4	...	..	14	...	10	19	..		.	...	...	...	17	...	39	...	8	6
Madras	Men	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	1	2	1	.	...	...

Madras	Women ...	8	...	54	10	25	...	8	...	39	..	35	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	204	21	476	25	17	9
Chingleput ...	Men ...	...	3	8	5	37	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	...
	Women ..	7	...	26	...	54	8	..	...	2		10	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	28	3	160	8	19	10
North Arcot ...	Men ...	2	2	25	1	101	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	7	..	4	2
	Women ...	3	1	16	1	75	10	..	2	5	2	17	24	..	...	.	..	..	...	27	1	128	5	61	8
Chittoor	Men ...	6	...	22	2	3	5	..	...	...	.	...	5	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	3	.	1	..
	Women ...	4	..	5	2	52	25	...	...	3	...	7	14	.	...		..	..	...	13	1	38	3	13	...
South Arcot ...	Men ..	3	...	20	3	91	4	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...		...		..	4		14	
	Women	2	...	10		82	7	...	...	...	...	11	9		...	...	...		...	13	.	96	7	34	14
Tanjore	Men ..	3	11	34	10	37	1	...	..	...		1	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	3	4	18	2	18	5
	Women ...	13	1	63	2	61	10		...	1	...	13	3	...	..	...		...	...	46	.	232	16	32	26
Trichinopoly ...	Men ...	...	8	31	2	58	4	..	...	1		2	2	.	...	...	..	...	..	2		6	...	9	...
	Women ...	2	1	28	1	45	10	...	...	8	..	10	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	60	2	175	5	63	31
Madura	Men ...	2	...	13	2	26	3		.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	3	1	22	.	9	...
	Women ...	1	...	14	2	39	11	..	..	2	...	7	6		...	..	..	..	...	71	2	323	7	91	18
Ramnad	Men ...	4	3	17	5	37	8	...	.	..	...	..	5	..	...	...	.	..	...	6	...	33	.	19	2
	Women ..	..	..		...	6	12	..	...	...	..	1	10	..	..	.	...	..	..	21	2	211	6	73	18
Tinnevelly ...	Men ...	9	4	21	8	47	2	..	..	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	52	1	37	16
	Women ...	..	...	161	13	40	31	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	...		...	..	90	310	250	18	61	30
Coimbatore ...	Men ...	2	1	9	3	18	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			...		...		...	...
	Women ..	5	3	80	4	97	61	.	..	6	...	10	14	...	.	...		.		33	,	128	8	45	16
Salem	Men ...	2	1	28	1	93	3	...	...	...	..	1	...			...	.	...	.	...		..	...	5	1
	Women ..	9	...	28	3	53	38	...	...	1	...	19	8	.	...	.	...	...	..	7	3	64	...	17	14
The Nilgiris ...	Men ..	...	...	.	...	3	1			...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1		..	..	1
	Women ...	...	.	3	—	1	1	...	...	..		.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	42	..	5	1
Malabar	Men ...	14	53	220	362	161	210		...	..	...	...	1	.	...	2	2	5	23	...	...	4	4	2	1
	Women ...	68	5	366	144	251	82	...	...	...	...	2	...		...	18	6	31	49	88	10	243	35	52	13
South Kanara ...	Men ...	1	2	7	4	5	2	...	..	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	..	...
	Women ...	10	1	39	3	66	15	...	...	1	..	1	4		...	...	...	1	...	87	3	161	17	46	6
Agency. Ganjām	Men ...	...		..	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	2	...
	Women ...	..	...	...	..	1	.	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	3	...
Vizagapatam	Men ...	..	...	5	4	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.		1	...	1	...
	Women ...	...	—	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4
Gōdāvari, East.	Men ...	...	...	3	...	4	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	2	1	1	2
	Women. ...	...	...	2	.	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	..	...	..	..
Total 1931–32 ...	Men ...	139	152	1,292	528	1,890	534	..	4	7	4	68	41	..	...	2	2	5	25	54	20	247	28	190	67
	Women ...	167	14	1,103	201	1,237	393	10	2	91	3	318	196	...	...	18	6	32	49	921	74	3,367	191	895	276
Total 1930–31 ...	Men ...	128	130	1,183	440	1,925	784	1	1	3	4	60	55	...	...	2	1	3	31	44	18	248	35	190	93
	Women ...	127	34	946	226	1,140	595	7	2	86	6	292	244	...	...	16	6	34	47	876	82	8,149	258	798	364

(72-b)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers by Classes in Girls' Schools*—cont.

Districts.		Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.						Other depressed classes.						Total.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.
		(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
Ganjām	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	3	58	22	132	36
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	16	2	29	9
Vizagapatam ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	122	32	152	58
	Women ...	...	...	..	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	85	5	34	17
Gōdāvari, East ...	Men ...	...		3	4	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	186	34	227	65
	Women ...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	109	8	69	19
Do. West...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	188	7	157	22
	Women ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	11	1	51	2	37	6
Kistna	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	125	10	143	14
	Women ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12	2	111	9	61	25
Guntūr	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	180	22	234	75
	Women ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	189	14	95	55
Kurnool	Men ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	48	23
	Women ...	...	...	10	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	62	3	70	25
Bellary	Men ...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	56	1
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	2	49	1	54	11
Anantapur	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	37	8
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	64	1	90	9
Cuddapah ...	Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	11	.	44	7
	Wom ...	...	...	...	...	..	....	...	...	..	...	2	..	4	1	36	3	51	31
Nellore	Men ...	...	...	...	3	5	17	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	1	25	7	27	43
	Women ...	...	...	25	5	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	139	5	61	39
Madras	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	...

Madras ...	...	Women ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	21	571	35	77	9
Chingleput	...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	6	42	2
		Women ...	..	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	189	9	84	18
North Arcot	...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	32	1	105	9
		Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	149	8	153	42
Chittoor ...	...	Men ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	25	2	39	10
		Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...		17	1	46	5	73	39
South Arcot	...	Men ...	...		...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...		3	...	33	3	116	6
		Women .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15	..	106	7	129	30
Tanjore ...	...	Men ...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	.	....	...		6	15	53	12	56	6
		Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		8	.		59	1	298	18	114	39
Trichinopoly	...	Men .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		2	8	38	2	70	6
		Women ...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...		..	..		62	3	211	6	118	43
Madura ...	...	Men ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.		5	1	35	2	36	4
		Women ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		72	2	341	9	138	30
Ramnad ...	...	Men ..		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		10	3	50	5	56	15
		Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...		21	2	211	6	80	40
Tinnevelly	...	Men ...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	.	...	.	...		21	7	75	11	86	20
		Women	...	...	17	1	10	1	...	.	...	...	...	..		99	10	428	32	114	65
Coimbatore	...	Men ...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	.	...	...	..	...		2	1	9	3	18	7
		Women ...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	..	...		38	3	214	12	152	91
Salem ...	...	Men ...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	...	...		2	1	28	1	99	6
		Women ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	..		16	3	93	3	90	60
The Nilgiris	...	Men ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	1	..	...	3	2
		Women .	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16	1	47	...	6	3
Malabar	...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...		14	53	226	368	168	235
		Women ...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	.		156	15	627	185	336	144
South Kanara	...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	4	2	7	5	6
		Women ...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...		97	4	201	20	114	25
Agency. Ganjām	...	Men ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	..	4	6	5
		Women. ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	4	..
Vizagapatam.		Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	6	4	12	3
		Women ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2	...	...	4
Gōdāvari, East.		Men ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3	.	4	...
		Women ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	4	1	4	2
Total 1931–32		Men ...	...	..	6	9	25	27	...	...	1	..	1	...		193	156	1,555	569	2,179	694
		Women ...	2	...	68	8	34	14	...	...	2	...	11	...		1,100	90	4,649	409	2,437	928
Total 1930–31	...	Men	7	7	16	3	29	44	...	...	1	...	...	1		180	156	1,453	483	2,207	1,008
		Women ..	4	1	148	8	68	40	1	...	2	..	11	1		1,015	119	4,342	504	2,341	1,291

(72-c)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers by Languages in Girls' Schools.*

Districts.		Urdu.						Telugu.						Oriya.						Tamil.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Ganjām	Men ...	...	...	...	..			8	2	40	11	52	15	2	1	18	11	80	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	...	14	2	14	1	...	...	2	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam .	Men ...	..	.	...	..	...	...	11	7	122	32	151	58	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	..	...	2	...	9	2	17	.	83	5	25	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Godāvari, East ..	Men ..	...	..	...	..	2	..	14	12	186	34	225	65	..	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...
	Women ..	...			...	22	7	26	3	109	8	47	12	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		.
Do. West..	Men ..		..		..	4	1	25	4	188	7	153	21	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Women ...	..	...	1	...	6	2	11	1	50	2	31	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	..
Kistna	Men ..	...	1	1	3	1	2	22	2	124	7	142	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	13	11	12	2	111	9	48	14	.	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...
Guntūr	Men ..	...	1	...	...	1	3	22	21	180	22	233	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
	Women ...	2		2	..	29	23	21	1	187	14	86	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	..
Kurnool	Men ...	...	1	1	.	15	6	2	...	4	...	33	17	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
	Women ...	..	.	1	...	23	10	7	5	61	3	47	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Bellary	Men ...	..	...		..	2	1	...	...	8	...	28	..	...		...		...	.	..	1	...	..	..	...
	Women ..	...	...	1	...	14	7	9	..	36	1	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	..	..	...
Anantapur ...	Men ..	..		...	...	6	1	1	...	12	1	31	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ..	..	.	1	..	27	1	11	1	63	1	63	8	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Cuddapah ...	Men ...	...	1	...	...	12	...	1	...	11	...	32	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	..	1	1	15	15	4	1	35	2	36	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...
Nellore	Men ...	.	.	1	...		5	7	1	24	7	27	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	...	...	14	...	12	18	18	1	125	5	49	21	..	..	.	...	...	...	3		..	..	..	..
Madras	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2	1	3		1	...

Madras	Women ..	8	...	39	..	35	...	16	...	84	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	20	447	29	27	9
Chingleput ...	Men ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	6	36	2
	Women ...		..	2	...	10	.	2	..	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	184	9	63	18
North Arcot ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	.	3	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	32	1	102	6
	Women ...	...	2	5	2	17	20	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	144	6	135	22
Chittoor	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	..	20	2	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.	6	3
	Women ...	..	...	3	..	7	14	9	..	33	2	56	24	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	8	1	10	3	10	1
South Arcot ...	Men .	..	...	...		11	2	...	..		...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	.	33	3	105	4
	Women	...	...	...	..	11	7	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	15	.	106	7	118	23
Tanjore	Men ...	..		...	...	1	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	15	53	12	55	6
	Women .	.	.	1	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	58	1	296	18	101	36
Trichinopoly ...	Men ...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	2	8	37	2	68	4
	Women	..	..	8	...	10	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	62	3	203	6	108	41
Madura	Men ..	.		...	...	1	1	..	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	5	1	32	2	34	3
	Women ...	..	...	2	..	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	.	.	.	...	...	70	2	339	9	181	24
Ramnad	Men .	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	50	5	56	7
	Women ..	...	..	.	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	21	2	211	6	79	30
Tinnevelly ...	Men ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	.		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	21	7	75	11	86	20
	Women ...	...	.	..	...	...	..	.	..	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	10	428	32	114	65
Coimbatore ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	17	7
	Women	...	...	8	...	10	14	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	38	3	201	12	138	76
Salem	Men ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	1	74	5
	Women .	...	...	2	..	22	10	...	...	3	..	7	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16	3	86	3	58	47
The Nilgiris ...	Men ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	1	...	.	3	2
	Women ..	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	47	..	6	2
Malabar ...	Men ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Women ...	..	...	...	...	2		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
South Kanara ...	Men ...	...	...	..	..	...	3	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ..	..	...	1	...	1	4	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency. Ganjām ..	Men ...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	4	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Women ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	Men ...	...	.	..	...	..	...	.	.	4	3	1	2	...	...	2	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women .	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari, East.	Men ...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	.	...	...	..	...	..	.	..	4	1	4	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1931-32 ..	Men ...		4	4	3	59	39	120	50	929	127	1,171	830	2	1	20	16	98	27	53	44	356	46	643	69
	Women ...	10	2	94	3	318	188	171	15	1,003	61	539	167	...		2	...	17	10	648	51	2,706	140	1,092	394
Total 1930-31 ...	Men ...	1	1	3	5	60	56	120	43	911	92	1,159	472	1	1	21	11	101	37	44	64	359	89	651	133
	Women ...	8	2	86	6	285	241	148	18	926	52	573	251	...	...	2	..	18	7	616	66	2,554	230	1,006	590

(72-c)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers by Languages in Girls' Schools*—cont.

Districts.	Malayalam.						Kanarese						Total.					
	Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.	Number trained.	Number untrained.
	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
Ganjām ... ... Men ...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	10	3	58	22	182	36
Women ...		..	..	...	...		...	...	..	...	..	...	7	...	16	2	29	9
Vizagapatam ... Men ...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	11	7	122	32	152	58
Women ...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17	...	85	5	34	17
Gōdāvari, East ... Men ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	186	34	227	65
Women ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	26	3	109	8	69	19
Do. West .. Men ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	25	4	188	7	157	22
Women ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	51	2	37	6
Kistna ... ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	125	10	143	14
Women ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	111	9	61	25
Guntūr ... ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	22	22	180	22	234	75
Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	25	1	189	14	95	55
Kurnool ... ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	48	23
Women ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	7	5	62	3	70	23
Bellary .. ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2		26	...	...	1	10	2	56	1
Women ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 2		12	...	12 2		14	2	49	1	54	11
Anantapur ... Men ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	37	8
Women ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	64	1	90	9
Cuddapah ... Men ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	44	7
Women ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	36	3	51	31
Nellore ... ... Men ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	25	7	27	43
Women ...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	139	5	61	39
Madras ... ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	...

Madras	Women ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	221	21	571	35	77	9
Chingleput ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	6	42	2
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	189	9	84	18
North Arcot ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	2	22	1	105	9
	Women ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	30	4	149	8	153	42
Chittoor ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	25	2	39	10
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	46	5	73	39
South Arcot ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	33	3	116	6
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	106	7	129	30
Tanjore	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	53	12	56	6
	Women ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	298	18	114	39
Trichinopoly ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	8	38	2	70	6
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	211	6	118	43
Madura	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	35	2	36	4
	Women ...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	2	341	9	188	80
Ramnad	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	3	50	5	56	15
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	211	6	80	40
Tinnevelly ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	75	11	86	20
	Women ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	10	428	32	114	65
Coimbatore ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	1	9	3	18	7
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	38	3	214	12	152	91
Salem	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	..	8	1	2	1	28	1	99	6
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	16	3	93	3	90	60
The Nilgiris ..	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	3	2
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	47	...	6	3
Malabar	Men ...	14	53	226	368	168	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	53	226	368	168	235
	Women ...	148	15	621	185	330	144	8	...	2	...	...	...	156	15	627	185	336	144
South Kanara ...	Men ...	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	6	3	1	2	4	2	7	5	6
	Women ...	...	1	6	2	9	6	97	3	194	18	104	15	97	4	201	20	114	25
Agency. Ganjām ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	5
	Women ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Vizagapatam.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	4	12	3
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Gōdāvari, East.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
	Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	2
Total 1931–32 ...	Men ...	14	54	227	369	170	237	4	3	19	8	38	2	193	156	1,555	569	2,179	694
	Women ...	162	17	628	187	340	151	109	5	216	18	131	18	1,100	90	4,649	409	2,437	928
Total 1930–31 ...	Men ...	11	45	145	280	197	304	3	2	14	6	39	6	180	156	1,463	483	2,207	1,008
	Women ...	155	27	566	187	339	177	88	6	208	29	121	25	1,015	119	4,842	504	2,341	1,291

(73)—*Expenditure on Indian Schools for Girls (Secondary and Elementary). (Direct Expenditure only.)*

Institutions managed by	Average number on rolls on 31st March 1932.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	10,336	4,45,731	...	...	41,842	722	4,88,295
Municipal Board ...	50,145	2,51,912	7,445	5,50,824	4,780	281	8,15,242
Local Board ...	168,744	11,35,481	7,81,035	15,852	7,890	7,063	19,47,321
Panchayat ...	127	393	75	...	...	...	468
Aided	134,565	8,87,973	...	21,502	1,76,068	10,27,548	21,13,091
Unaided	3,556	...	...	...	921	22,114	23,035
Total, 1931-32 ...	367,473	27,21,490	7,88,555	5,88,178	2,31,501	10,57,728	53,87,452
Total, 1926-27 ...	232,335	15,96,028	5,91,281	3,33,404	2,00,114	7,96,890	35,17,717

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(74)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Europeans.*

	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Secondary schools for boys .. High schools	12	2,334	12	2,510
Secondary schools for boys .. Middle schools	14	1,771	10	1,357
Do. for girls High schools	18	2,545	19	2,917
Do. for girls Middle schools	17	1,878	16	2,153
Primary schools for boys	11	1,028	11	1,184
Do. for girls	11	714	10	501
Training schools for mistresses	2	34	2	40
Special schools for girls	2	86	2	97
Total ...	87	10,390	82	10,759

(75)—*Railway Schools.*

	Number on rolls on 31st March	
	1927.	1932.
Boys' schools—		
Perambûr	66	61
Jalârpet	97	79
Rajahmundry	65	71
Villupuram	112	117
Golden Rock	...	126
Madura	136	127
Erode	...	25
Podanûr	109	88
Katpadi	17	...
Total of boys' schools ...	602	694
Girls' schools—		
Bitragunta	104	127
Haffieldpet	89	76
Gooty	46	44
Guntakal	28	44
Pâkâla	16	21
Tanjore	35	29
Salem ...	...	43
Arkônam	40	...
Negapatam	67	...
Sûramangalam	44	...
Total of girls' schools ...	469	384

(76)—*European Scholars in Public Schools in the different Classes of Institutions.*

	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men (Indians)	38	5	66	8
Do. for women (do.)	...	50	...	33
Professional colleges for men (do.)	11	19	29	7
Do. women (do.)	...	...	...	7
Secondary schools for boys (do.)	245	1	272	2
Do. for girls (do.)	9	91	2	83
Elementary schools for boys (do.)	60	7	135	10
Do. for girls (do.)	4	34	20	100
High schools for boys for Europeans	1,959	107	2,057	60
Do. for girls do.	322	1,856	341	2,116
Middle schools for boys do.	1,020	575	768	369
Do. for girls do.	356	1,243	458	1,328
Primary schools for boys do.	513	433	584	484
Do. for girls do.	288	401	197	263
Training schools for masters	...	...	2	...
Do. for mistresses. Indians ...	...	52	...	24
Do. for mistresses. Europeans ...	...	34	...	40
Other special schools ... Indians ...	397	15	199	43
Other special schools ... Europeans ...	...	70	...	79
Total ...	5,222	4,993	5,125	5,056

(77.—*Qualifications of Teachers employed in European Schools for General Education on the 31st March.*

			Number of teachers.			
			1926–27.		1931–32.	
Teachers holding—						
Trained		A degree	49		80	
		Secondary grade	239		289	
		Elementary higher grade.	154		121	
		Do. lower grade	33		10	
		Others	36		41	
				511		541
Untrained	(a) Certificated	A degree	12		23	
		Secondary grade	29		31	
		Elementary higher grade.	30		17	
		Do. lower grade	8		4	
				79		75
	(b) Uncertificated.	A degree	19		15	
		Secondary grade	25		22	
		Elementary higher grade	28		18	
		Do. lower grade	6		7	
		Others	67		59	
				145		121

(a) Teachers of proved ability and approved service.
(b) Holding general education certificates only.

(78)—*Expenditure on European Schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure during			Percentage to total expenditure.		
	1926–27.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1926–27.	1930–31.	1931–32.
	RS.	RS.	RS.			
Public funds	8,85,085	8,80,534	8,28,594	36·47	33·61	31·38
Fees	6,29,676	6,90,731	6,79,723	25·94	26·37	25·73
Other sources	9,12,182	10,48,227	11,32,943	37 59	40·02	42·89
Total	24,26,943	26,19,492	26,41,260	100·00	100·00	100·00

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

(79)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans.*

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.														Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Panchayat.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																		
Arts colleges for men	1	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	246	...	...	4	371	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	6	1,420	3	281	...	...	..	...	6	1,321	1	324	16	3,346	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	1	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	270	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys ...	13	1,397	224	18,821	1,458	82,190	2	71	1,457	94,505	36	1,955	3,190	198,939	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	6	749	127	9,447	303	14,469	.	..	137	6,578	10	280	583	31,523	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ...	6	566	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	566	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses ...	6	194	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	6	194	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	230	...	...	4	230	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls .	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	39	4,721	354	28,549	1,761	96,659	2	71	1,607	102,880	47	2,559	3,810	235,439	...	...	3,810	235,439
Private schools.																		
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for boys	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	8,259	...	...
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	12,544	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	20,803	505	20,803
Grand total ... 1931-32 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,315	256,242
Grand total ... 1926-27 ...	32	3,191	302	21,049	1,279	71,420	...	...	1,517	86,341	135	5,462	3,265	187,463	771	33,945	4,036	221,408

(80)—*Distribution of Muhammadan Pupils (Public and Private) in all Schools by Districts.*

Districts.	Muhammadan population (census of 1931).			Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March.						Percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the Muhammadan population (census of 1931).					
				1927.			1932.			1927.*			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ganjām	2,849	2,636	5,485	540	174	714	480	241	721	20·5	6·9	13 8	16·9	9·1	13·1
Vizagapatam	11,740	11,944	23,686	2,198	758	2,954	2,038	871	2,909	23·4	7·5	15·0	17·4	7·3	12·3
Gōdāvari, East	13,122	13,555	26,677	2,096	884	2,980	2,428	1,300	3,728	18·2	7·5	12·8	18·5	9·6	14·0
Do. West	12,979	12,623	25,602	1,414	687	2,101	1,968	880	2,848	13·0	6·3	9·7	15·2	7·0	11·1
Kistna	32,228	30,779	63,007	4,069	1,546	5,615	4,375	1,950	6,325	15·0	6·0	10·6	13·6	6·3	10·0
Guntūr	80,956	76,690	157,646	8,791	2,645	11,436	10,284	3,792	14,076	13·2	4·1	8·7	12·7	4·9	8·9
Kurnool	74,791	70,770	145,561	8,939	2,146	11,085	10,355	2,800	13,155	14·2	3·6	9·0	13·9	4·0	9·0
Bellary	54,191	49,613	103,804	4,860	911	5,771	5,540	1,536	7,076	10·7	2·2	6·8	10·2	3·1	6·8
Anantapur	50,515	48,439	98,954	6,601	1,797	8,398	7,765	2,642	10,407	15·1	4·4	9·9	15·4	5·5	10·5
Cuddapah	64,175	60,306	124,481	7,751	1,769	9,520	8,782	2,475	11,207	14·1	3·4	8·9	13·6	4·1	9·0
Nellore	51,960	51,232	103,192	5,472	1,452	6,924	6,082	1,842	7,924	12·1	3·3	7·8	11·7	3·6	7·7
Madras	38,341	31,690	70,031	4,489	1,525	6,014	5,847	2,719	8,566	15·4	6 8	11·3	15·3	8·6	12·2
Chinglepet	19,503	17,502	37,005	2,339	757	3,096	2,987	911	3,298	13·5	4·7	9·3	12·3	5 2	8 9
North Arcot	67,593	68,442	136,035	9,078	2,804	11,382	10,798	3,605	14,403	15·6	3·8	9·6	16·0	5 3	10 6
Chittoor	41,704	38,344	80,048	5,958	1,344	7,302	5,197	1,579	6,776	17·6	4·3	11·3	12·5	4 1	8 5
South Arcot	38,486	37,564	76,050	4,492	1,445	5,937	5,189	1,686	6,825	13·3	4·3	8·9	13·4	4·5	9·0
Tanjore	64,213	81,407	145,620	14,401	2,949	17,350	13,127	2,319	15,487	25·0	4·0	13·3	20·4	2·8	9·0
Trichinopoly	35,851	36,655	72,506	4,688	830	5,518	4,647	1,206	5,853	15·0	2·5	8·6	13·0	3·3	8·1
Madura	44,648	45,639	90,587	5,280	715	5,995	5,915	1,070	6,985	13·3	1·8	7·6	13·2	2·3	7·7
Ramnad	49,990	71,260	121,250	7,330	1,436	8,766	7,601	2,609	10,210	15·4	2·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	8·4
Tinnevelly	53,426	66,907	120,335	7,627	1,702	9,329	9,095	2,904	11,999	15·7	2·8	8 6	17·0	4·3	10·0
Coimbatore	29,335	27,029	56,364	3,919	815	4,734	4,547	1,605	6,152	16·3	3 7	10 3	15·5	5·9	10·9
Salem	32,091	29,791	61,882	3,952	1,247	5,199	4,633	1,631	6,264	16·1	5·5	11·6	14·4	5·5	10·1
The Nilgiris ...	6,697	4,261	10,958	536	127	663	626	290	916	12·9	4·8	9 8	9·3	6·8	8·4
Malabar	569,032	594,421	1,163,453	77,682	28,619	106,317	83,883	37,249	121,132	15·6	5·6	10·6	14·7	6·3	10·4
South Kanara	88,099	92,111	180,210	9,716	3,314	13,030	10,102	3,789	13,891	12·9	4·4	8·6	11·5	4 1	7·7
Agency { Ganjām ..	56	39	95	14	10	24	18	13	31	50·0	66·7	55·8	32·1	33·3	32·6
Agency { Vizagapatam ..	1,184	1,066	2,250	92	31	130	100	47	147	10·4	4·3	7·3	8·4	4·4	6 5
Agency { Gōdāvari, East.	1,659	1,506	3,165	222	62	284	199	46	245	17·2	4·7	10·9	12·0	3·1	7·7
Total ...	1,631,716	1,674,221	3,305,937	214,560	64,008	278,568	233,908	85,598	319,506	15·3	4·5	9·8	14·3	5·1	9·7

* As per census of 1921.

(81)—*Institutions intended for Mappillas.*

	1926-27.				1931-32.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.								
Government	11	780	...	...	12	1,262	...	...
Local and Municipal Board.	339	25,650	20	1,380	510	38,915	120	5,828
Aided	811	55,182	7	477	938	68,391	31	1,872
Unaided	51	2,846	...	...	18	1,211	1	81
Total ...	1,212	84,458	27	1,857	1,478	109,779	152	7,781
Private institutions ...	245	13,511	...	...	120	4,825	...	...
Grand total ...	1,457	97,969	27	1,857	1,598	114,604	152	7,781

(82)—*Muhammadan Scholars in Public Schools in the different Classes of Institutions.*

	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men for Indians	347	...	464	...
Do. for women	...	4	...	11
Oriental colleges	42	...	194	...
Professional colleges	78	...	90	1
Secondary schools for boys for Indians ...	9,611	4	11,660	29
Do. for girls do. ...	5	318	7	367
Elementary schools for boys do. ...	176,164	37,184	201,016	48,243
Do. for girls do. ...	442	17,257	1,892	31,490
High schools for boys for Europeans	10	...	35	...
Do. for girls do.	3	7	2	16
Middle schools for boys do.	15	...	6	2
Do. for girls do.	12	6	23	26
Primary schools for boys do.	1	...	2	1
Do. for girls do.	2	1	...	8
Training schools for masters	564	...	932	...
Do. for mistresses	...	80	...	217
Other special schools	510	7	591	2
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized	11	...	29	2
Total ...	187,812	54,868	216,943	80,415

(83)—*Statement showing the Percentage of Muhammadan Scholars on the 31st March 1932 to the Total Number of Scholars in each of the Secondary stages of School-Education* (vide *G.O. Mis. No. 976, Educational, dated 7th September* 1915).

Secondary schools	6
High stage (*a*)	5
Middle stage (*b*)	6

(*a*) represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1932 in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls, and in the eighth and ninth standards of European high schools for boys and girls.

(*b*) represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1932 in the first, second and third forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls, and in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards of European high and middle schools for boys and girls.

(84)—*Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in 1926-27.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public funds	14,25,510	19,57,561	20,73,512
Fees	56,912	73,515	68,335
Other sources	4,39,774	4,46,713	6,48,265
Total ...	19,22,196	24,77,789	27,90,112

ĀDI-DRĀVIDA AND ĀDI-ĀNDHRA EDUCATION.

(85)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras.*

Classes of institutions.	Public Institutions.														Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal board.		Local board.		Panchayat.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total of public institutions.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																		
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	1,144	46,156	165	11,121	808	29,190	28	901	7,593	235,831	222	6,691	9,960	329,890	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls.	3	124	5	255	26	930	...	...	201	8,055	19	518	254	9,882	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Public institutions ...	1,147	46,280	170	11,376	834	30,120	28	901	7,795	243,903	241	7,209	10,215	339,789	...	...	10,215	339,789
Private institutions.																		
Advanced schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	7,263	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	347	...	...
Total, Private institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	7,610	294	7,610
Grand total ... 1931-32 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,509	347,899
Grand total ... 1926-27 ...	970	32,861	163	8,806	910	30,824	...	...	7,471	201,100	521	12,965	10,035	286,556	435	9,056	10,470	295,612

(86)—*Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra Scholars in Public Schools in the Different Classes of Institutions.*

	1926-27.		1931-32.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men	45	...	54	...
Do. for women	...	2	...	...
Professional colleges	...	..	7	...
Secondary schools for boys	2,387	25	3,858	116
Do. for girls	8	227	23	329
Elementary schools for boys	185,910	32,549	224,027	46,825
Do. for girls	719	5,695	1,954	13,630
High schools for Europeans for boys	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for boys ...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for boys ...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	431	...	681	...
Do. for mistresses	...	21	...	74
Other special schools	373	119	527	40
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized	...	...	66	...
Total ...	189,873	38,638	231,197	61,014

(87)—*Expenditure on Ādi-Drāvida and Ādi-Āndhra Schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in		
	1926-27.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public funds	14,34,421	21,12,134	17,92,842
Fees	24,351	16,548	17,419
Other sources	7,79,264	8,06,034	10,84,093
Total ...	22,38,036	29,34,716	28,94,354

EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(88)—*Number and Strength of Schools for General Education in the Presidency (Elementary Schools for Boys only).*

	Aboriginal and hill tribes.						Criminal tribes.	
	In the agency tracts.		In other than agency tracts.		Total.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	82	3,326	43	1,187	125	4,513	165	7,899
Municipal Board ...	...	...	1	16	1	16	...	...
Local Board	55	1,385	97	3,383	152	4,768	16	614
Panchayat	...	...	1	24	1	24	...	...
Aided	207	4,923	129	3,986	336	8,909	111	5,919
Unaided	6	164	3	45	9	209	7	316
Total (1931–32 ...	350	9,798	274	8,641	624	18,439	299	14,748
Total (1926–27 ...	301	8,517	188	4,571	489	13,088	354	13,758

NOTE.—The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions (both public and private) in the Presidency was 21,546.

(89)—*Expenditure on Schools for Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure during			Percentage to total expenditure.		
	1926–27.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1926–27.	1930–31.	1931–32.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Public funds	1,67,820	3,04,649	2,99,055	85·27	90·85	88·19
Fees	596	1,101	1,197	0·30	0·33	0·36
Other sources ...	28,403	29,572	38,815	14·43	8·82	11·45
Total ...	1,96,819	3,35,322	3,39,067	100·00	100·00	100·00

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

(90)—*Statement showing particulars of Maktabs, Mulla Schools, Tols, Patasalas and Kyaung Schools during the official year* 1931-32 (*vide G.O. No.* 501, *Educational, dated 9th May* 1916, *communicating Government of India's letter No.* 346, *dated 14th April* 1916).

Particulars.		Schools which were returned as private institution on the 31st March 1931 and which are now recognized as primary schools.	Classed in general Tables II-A and II-B as "Other schools."	Classed in general Tables II-A and II-B as "Unrecognized institutions."	Total
Maktabs.					
1. Institutions	For boys ...	24	...	297	321
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils	For boys ...	1,661	...	12,544	14,205
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...		...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...		...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...		...	...	...	...
6. Fees		...	...	5,907	5,907
7. Other sources		11,424	...	9,690	21,114
8. Total expenditure		11,424	...	15,597	27,021
Mulla schools.					
1. Institutions	For boys ...	...	1	208	209
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils	For boys ...	...	19	8,259	8,278
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...		...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds		...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...		...	...	...	...
6. Fees		...	...	1,194	1,194
7. Other sources		...	1,272	79,299	80,571
8. Total expenditure		...	1,272	80,493	81,765
Tols.					
1. Institutions	For boys ...	...	118	106	224
	For girls ...	...	9	1	10
2. Pupils	For boys ...	...	4,612	1,297	5,909
	For girls ..	...	446	89	535
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...		...	27,728	...	27,728
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...		...	2,283	...	2,283
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...		...	100	...	100
6. Fees		...	1,354	...	1,354
7. Other sources		...	144,679	125,771	270,450
8. Total expenditure		...	176,144	125,771	301,915
Patasalas.					
1. Institutions	For boys ...	262	...	917	1,179
	For girls ...	5	...	51	56
2. Pupils	For boys ...	8,160	...	23,585	31,745
	For girls ...	204	...	1,604	1,808
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...		14,474	...	..	14,474
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...		625	...	...	625
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...		...	...	...	...
6. Fees		843	...	10,231	11,074
7. Other sources		16,166	...	51,047	67,213
8. Total expenditure		32,108	...	61,278	93,386

(91)—*Number and Strength of Indigenous and other Private Institutions on the 31st March 1932 which do not teach any part of the Secondary or Elementary Course but are recognized.*

Districts.	Schools.							Pupils.						
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.		Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.	
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit	Sanskrit.	Total.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Total.
Ganjām ...	...	2	...	...	10	...	12	...	97	...	...	247	...	344
Vizagapatam ...	...	4	...	...	6	...	10	...	93	...	...	69	...	162
Gōdāvari, East.	..	3	...	...	11	2	16	...	63	...	...	154	83	300
Do. West.	..	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
Kistna ...	...	1	...	..	2	...	3	...	34	...	...	36	...	70
Guntūr ...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	97	...	...	17	...	114
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
Anantapur ...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	..	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	63	...	...	12	...	75
Madras ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	35	...	...	109	...	144
Chingleput ...	..	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	45	...	...	33	...	78
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Chittoor ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	110	...	...	...	...	110
South Arcot ...	..	.	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	53	...	53
Tanjore ...	...	2	..	...	7	...	9	...	93	...	...	165	...	258
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
Madura ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	29	...	...	116	...	145
Ramnad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	2	...	1	1	3	7	...	61	...	117	58	40	271
Coimbatore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	7	...	1	11	1	20	...	591	...	106	555	60	1,312
South Kanara ...	1	6	...	...	17	1	25	19	511	...	...	930	40	1,500
Agency: Ganjām ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency: Vizagapatam ...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency: Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1931-32	1	36	.	2	82	7	128	19	1,922	...	223	2,690	223	5,077
Total 1926-27	..	41	1	3	99	8	152	...	2,075	23	372	3,292	283	6,045

(92)—*Number and Strength of Indigenous and other Private Institutions on the 31st March*

Districts.	Schools.														Total.
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	
Ganjām ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	28	...	...	...	9	...	38
Vizagapatam ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	13
Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	31	...	...	12	...	44
Do. West ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	28	19	..	...	...	3	53
Kistna	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	20	45	...	...	...	1	66
Guntūr	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	75	131	...	...	...	1	207
Kurnool	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	...	...	22
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	36
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	15
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	59	..	.	...	...	...	59
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	23	...	...	...		53
Madras	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chingleput ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	...	...	...	...	72
North Arcot ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	3	...	35
Chittoor... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	29
South Arcot ..	..	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	67
Tanjore	18	26	2	...	..	...	44	...	1	8	...	..	...	...	99
Trichinopoly ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	18	4	...	...	...	...	36
Madura	3	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	24
Ramnad	...	30	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	37
Tinnevelly ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	47	1	11	5	...	...	6	...	75
Coimbatore ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	13	...	...	...	...	24
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	32
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar	167	...	...	...	...	..	117	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	288
South Kanara ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	108
Agency: Ganjām ...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Agency: Vizagapatam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13	...	...	...	. .	1	14
Agency: Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total 1931-32 ..	208	103	9	...	1	...	297	3	446	462	...	...	45	6	1,580
Total 1931-32 ..	320			1			1,208				51				
Total 1926-27...	328			...			2,528				41				2,897

1932 *which are not recognized and teach no part of the Secondary or Elementary Course.*

Pupils.

Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				Total.
Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	736	...	...	...	263	...	1,020
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	..	...	377	...	392
...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	973	...	...	324	...	1,297
...	...	116	...	89	...	...	...	762	611	...	...	...	89	1,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	1,170	...	...	...	64	1,794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,774	3,106	...	...	...	43	4,923
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	92	...	...	...	...	548
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	...	...	...	...	812
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	144	...	...	...	...	306
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,382	...	...	...	...	...	1,382
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	596	...	...	...	...	1,352
134	...	134	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	268
...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,181	...	...	..	...	1,263
...	68	..	...	...	..	...	...	1,039	...	..	...	90	...	1,197
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	70	691	...	...	...	...	761
...	129	34	...	...	...	...	...	1,712	...	...	...	...	...	1,875
1,209	296	14	...	...		2,339	..	65	220	...	...	...	...	4,148
...	159	...	...	...	...	...	..	440	44	...	...	...	...	643
168	104	...	...	...	...	60	...	197	26	...	...	...	...	555
...	335	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	673
..	78	...	...	...	...	2,287	10	267	154	...	...	233	...	3,029
...	20	...	...	...	...	115	23	253	331	...	..	...	...	742
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	...	...	...	...	884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	30
6,251	...	...	...	...	...	4,628	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	11,066
497	...	...	...	...	...	2,901	...	225	...	...	...	103	...	3,726
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...	562
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	320	...	...	..	...	18	338
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	130
8,259	1,248	298	...	89	...	12,544	54	11,911	11,876	...	...	1,390	214	47,378
9,800			89			35,885				1,604				...
9,495			...			71,693				1,126				82,314

MISCELLANEOUS.

(93)—*Number of Scholars (Public and Private) in the different Stages of Instruction.*

	1926–27.		1931–32.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Indians—				
Arts colleges	11,770	488	11,965	681
Oriental colleges	356	2	822	11
Professional colleges	2,120	98	1,983	138
Secondary schools	160,543	15,601	175,555	21,830
Elementary schools	1,713,631	500,334	1,924,365	698,805
Technical, Industrial and Commercial schools,	6,483	1,257	8,076	1,575
Medical schools	794	87	1,033	196
Engineering schools	381	...	458	...
Training do.	8,656	1,838	10,981	3,194
Private do.	73,424	14,935	41,807	10,648
Total of Indian schools ...	1,978,158	534,640	2,177,045	737,078
Europeans—				
High stage	326	276	377	273
Middle do.	1,099	1,116	1,166	1,137
Primary do.	3,678	3,775	3,758	3,911
Training schools for mistresses	...	34	...	40
Technical and Industrial stage	...	86	...	97
Total of European schools ...	5,103	5,287	5,301	5,458
Grand total ...	1,983,261	539,927	2,182,346	742,536

(94)—*Physical Education.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per educational rules.	Number of institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is not taught.
Arts colleges	44	...	...	44
Oriental colleges	20	...	...	20
Professional colleges	12	...	.	12
Indian secondary schools for { boys	530	524	6	...
{ girls	73	68	5	...
Indian elementary schools for { boys	46,681	34,468	8,978	3,235
{ girls	5,672	3,574	1,844	254
European secondary schools for { boys	22	22	...	...
{ girls	35	35	...	...
European primary schools for { boys	11	11	...	...
{ girls	10	10	...	...
Training schools for ... { Indians	145	141	4	...
{ Europeans ...	2	2	...	...
Other special schools for ... { Indians	158	24	12	122
{ Europeans ...	2	...	...	2
Total { 1931–32 ...	53,417	38,879	10,849	3,689
{ 1926–27 ...	50,789	35,129	9,541	6,119

(95)—*Number of Scholars in each Form or Class or Standard.*

	1926–27.		1931–32.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Indian Schools.				
Secondary.				
Sixth Form	15,084	412	15,759	539
Fifth do.	14,359	478	16,900	720
Fourth do.	17,286	664	21,187	1,159
Third do.	19,682	1,005	23,805	1,711
Second do.	20,848	1,226	24,408	2,044
First do.	23,985	1,633	26,621	2,742
Fifth Class	21,808	1,949	22,592	3,253
Fourth do.	16,950	1,977	16,151	3,083
Third do.	4,753	1,884	3,795	2,253
Second do.	3,067	1,791	2,337	2,076
First do.	2,721	2,582	2,000	2,250
Total of Secondary Schools (Indian) ...	160,543	15,601	175,555	21,830
Elementary.				
Eighth Standard	4,308	1,124	11,729	2,260
Seventh do.	6,667	1,758	14,290	2,842
Sixth do.	12,709	3,106	23,090	5,064
Fifth do.	58,958	11,084	77,039	16,848
Fourth do.	181,232	29,043	228,517	45,265
Third do.	247,314	49,569	292,647	77,252
Second do.	345,187	82,782	400,056	127,358
First do.	857,256	321,873	876,997	421,916
Total of Elementary Schools (Indian).	1,713,631	500,334	1,924,365	698,805
European Schools.				
Ninth Standard	157	120	162	112
Eighth do.	169	156	215	161
Seventh do.	305	307	307	301
Sixth do.	348	328	402	400
Fifth do.	446	481	457	436
Fourth do.	551	555	533	568
Third do.	578	582	625	651
Second do.	565	600	573	670
First do.	577	573	660	652
Infant Standard. { Upper	545	588	592	627
Infant Standard. { Lower	862	877	775	743
Total of European Schools ...	5,103	5,167	5,301	5,321

(96)—*School Accommodation.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadis, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
Indian Schools.					
Arts colleges—					
Government	10	10	...	...	...
Municipal Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	33	33	...	...	...
Total, Arts colleges ...	44	44	...	...	...
Oriental colleges—					
Local Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	16	12	4	...	...
Unaided	3	1	2	...	...
Total, Oriental colleges ...	20	14	6	...	...
Professional colleges—					
Government	10	10	...	...	...
Aided	2	1	1	...	...
Total, Professional colleges ...	12	11	1	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Government	15	11	4	...	...
Municipal Board	50	44	6	...	...
Local Board	205	153	51	1	...
Aided	251	223	24	3	1
Unaided	9	4	4	...	1
Total, Secondary schools for boys.	530	435	89	4	2
Secondary schools for girls—					
Government	22	16	6	...	...
Municipal Board	2	2	...	...	...
Local Board	3	1	2	...	...
Aided	44	40	4	...	...
Unaided	2	1	1	...	...
Total, Secondary schools for girls.	73	60	13	...	...
Elementary schools for boys—					
Government	1,686	870	641	172	3
Municipal Board	1,116	482	613	20	1
Taluk Board	14,302	3,723	9,150	1,414	15
Panchayat	1,248	823	252	230	43
Aided	27,553	14,561	7,010	4,345	1,637
Unaided	676	274	223	134	45
Total, Elementary schools for boys.	46,681	20,733	17,889	6,315	1,744
Elementary schools for girls—					
Government	41	30	11	...	...
Municipal Board	449	117	330	2	...
Taluk Board	3,361	340	2,884	137	...
Panchayat	3	...	3	...	...
Aided	1,728	1,060	518	62	93
Unaided	90	36	45	2	7
Total, Elementary schools for girls.	5,672	1,583	3,786	203	100

(96)—*School Accommodation*—cont.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadis, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
Indian Schools—cont.					
Training schools for masters—					
Government	61	39	22	...	...
Aided	21	20	1	...	...
Unaided	1	1		...	...
Total, Training schools for masters.	83	60	23	...	...
Training schools for mistresses—					
Government	36	20	16	...	...
Municipal Board	1	...	1	...	...
Aided	24	21	3	...	...
Unaided	1	...	1	...	...
Total, Training schools for mistresses	62	41	21	...	...
Other special schools—					
Government	28	24	4	...	...
Municipal Board	3	...	3	...	...
Local Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	93	78	15	...	...
Unaided	33	10	23	...	...
Total, Other special schools ...	158	113	45	...	...
Total, Indian schools ...	53,335	23,094	21,873	6,522	1,846
European Schools.					
High schools for boys—					
Aided	12	12	...	...	...
High schools for girls—					
Aided	19	19	...	...	...
Middle schools for boys—					
Aided	10	10	...	...	...
Middle schools for girls—					
Aided	16	16	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys—					
Aided	11	11	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls—					
Aided	10	10	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses—					
Aided	2	1	1	...	...
Other special schools—					
Aided	2	1	1	...	...
Total, European schools ...	82	80	2	...	...
Grand total 1931-32 ...	53,417(a)	23,174	21,875	6,522	1,846
Grand total 1926-27 ..	50,789	21,181	19,158	8,304	2,145

(a) Includes one Home Education Classes.

(97)—*Libraries.*

Public institutions.		Total number of institutions.	Total number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges		44	44	475,377
Oriental colleges		20	17	26,105
Professional colleges		12	11	58,029
Indian secondary schools for	boys	530	529	1,193,918
	girls	73	71	120,955
European secondary schools for	boys	22	22	24,361
	girls	35	35	45,195
Indian elementary schools for	boys	46,681	18,110	1,155,895
	girls	5,672	2,801	287,294
European primary schools for	boys	11	11	4,102
	girls	10	10	3,248
Training schools for	Indians ...	145	142	174,770
	Europeans ..	2	2	2,725
Other special schools for ...	Indians ...	158	86	49,769
	Europeans ...	2	...	...
Total	1931–32 ...	53,417	21,891	3,571,743
	1926–27 ...	50,789	18,292	2,571,940

(98)—*Hostels or Boarding-houses.*

Hostels intended for		Number of hostels for		Total
		Boys.	Girls.	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians		13	29	42
Indian Christians		193	183	376
Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, etc.		28	10	38
Caste Hindus		219	36	255
Muhammadans		22	5	27
Total	1931–32 ...	475	263	738
	1926–27 ...	500	198	698

(99)—*Number of Boarders in approved hostels according to Classes of Community.*

Classes of community.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1926–27.	1931–32.	1926–27.	1931–32.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	1,338	1,729	1,796	1,760
Indian Christians	10,459	13,590	8,228	11,192
Brahmans	4,883	3,707	164	379
Non-Brahmans	3,524	4,499	441	862
Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and kindred classes.	895	2,135	377	748
Aborigines	21	251	41	108
Criminal tribes	717	981	33	111
Muhammadans	817	916	12	73
Buddhists	3	...	...	1
Jains	...	10	...	...
Parsis	1	16	4	28
Others	61	11	1	20
Total ...	22,719	27,845	11,097	15,277

(100)—*Expenditure on Hostels (Boarding-houses) for the year* 1931-32.

(*Boarding charges only.*)

Heads of management.	In schools for boys. Expenditure from					In schools for girls. Expenditure from				
	Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local and Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
For Indians.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	44,477	...	2,34,696	511	2,79,684	26,412	...	88,633	...	1,15,045
Local and Municipal Boards ...	13,050	7,489	57,947	26,406	1,04,892	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	1,61,917	7,060	7,12,541	6,22,971	15,04,489	1,09,332	5,416	2,46,630	3,36,766	6,98,144
Unaided ...	...	...	38,067	1,45,265	1,83,332	...	...	29,441	56,222	85,663
Total Indians ...	2,19,444	14,549	10,43,251	7,95,153	20,72,397	1,35,744	5,416	3,64,704	3,92,988	8,98,852
For Europeans.										
Aided	1,19,233	..	1,34,172	2,11,785	4,65,190	1,08,464	...	2,18,420	2,25,688	5,52,572
Total Europeans.	1,19,233	...	1,34,172	2,11,785	4,65,190	1,08,464	...	2,18,420	2,25,688	5,52,572
Grand Total, 1931-32 ..	3,38,677	14,549	11,77,423	10,06,938	25,37,587	2,44,208	5,416	5,83,124	6,18,676	14,51,424
Grand Total, 1926-27 ...	1,54,427	5,895	12,75,570	8,74,813	23,10,705	1,28,731	1,718	6,26,823	3,26,659	10,83,931

(101)—*Expenditure on Hostels and Boarding-houses.*

(*Capital expenditure only.*)

		Expenditure from: Government funds	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Managed by Government.	Males .	6,280	...	...	932	7,212
	Females ..	77	...	...	...	77
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards.	Males .	2,123	3,714	276	...	6,113
	Females ..	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, Municipal or Local Boards.	Males ...	22,917	...	...	47,186	70,103
	Females...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000
Unaided .	Males ...	...	...	1,430	1,553	2,983
	Females...	...	...	...	1,439	1,439
Total ...	Males ...	31,320	3,714	1,706	49,671	86,411
	Females ..	77	...	...	5,439	5,516
Grand total, 1931-32 ...		31,397	3,714	1,706	55,110	91,927

(102)—*Statement showing the Details of Government Scholarships awarded in* 1931-32

Number.	Particulars of scholarships.	Number allotted.	Number awarded.	Men.				Women.			
				Oriyas.	Backward classes.	Muhammadans	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Scholarships in colleges	57	28	1	11	...	13	2	...	1	...
2	Post-graduate scholarships	4	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Queen Mary's College for Women (ordinary)	32	32	...	...	...	...	22	2	8	...
4	Queen Mary's College for Women (widows)	16	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
5	Secondary Schools for boys—General	289	Nil.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
6	Scholarships to children of Carnatic Stipendiaries	25	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	..	...
7	Scholarships in the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School	24	19	...	...	...	...	..	19	...	...
8	Secondary Schools for boys—Special for Muhammadans	108	38	...	...	38	..	...	...	...	...
9	Secondary Schools for boys—Special for Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, etc.	32	Nil.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
10	Secondary Schools for girls—General	55	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Widow scholarships in the Ice House Hostel, Triplicane	63	56	...	..	...	...	56	...	..	...
12	Scholarships for unmarried Non-Brahmans in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras	27	26	...	...	...	...	26	...	..	...
13	Scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan widows	66	66	...	...	...	...	58	8	...	...
14	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for boys—General	26	Nil.	..	...	..	...	...	...		...
15	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for girls—General	50	50		.	.	...	32	6	12	...
16	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools—Special for Ādi-Drāvidas, etc.	27	Nil.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
17	Scholarships—Special for girls in Higher Elementary Schools and incomplete Secondary Schools ...	306	Nil.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
18	Scholarships in Higher Elementary Schools for boys—Special for Mappillas	220	Nil.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...

(102)—*Statement showing the Details of Government Scholarships awarded in* 1931-32—cont.

Number.	Particulars of scholarships.	Number allotted.	Number awarded	Men.				Women.			
				Oriyas.	Backward classes.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
19	Scholarships to Valayar, Koravar and Criminal tribes	25	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Scholarships for Kondhs, Savaras, Jatapus and Porajas in Elementary Schools in the Agency tracts.	177	86	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Scholarships—Special for Mappilla girls in the fifth circle	56	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
22	Scholarships—Special for Mappilla boys in the School of Commerce, Calicut	20	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Scholarships in Sanskrit Colleges	32	22	3	2	...	15	2	...	...	...
24	Scholarships in the Secondary Schools in the Agency tracts	6	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Residential scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan widows ...	32	29	...	...	...	...	24	5	...	...
26	Residential scholarships for unmarried Hindu girls	22	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
27	Residential scholarships for unmarried Muhammadan girls ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...

NOTE.—As a measure of retrenchment there was no fresh award of scholarships last year except in the case a few scholarships for girls. Hence the number allotted in such cases was not utilized. This accounts for the 'nil' statement in column (4).

(103)—*Qualifications of Teachers in Public Schools for Indians.*

	Number of teachers on the 31st March 1932.																
	Trained teachers with the following qualifications:					Untrained teachers.											
						Certificated.				Uncertificated.							
	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle School (Higher Elementary trained).	Passed Primary School (Lower Elementary trained).	Others (Lower qualifications).	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Others.	Total of trained teachers.	Total of untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
Arts colleges for men ...	341	6	8	1	19	241	11	2	1	234	12	...	1	122	370	624	994
Do. for women ...	40	4	...	...	..	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	44	34	78
Secondary schools for boys ...	2,351	3,813	323	97	1,161	124	55	19	8	356	168	19	9	912	7,745	1,670	9,415
Do. for girls ...	194	556	97	1	54	13	19	4	8	22	15	7	4	52	902	139	1,041
Elementary schools for boys ...	43	4,500	21,770	28,392	399	24	461	2,094	2,381	117	2,577	9,521	16,606	5,405	55,104	39,186	94,290
Do. for girls ...	10	737	6,107	4,615	71	2	92	503	525	7	120	464	1,090	198	11,540	3,001	14,541
Training schools for masters ...	226	188	22	10	130	1	2	4	2	4	5	...	1	14	576	33	609
Do. for mistresses.	100	137	46	8	56	...	3	1	...	3	4	3	...	15	347	29	376
Total ...	3,305	9,941	28,368	33,124	1,890	434	643	2,627	2,920	743	2,902	10,014	17,711	6,722	76,628	44,716	121,344

(104)—*Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.*

Districts.	Teachers' Associations.			Reading-rooms and Literary Societies.					
				Registered.			Not registered.		
	Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Males.	Females.
Ganjām	72	4,171	2	5	156	...	41	4,021	101
Vizagapatam ...	158	5,480	26	9	1,985	283	35	2,812	53
Gōdāvari, East ...	83	8,474	93	9	35,886	197	43	49,634	361
Do. West ...	56	3,196	6	16	19,550	170	44	12,826	63
Kistna	81	4,214	108	11	17,682	67	55	10,933	55
Guntūr	173	6,411	606	12	12,104	707	46	44,636	905
Kurnool	70	2,641	150	7	2,582	...	28	14,541	145
Bellary	83	2,007	6	3	216	1	26	2,475	58
Anantapur	77	1,973	21	6	5,197	85	37	23,965	43
Cuddapah	73	2,476	146	4	173	2	16	7,183	72
Nellore	122	3,770	383	4	1,08,200	567	35	19,758	347
Madras	18	1,368	412	26	6,968	16	2	263	144
Chingleput ...	70	2,833	77	1	550	...	34	8,356	15
North Arcot ...	92	4,098	158	5	140	...	60	8,921	25
Chittoor	93	2,833	56	3	14,284	10	54	9,401	104
South Arcot ...	95	5,175	17	6	400	...	35	2,812	32
Tanjore	96	5,487	290	12	6,356	4	59	46,210	18
Trichinopoly ...	86	3,711	165	5	1,210	100	15	2,629	1
Madura	105	3,388	18	11	41,853	403	42	10,502	8
Ramnad	104	3,862	11	...	...	..	50	36,453	135
Tinnevelly	148	6,437	161	1	12	...	62	11,867	241
Coimbatore ...	96	3,491	36	7	370	221	57	50,890	87
Salem	103	2,615	23	2	250	5	34	3,434	49
The Nilgiris ...	13	312	34	6	2,115	503	6	759	5
Malabar	213	14,708	1,184	10	1,966	31	40	4,057	581
South Kanara ..	78	4,117	350	4	215	113	54	4,501	354
Agency { Ganjām.	23	700	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency { Vizagapatam.	20	300	...	...	...	...	2	84	...
Agency { Gōdāvari, East ...	22	280	5	1	30	....	6	213	...
Total { 1931–32 ..	2,523	110,528	4,547	186	279,330	3,485	1,018	394,136	3,997
Total { 1926–27 ..	2,086	91,529	2,002	97	150,421	621	857	191,210	1,433

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REPORT ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1932-33

VOLUME I

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 3rd November 1933.

C. No. 680-F/33.

From

W. ERLAM SMITH, ESQ., M.A.,
ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

SIR,-

I have the honour to submit my report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1932-33.

2. *Events of the Year.*—(i) The year under review was a period of financial stringency. The ten per cent cut in salaries was in force during the whole of the year, while the Professors on contract in the Engineering College, Guindy, made a voluntary surrender of ten per cent of their salaries. Special pays were retrenched and treated as personal pay to incumbents or were replaced by house allowances consequent on the introduction of the Madras House Allowance Scheme. Economies were effected by the abolition of certain posts in Government Colleges and also of some of the courses of studies. The number of the Gazetted posts was reduced by the abolition of some posts and by the relegation of a few others to the Subordinate Educational Service.

(ii) The Government Schools of Commerce at Calicut and Vizagapatam were abolished with effect from 1st July 1932, and the Institute of Commerce, Madras, was ordered to be closed with effect from 1st May 1933, after the G.D.A. students completed their course.

The Government School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, was abolished and the subordinate engineering classes were amalgamated with the College of Engineering, Guindy, with effect from July 1932.

The staffs of the Government Secondary and Higher Elementary Training Schools for Masters were reduced by the abolition of an L.T. Assistant's post in each school, while those of lower elementary training schools were reduced by the abolition of a Secondary Grade Assistant's post in each school.

(iii) With a view to the rapid elimination of untrained teachers employed in secondary schools in the southern districts the number of seats in the L.T. class of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was increased from 112 to 168.

Orders were issued for the reconstitution of District Secondary Education Boards as the term of office of the elected members of the old boards expired by May 1932.

(iv) During the year under report the question of reconstituting the District Educational Councils was fully examined by the Director and in March 1933, Government passed orders in so far as the proposals related to the representation of taluk boards on these councils.

(v) *Madras Educational Rules.*—Tuition fees in Government Colleges were raised with a view to increasing the fee income and the option of paying fees in instalments was withdrawn. A registration fee of Rs. 5 in the Presidency College and in the Law College and Rs. 3 in the case of the other Government Arts and Professional Colleges was introduced.

Stipends and payments of deputation allowances to teachers under training in the L.T., B.Ed., and Secondary Training Classes were discontinued with effect from the academic year 1932–33, while the rate of stipends to elementary grade teachers was also reduced.

(vi) *Government Scholarships.*—The award of fresh scholarships which was stopped in 1931–32, has been revived during the year under report though the tenure of such scholarships has been restricted to nine months in the year.

(vii) *Physical Education.*—Orders were passed on the report of the Committee appointed by Government to investigate the question of physical education for girls in elementary and secondary schools. Government also passed orders on the report of the Committee appointed to advise Government regarding the selection of lands for playing fields in the City of Madras and as a result a few institutions have been provided with playgrounds.

(viii) *Old College Buildings.*—The new buildings designed for the Educational offices in the Old College compound were completed and occupied during the year.

3. *Legislative Council and Education.*—The members of the Legislative Council as usual evinced a keen interest in educational matters. Before passing the demand for "Education" members discussed the educational policy of Government in all its aspects. Further questions relating to retrenchment in the Education Department were also asked. The following are some of the important items of general interest on which questions were asked by the members:—

(1) Personnel of the Text-book Committee;

(2) Withdrawal of the cut in the subsidy to local boards for elementary education;

(3) Amalgamation of Muslim and non-Muslim schools in the Saidapet municipality;

(4) The nature of conveyances used in the Government Hobart Training School for Muhammadan Women for carrying the pupils to the school;

(5) Alienation of land for the provision of playgrounds for secondary schools for boys;

(6) Teaching of Hindustani music in Government colleges; and

(7) Revision of the Madras Inspection Code in relation to Fixed Travelling Allowance Rules, etc.

4. *General Statistics*—(*a*) *Numerical.*—There was a fall in the number of public institutions from 53,545 to 51,073 and in their strength from 2,877,504 to 2,864,597; there was likewise a decrease in the number of private institutions from 1,580 to 1,408, but the strength in the schools rose slightly from 47,378 to 47,928.

The total number of public and private institutions taken together also decreased by 2,644 and their strength by 12,357. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 6·2 (9·3 in the case of boys and 3·2 in the case of girls) as compared with 6·3 (9·5 in the case of boys and 3·1 in the case of girls) in the preceding year.

The number of institutions in municipal areas also decreased from 4,273 to 4,130, while there was a slight increase in their strength from 521,153 to 523,780. The percentages of the number of institutions and scholars in municipal areas to those in the Presidency were 7·9 and 17·3, respectively, as against 7·8 and 17·8, in the year 1931–32.

(*b*) *Financial.*—The total expenditure on Education decreased from Rs. 567·62 lakhs to Rs. 531·59 lakhs. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to the total expenditure was 60 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 61 and 39.

The total direct expenditure fell from Rs. 428·46 lakhs to Rs. 410·13 lakhs; the decrease was shared by all classes of institutions, the fall being noticeable in the case of elementary and special schools. The expenditure on institutions managed by local and municipal boards also fell by over Rs. 7 lakhs.

The total indirect expenditure also fell from Rs. 139·16 lakhs to Rs. 121·46 lakhs, the decrease being mainly under "Buildings" and "Boarding charges in hostels."

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 241·91 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 244·27 lakhs. The actuals including the amount spent in England was Rs. 243·34 lakhs.

The provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments amounted to Rs. 11·49 lakhs and Rs. 270·17 lakhs, respectively, as compared with Rs. 11·28 lakhs and Rs. 280·06 lakhs, in 1931–32. The decrease is mainly due to the very low expenditure on buildings on account of financial stringency.

The provincial subsidy to local bodies inclusive of the amounts placed at the disposal of the District Educational Councils and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for elementary education amounted to Rs. 148·90 lakhs.

5. *Controlling Agencies and Personnel.*—Mr. R. Littlehailes continued as Director of Public Instruction till 20th November 1932,

when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. I took charge of the office on 21st November 1932.

Mr. R. Littlehailes toured in the North Arcot and Anantapur districts in May and June and in the Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore and Kistna districts in July 1932. I visited schools in Madura in January 1933 and toured in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna and the Ceded Districts in March 1933.

Mr. D. Sadasiva Reddi, Deputy Director of Elementary Education, visited schools in the Coimbatore district in April, in Guntūr and Nellore districts in July, in Madura and Ramnad districts in September and in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts in December 1932. He has also toured in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts in March 1933.

The post of the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction was kept in abeyance from July 1932 and Miss I. H. Lowe, who was holding the post permanently, was transferred to the Inspectorate.

The educational districts of North and South Malabar were amalgamated into a single charge under one District Educational Officer as an experimental measure for a period of two years from 1st December 1932 and he was given the assistance of a Personal Assistant in the combined cadre of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

Government have also sanctioned the abolition of two posts of District Educational Officers in the Madras Educational Service by amalgamating the four Ceded Districts into two charges—one comprising Bellary and Kurnool districts and the other Anantapur and Cuddapah districts—and effect has already been given to the second of these amalgamation.

The proposal of the Director for the constitution of the ranges of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the plains on a talukwar basis was approved and the scheme came into effect from 1st March 1933. At the same time the Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Supervisors employed in the Agency areas were replaced by a single class of officers, viz., Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Men's Branch.—The following officers of the Indian Educational Service retired from service during the period under review :—

(1) Mr. P. F. Fyson,
(2) „ R. Littlehailes,
(3) „ E. W. Green,
(4) „ C. Ransford,
(5) M.R.Ry. A. Rama Rao Avargal and
(6) „ Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan Avargal.

The following officers of the Madras Educational Service retired from service during the period under review :—

(1) M.R.Ry. A. R. Gopala Ayyar Avargal,
(2) Mr. S. A. Steele, and
(3) M.R.Ry. K. V. Subbayya Ayyar Avargal.

The services of Mr. R. M. Statham were lent to the Government of Travancore with effect from 9th December 1932.

Women's Branch.—One of the posts of the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in the Madras Educational Service together with its sanctioned establishment was abolished from 1st January 1933, thus reducing the number of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools from 7 to 6.

The posts of Headmistresses in the Madras Educational Service, in the Presidency Training School, Egmore, and in the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royapetta, were held in abeyance from 1st February 1933 and two posts in the Subordinate Educational Service created instead.

6. *University and Collegiate Education—A. University of Madras—Personnel.*—Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon and Mr. William McLean continued to be the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, respectively.

Authorities of the University.—The reconstitution of the Senate, Academic Council and Syndicate was completed in March 1933.

Meetings.—The Senate and the Academic Council each met twice during the year. Under the revised statutes the Academic Council will meet only twice in a year and not three times as formerly.

Affiliation and Recognition of Colleges.—The Syndicate granted either the further affiliation or the approval required to the following institutions in the subjects and courses mentioned :—

Holy Cross College for Women, Trichinopoly—
B.A., Part I, English ;
Do. II, Tamil, Malayalam and French ;
Do. III, Group iv, b.—Economics and History ;
Intermediate course, Part II, Malayalam ;
Do. Part III, Mathematics.
American College, Madura—
B.A., Part III, group iii, Philosophy.
Government Victoria College, Palghat—
Intermediate, Part III, Ancient History.
Mahajana Sanskrit College, Perdala—
In Oriental titles—Siromani, Br. V. Sahitya and in Vidwan—Kanarese Main and Sanskrit subsidiary.

The Wesley College, Madras, ceased to be a college from April 1933.

Convocations.—A special convocation presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor was held on 3rd August 1932 for the conferment of Honorary Doctorate Degrees. The main convocation was held on the 4th August 1932 and two other convocations in December 1932 and February 1933.

General.—The Diploma course in Geography and the Diploma course in Indian Music were opened in August 1932. Mr. G. Kuriyan was appointed Lecturer in Geography and Vidwan K. Varadachariar, Lecturer in Music. Thirty-three students joined the Geography course and 19 students, the Music course.

In accordance with the scheme adopted for extension lectures, lectures were arranged by the Boards constituted at Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Trivandrum, Mangalore and Ernakulam.

The Syndicate entrusted the work of preparation of a catalogue of the Mackenzie Manuscripts to the Professor of Indian History and Archaeology. The work was commenced as an experimental measure for a year.

Teachers and Research Departments.—Rules were framed for the management of the Teaching and Research departments of the University.

Heads of Departments of the University in Economics, Indian History, Indian Philosophy, Mathematics, Sanskrit (and wherever possible in other departments) were required to deliver lectures in their subjects in consultation with the Principals of constituent colleges.

University Library.—The number of visitors and books issued very much exceeded the numbers of the previous year.

The total number of books in the Library on 31st December 1932 was 79,636, viz., 67,154 in the main library and 12,482 in the sectional libraries.

Tamil Lexicon.—The second and third parts of Volume V were published.

The Madras University Training Corps.—Captain C. B. Ponnappa, 5th Royali Battalion 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, took over command of the Corps from Captain W. L. Bacon, 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers (K.E.O.).

The corps did not recruit up to full strength, some colleges, notably the Medical College experiencing some difficulty in getting recruits but the standard of recruits was higher than that of the previous two years. Only four of the recruits failed to qualify as trained men.

Several of the officers were attached to the British Regular Regiment in Fort St. George and the instruction they received proved helpful both to them and to their contingents.

In September the annual camp was again held at Pallavaram, the attendance being 14 officers and 461 men. There was a marked improvement in the general administration and training in camp. Lieut.-Col. Waller, the Officer Commanding St. Thomas' Mount, inspected the Battalion in camp. He gave the Unit a good report and was very pleased with the turn out generally and with the lay out of the camp.

The annual sports were held during the period of the camp, the Christian College winning the Willingdon Shield for the year.

The results of the annual Musketry course were not up to the standard of the previous year, owing mainly to the introduction of a new course and to the lack of time for repetitions. It is hoped that the Corps Musketry will receive real impetus from the inception of the Corps Musketry Club which is arranging to hold monthly medal competitions.

B. Andhra Universtiy—Personnel.—Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan continued to be the Vice-Chancellor during the period. During his absence in Geneva at meetings of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Rao Bahadur Dr. T. S. Tirumurti performed the duties of the Vice-Chancellor honorarily for six weeks from 25th June 1932. Mr. C. D. S. Chetti was re-elected as Registrar for a further period of five years from 26th April 1933.

University Colleges.—In July 1932 B.A. (Honours) classes in Mathematics and Philosophy and B.Sc. Honours classes in Physics and Chemistry were opened.

Sites and Buildings.—The acquisition proceedings in regard to the lands behind the Hotel Cecil covering about 31 acres were completed. The University is now in possession of about 53 acres of land.

The construction of the permanent buildings at Waltair for the Arts and Science colleges and for hostels, entrusted to the Britannia Building and Iron Co., Ltd., Calcutta, made rapid progress. Considerable progress was made in regard to the building designed to accommodate the power house, gas plant and workshop. Drainage and sanitary work was commenced and the question of providing an independent water-supply was investigated.

Affiliations.—Affiliation was granted in the subjects and courses mentioned against each :—

Hindu College, Masulipatam.—Physics and Chemistry under Part III—Intermediate.

Noble College, Masulipatam.—Zoology under Part III, Intermediate ; Physiology under B.A. Part III—Group (ii-b).

Government Training College, Rajahmundry—Permanent affiliation in place of the hitherto temporary affiliation.

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry—B.Sc. course (temporary for three years).

General Inspection Commission.—A General Inspection Commission consisting of Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), Rao Sahib Dr. V. Ramakrishna Rao, Mr. R. Littlehailes, Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. B. Sahani, Professor K. Zachariah, Mr. J. Ramayya Pantulu and Mr. C. D. S. Chetti, Registrar (Secretary), inspected all the affiliated colleges except the Medical College in January 1933. The Report of the Commission has since been published.

Publications.—During the period under review the following books were published under the auspices of the University :—

(1) The World Economic Depression—A plea for co-operation, by Sir J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B.

(2) India and the League of Nations, by Sir J. C. Coyajee, B.A., LL.B.

(3) Chitraprabha, a commentary on Haridikshita's Laghu-sabdaratna, by Mr. Hari Sastri (Sanskrit).

(4) History of Sanskrit Literature, Part I, Vedic period, by M. Suryanarayana Sastri (Telugu).

With a view to stimulating the general interest of the Andhra public in subjects such as Everyday Science, Public Health and Sanitation, the University instituted a scheme of prizes to be awarded to the best account of these subjects in the Telugu language. A prize was offered for the best novel to be written in simple and effective Telugu prose, with contemporary Andhra life as its background.

Vernacularization.—As a first step in the scheme for the vernacularization of studies the Academic Council adopted amendments providing for the answering of papers at the Matriculation Examination in non-language subjects in the vernacular.

Extension Lectures.—The Syndicate arranged for the delivery of a series of extension lectures under the auspices of the University at different centres in the University area.

C. Annamalai University—Personnel.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganadhan Avargal, M.A., I.E.S., was re-appointed Vice-Chancellor for a further period of three years from the 24th April 1932. M.R.Ry. N. Viswanatha Ayyar, M.A., L.T., continued to be the Registrar.

Legislation.—The following important changes were made in the Laws (Statutes) of the University:—

(i) The Syndicate was empowered to institute teaching posts, on a temporary basis for a period not exceeding six months.

(ii) The number of statutory meetings of the Academic council was reduced from three to two.

(iii) The value of Research studentships was reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 40 per mensem.

Courses of Study.—The Rajah Annamalai Music College and the Sri Minakshi Oriental Training College, Chidambaram, were incorporated into the University. A professional course in music extending over a period of four years and leading to an examination for the title Sangita Bhushana and training courses of a year's duration for pandits in Tamil and Sanskrit leading to an examination for the Pandit's Training Certificate were instituted.

The possibility of the University offering instruction in some branches of Technology and in subjects relating to the Fine Arts was considered by the Syndicate.

Examinations.—The first examinations under the revised regulations for the Intermediate course with practical tests in Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science and for the B.A., and B.Sc. degree courses were held in March-April 1933.

The list of special subjects offered for the B.A. (Honours) degree examination in branch II (History) was revised and Archæology was added to the list of special and optional subjects under branch V (Sanskrit language and literature) of the B.A. (Honours) degree examination.

Regulations were amended with a view to instituting a second examination for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees in September of each year.

Tutorial System.—The system of tutorial instruction was extended to students of the B.A. and B.Sc. pass classes.

Research and Publications.—(i) Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar's translation of Swaramelakalanidhi, an ancient work in music, was published.

(ii) Arrangements were made to bring out Tamil text-books in music for use by the students of the Sangita Bhushana Title course.

(iii) A money prize of Rs. 1,000 was awarded to Mr. K. R. Appalachariyar, M.A., Lecturer, Government College, Coimbatore, for a Tamil book on logic for use in the Intermediate classes.

Grants-in-aid for Research.—Grants-in-aid for Research were awarded to the members of the teaching staff for purposes of advanced study and research in subjects for which adequate facilities do not exist in the University.

Library.—The year was marked by steady progress in the several departments of Library work. The total number of volumes in the Library on the 31st December 1932 was 35,387 and the number of current periodicals was 249.

The work of foundations for the Library building was commenced and the building itself is expected to be completed in 1934.

Physical Training and Health of Students.—The University playing fields having been selected as the site for the Library buildings, a new playground was laid out. The University participated in the Inter-University Provincial Athletic Tournaments held in February 1932 under the auspices of the University of Madras.

D. Colleges—Statistics.—Including the Annamalai University there were 41 colleges for men of which 25 were first grade and 16 second grade. Two new colleges were started in the course of the year, viz., the College of Science and the College of Arts of the Andhra University. The Mannargudi Findlay College was reduced to the status of a second-grade college by the abolition of B.A. degree courses.

The number of students reading in first-grade Arts colleges for men decreased from 10,276 to 9,828 and that in second-grade colleges from 1,867 to 1,799. During the year under report there were 807 students in Honours classes as against 777 in the previous year. Of the 807 students, 285 were in the first year, 245 in the second year and 277 in the third year. The number taking the post-graduate course increased from 135 in 1931–32 to 159 in 1932–33, the distribution of pupils being, Annamalai University 12, Presidency College 70, Madras Christian College 25, Loyola College 15, St. Joseph's College 24, Bishop Heber College 5 and Pachiappa's College 8. The number of women reading in Arts colleges for men was 235 as against 178 in 1931–32.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men remained the same, but the strength therein increased from 827 to 879. There were six women students studying in the Pattambi Sanskrit College.

The total number of Professional colleges for men decreased by one by the merging of the Oriental Training College for Pandits,

Chidambaram, into the Annamalai University. The strength of Professional colleges including students studying for the Pandits' training course in the Annamalai University increased from 2,055 in 1931–32 to 2,279, the increase being notable in the Madras Law College and the Madras Medical College. There were 75 women students studying in these colleges.

7. *Secondary Education*—(*a*) *General Statistics.*—The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 530 to 538. Eight new schools were opened, one under Municipal, five under local board and two under private management (unaided). The National College Branch Secondary School, Trichinopoly, and the Aryan Secondary School, Trichinopoly, which were hitherto clubbed with the main institutions for which they served as branches, were treated as separate institutions. Two schools were closed, one under local board and one under private management. The Hoobathalai Bellie Gowder School was taken over by the Nilgiris District Board. Two institutions under the management of local boards opened forms above the third and one local board high school was reduced to the status of a middle school. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools increased from 179,687 to 180,611. The number of girls reading in these schools also increased from 4,775 to 5,733.

(*b*) *Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme and Examinations.*—The examination under the old scheme which was ordered to be held for the benefit of certain classes of candidates was held for the last time in March 1933. The number of candidates who sat for the examination increased from 20,094 to 20,731, of whom 4,321 were private candidates. The certificates of 20,555 (19,924 boys and 631 girls) were completed during the year. One hundred and thirty-five pupils belonging to the depressed classes and fifty who were dependents or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. One hundred and sixty depressed class pupils completed their certificates during the year.

One hundred and sixteen schools against 102 in the previous year used a vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subject in the higher forms and presented pupils for the S.S.L.C. Examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted a vernacular in answering the papers in non-language subjects. Of the subjects taken up by the pupils as their optionals the most popular were History, Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Book-keeping and Typewriting.

(*c*) *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on secondary schools for boys decreased from Rs. 83·02 lakhs in 1931–32 to Rs. 80·76 lakhs in 1932–33. To the total expenditure public funds contributed Rs. 28·52 lakhs or 35 per cent, fees Rs. 43·16 lakhs or 54 per cent and other sources Rs. 9·08 lakhs or 11 per cent, as compared with 34 per cent, 52 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 43-11-5 as against Rs. 45-7-8 in 1931–32 and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 23-5-7. Fees met 45 per cent of the total cost in Municipal

and Local Board schools and 63 per cent in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 44 and 60.

8. *Elementary Education*—(i) *Statistics.*—The number of public elementary schools for boys decreased from 46,681 to 44,359, the fall being noticeable in the case of schools under aided management. There was also a decrease in their strength from 2,264,776 to 2,248,189. The number of part-time and night schools decreased considerably from 3,378 to 1,662, owing to the policy of Government to close down all ill-working night schools. The percentage of male pupils to male population for the Presidency was 8·2 in 1932–33 as compared with 8·3 in the previous year, the percentages varying from 13·5 in Malabar to 4·2 in the East Gōdavāri Agency and 1·9 in the Vizagapatam Agency.

There were in the Presidency 382 higher elementary schools for boys with standard VI, 213 with standard VII and 946 with standard VIII as the highest standard. More than 50 per cent of these schools were under local board management.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys decreased from 94,290 to 92,513, but the number of trained teachers increased from 55,104 to 57,136. The number of schools managed by teacher-managers fell from 16,802 to 15,063 but the number of trained teachers therein rose from 8,277 to 8,579.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools for boys was 665, of which 146 were for schools under public management.

(ii) *Panchayat Schools.*—Following is an extract from the report of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards on the working of the Panchayat schools.

Of the sanctioned 1,412 schools, only 1,324 schools were working during the year. Ten schools for girls were separately maintained. About 90 ill-working schools were, on the recommendation of the educational officers, closed during the year. Sixty-four schools in school-less centres were started. A large number of applications was received for starting new schools and these could not be sanctioned within the year as the establishment of a Panchayat is a condition precedent to the starting of a panchayat school.

During the year, the tendency of Panchayats to isolate Adi-Dravida pupils from caste pupils and to start separate schools for the former was effectively checked by the refusal of grants for schools which were not attended by Adi-Dravida pupils and by withdrawing grants for separate schools for Adi-Dravidas in the same village and amalgamating both the schools into one.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the schools at the end of the year was roughly 49,255 including 3,814 boys and 7,459 girls of the Adi-Dravida community. One satisfactory feature of the year is that, as a result of the enforcing of the open-door policy, the Adi-Dravida pupils were freely admitted in Panchayat schools.

The sanctioned strength of the staff, viz., 1,698 teachers continued to remain the same throughout the year. The staff was

found insufficient to meet the demand for additional teachers received from various panchayats, consequent on the increase of pupils in schools. But the additional teachers could not be entertained during the year. The policy of enforcing a minimum standard of qualification for the teachers and of requiring Panchayats employing more than one teacher to have at least one trained teacher was continued during the year. Due to this and to the reduction in the rate of teaching grant admissible to teachers whose qualifications were lower than those of the higher elementary grade, Panchayats employed trained men of the higher elementary and secondary grades.

The policy of granting subsidies for constructing school buildings tended to increase the number of schools having buildings of their own. The expenditure by Government on subsidy towards the construction of school buildings during the year was Rs. 6,429. No grants were sanctioned by Government during the year for payment of equipment grants. The expenditure on teaching grant during the year was Rs. 2,45,075.

(iii) *Consolidation and Concentration of Elementary Schools.*—Schemes for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools were received from certain local bodies and from the inspecting officers. In a few cases the proposals have been accepted and given effect to, the others are under correspondence.

As has been pointed out in the report for 1930–31 the preparation of the proposals is a lengthy process as local bodies and inspecting officers of the Men's and Women's branches have to be consulted. On account of this and other difficulties few comprehensive schemes have been prepared. Detailed instructions regarding the lines on which schemes of consolidation have to be framed will be issued to the subordinate officers shortly and more progress in this direction is anticipated during 1934–35.

(iv) *Compulsory Elementary Education.*—No new area was brought under compulsion during the year.

(v) *Bifurcation of the Taluk Boards*—During the year Government issued orders regarding the bifurcation of taluk boards with a view to constituting a taluk board for each revenue taluk.

9. *Special Education.*—(*a*) *Training Schools for Masters.*—The number of training schools for masters decreased from 80 to 77 and their strength from 10,921 to 10,503. Though the number of institutions under Government management remained steady the following changes took place during the year under report:—

(1) The Higher Elementary section of the Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore, together with the model school attached to it was constituted into a separate institution from April 1932 and placed under the supervision of the District Educational Officer, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

(2) The temporary Government Lower Elementary Training School for Masters, Erode, was amalgamated with the Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore from April 1932. The

number of Government schools was 58 and the number of pupils undergoing training in them was 8,603, of whom 1,945 were of the Lower Elementary grade, 5,171 Higher Elementary grade and 1,487 Secondary grade.

The number of sessional schools decreased from 3 to 2, owing to the closure of the Government Hill Sessional School, Narasapatam, in the Vizagapatam Agency, from 1st April 1932. The number of students who underwent training in the two sessional schools was 49. The number of aided training schools for masters was 18 as against 21 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the closure of the subsidized training classes attached to the Noble College, Masulipatam, the S.P.G. High School, Nandyal, the P.R. College, Cocanada, and the Sri Minakshi Training School, Chidambaram. The Rural A.B.M. Community Training School, Cumbum, which was an unaided institution in 1931–32, was brought on to the aided list during the year under report. A new school called the St. Joseph's Training School was started at Nellore. The institution remained unaided during the year.

Training School-leaving Certificate Examination.—The total number of candidates examined for the T.S.L.C. Examination was 10,852, of whom 8,174 were men and 2,678 women. The number of candidates that passed the examination was 6,948, of whom 5,392 were men and 1,556 women. The numbers examined for the Secondary, Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary grades were 1,579, 6,144 and 3,129, respectively, and the numbers that passed in these grades were 1,230, 3,886 and 1,832, respectively.

(*b*) *Commercial Schools*.—The Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, which was allowed to continue till April 1933 for the limited purpose of imparting instruction to the students of the G.D.A. class, worked during the year with a strength of 26 pupils. The Government Schools of Commerce, Calicut and Vizagapatam, were abolished with effect from 1st July 1932, as a measure of retrenchment. The three commercial schools recognized and aided by the Department increased in strength from 355 to 400. The one recognized but unaided institution had a strength of 44 students. Besides the above recognized institutions, there were 31 unrecognized commercial schools. The number of pupils receiving instruction in them was 754.

(*c*) *Agricultural Schools*.—The following extract is from the Report of the Director of Agriculture :—

"Proposals submitted with a view to providing short courses in practical agriculture to sons of landowners whose educational qualifications were not of a character entitling them for admission to the University degree course received the sanction of Government and arrangements are being made to start the courses at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, in 1933–34.

"The Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba was abolished in April 1932 as it did not appeal much to the local cultivators. An Agricultural Middle School at Kalahasti was sanctioned but could

not be opened during the year. The Agricultural Middle School at Usilampatti maintained by the Madura District Board had a marked increase in the number of students of whom 20 belonged to the backward class and Kallars. The Vocational School at Muthanandal maintained by the Ramnad District Board introduced agriculture in its curriculum and an agricultural diplomate was added to the staff.

" Schools for juvenile and adult farm labourers at Anakapalle, Coimbatore and Palur, were continued during the year. At Anakapalle there were 32 boys as against 39 in the previous year in the day school, and 20 adult labourers regularly attended the night school. At Coimbatore there were ten boys in the day school and ten adults in the night school. At Palur both the day and night schools worked satisfactorily."

Besides the above an agricultural school at Melrosapuram run by the United Free Church Mission had 69 pupils on the rolls. The school is recognized and aided by the Director of Industries.

(*d*) *Engineering Schools.*—There were two Engineering schools working during the year under report. The Government School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, was closed from 1st May 1932 and the Subordinate Engineering classes were amalgamated with the College of Engineering, Guindy, from July 1932. The Subordinate Engineering classes attached to the Engineering College, Guindy, had 400 pupils on the rolls. The unaided Engineering school at Trichinopoly had only four students.

(*e*) *Industrial and Technical Schools.*—In the Industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries, there were 5,842 students under instruction as compared with 6,073 in the previous year. The following are some of the salient features connected with industrial education taken from the report of the Director of Industries :—

Owing to the financial stringency scholarships available for students for training in technical institutions in India were stopped, but two scholarships tenable at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, for studying the Sugar Industry were awarded. Sixty scholarships tenable in industrial schools in the Presidency were also awarded.

All the Government Industrial Schools worked satisfactorily during the year. No new schools were recognized by the department during the year and the recognition accorded to the St. Mary's Convent Industrial School, Kotagiri, was withdrawn.

A sum of Rs. 86,765 was distributed as grant to aided institutions. In addition Rs. 1,693 for equipment and Rs. 12,175 for buildings were given to institutions under private management.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, proposals for the revision of the system of payment of grants-in-aid to private institutions were made to Government.

(*f*) *Schools of Arts and Music.*—The strength of the Municipal Art Class at Kumbakonam fell from 279 in 1931–32 to 52 in 1932–1933, while the Sri Vijayarama Gana Patasala, Vizianagaram, maintained its strength of 40 pupils. The Rajah Annamalai Music

College, Chidambaram, was incorporated into the Annamalai University and a professional course in music extending over a period of four years leading to an examination for the title of Sangeetha Bhushana was instituted from the academic year 1932–33.

(*g*) *Manual Training.*—There were 440 Manual Training classes with an approximate strength of 63,037 at work during the year against 294 classes with 56,037 pupils in the previous year. Forty-four classes were attached to elementary schools under the Corporation of Madras. With the introduction of compulsory Manual Training under the revised S.S.L.C. scheme, many secondary schools are opening Manual Training classes.

In the Art Masters' class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, there were ten students under training as against 11 in the previous year.

The strength of the Manual Training Instructors' class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, was eight in the Junior class and ten in the senior class.

(*h*) *Technical Examinations.*—The total number of candidates registered for the two grades was 11,593, of whom 3,353 were for the higher and 8,240 were for the lower grade. The number examined was 10,925, of whom 4,835 were successful. One hundred and ninety-five candidates of the higher and 408 of the lower grade were women, of whom 119 and 175, respectively, were successful. Thirteen diplomas and 79 group certificates were issued during the year.

On the 31st March 1933, there were 56,767 students receiving instruction in technical subjects as compared with 54,862, in the previous year. Classified according to the nature of subjects taken, there were 3,338 students receiving Art education, 552 Technical education, 50,789 Industrial education and 2,088 Commercial education.

(*i*) *Sanskrit Education.*—As in 1931–32 there were during the year under report 18 Sanskrit colleges, of which one was under Local Board management and one was for women. The number of scholars reading in these colleges including those in the Annamalai University was 617 compared with 575, in 1931–32. The Andhra Yuvathy Kalasala, Rajahmundry, which is the only Sanskrit College for women in the Presidency had a strength of eight pupils. In the Pattambi Sanskrit College six women were reading during the year. Advanced and Elementary Sanskrit schools decreased from 127 to 119 but their strength increased from 5,058 to 5,141.

The number of candidates who appeared for the Public examination after completing the Advanced course in Sanskrit schools was 378 (including two women). Of these 228 (including two women) were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study, 54 for Siromani or Vidyapravina course, 88 for Vidwan or Ubhayabasha Pravina course and 86 for either of the courses. Of the two women candidates, one was declared eligible for Vidwan or Ubhayabhasha Pravina course and the other for either of the courses.

10. *Women's Education*—(*a*) *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions intended for Indian girls decreased from 5,905 to 5,787, but their strength rose from 383,721 to 388,832. The number of girls reading in all grades of schools was 758,133 as compared with 737,078 on the 31st of March 1932.

(*b*) *Collegiate.*—As in the previous year, there were 5 Arts colleges for women. The number of students in them was 504, the number in the previous year being 503. Besides these, there were 235 women reading in Arts colleges for men, the corresponding number in the previous year being 178. In the two Training colleges for women at Madras, there were 70 students undergoing training. The number of women reading in Professional colleges for men was 75, of whom 73 were in the Medical colleges and 2 in the Madras Law College.

(*c*) *Secondary.*—There were 75 secondary schools for girls during 1932–33 as against 73 in 1931–32. Three new schools, viz., the Church Park Middle School, Teynampet, the St. Joseph's Middle School, Madura and the Bethlehem High School, Ootacamund, came into existence during the year. The All Saints S.P.G. Middle School, Puttur, was closed. As a result of these changes, there were 47 high and 28 middle schools, with a total strength of 18,636, as compared with 17,698, in the previous year. The total number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls was 23,617 as against 21,830 in the previous year.

(*d*) *Elementary.*—The number of elementary schools for girls decreased from 5,672 to 5,528, but their strength increased from 358,394 to 361,473. The number of schools closed during the year was 306 and the number opened 162. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys rose from 364,541 to 382,196.

The number of teachers employed in these schools rose from 14,541 to 14,601, of whom 11,894 were trained. The number of pupils per trained teacher was 30 as compared with 31 in 1931–32. Twenty-three new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools, of which 6 were for schools under public management.

(*e*) *Special Education.*—There were 63 training schools for women in the Presidency as against 62 in the previous year; 36 were under Government management, 1 under Municipal and 26 under private agencies. The increase in the number of institutions by one was due to the opening of a school at Guntūr by the St. Joseph's Mission. The institution was not paid any grant from provincial funds during the year. The strength of the schools under Government management was 1,805 compared with 1,813 in the previous year. The total strength of all schools was 3,177 as against 3,192 in the previous year. Classified according to the grades, there were 381 in secondary grade training classes, 2,167 in higher elementary classes and 629 in lower elementary classes.

(*f*) *Expenditure.*—The total direct expenditure on Arts colleges for women was Rs. 2,44,271 and the average cost per student was Rs. 484–12–10. The expenditure on secondary and elementary

schools for Indian girls decreased from Rs. 53,87,452 to Rs. 52,28,312, towards which Public funds contributed 76·2 per cent, fees 5·2 per cent and other sources 18·6 per cent, as compared with 76·1, 4·3 and 19·6 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 56–7–8, and that in an elementary school was Rs. 11–11–8.

11. *European Education.*—The number of institutions for Europeans decreased from 82 to 81, owing to the conversion of the Sacred Heart Girls' Middle School, Teynampet, into an Indian Middle School for girls. The number of primary schools for boys and girls remained the same though five schools for girls were converted into schools for boys. There was no change in the number of high schools. The strength in these schools increased from 10,759 to 10,885. The number of non-Europeans reading in these schools was 1,755. The strength of the two training schools for women was 40. The number of Europeans in Arts and Professional colleges for men and women was 172 as compared with 150 during 1931–32.

The total number of teachers employed in European schools for general education increased from 737 in 1931–32 to 741 in 1932–33. Of these teachers, 548 were trained, 77 untrained but certificated and 116 untrained and uncertificated, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 541, 75 and 121.

The two technical schools for Europeans continued working during the year, the one at Bellary being recognized and aided by the Director of Industries. Lace-embroidery and Needlework were taught in the Bellary School while the Madras School provided instruction in Dressmaking. The two schools had a strength of 93 pupils. The Special Subjects Centres continued to provide instruction in Manual Training and Domestic Science to boys and girls in European Schools.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, maintained its good record of work.

The two training schools for mistresses in the city, continued to work during the year and it may be remarked in this connexion that stipends which were formerly paid to students in the High and the Middle grades have been abolished as a measure of retrenchment.

A few changes were made in the Code of Regulations for European Schools with a view to bringing it in a line with the Grant-in-aid Code—

(*a*) The expenditure incurred on physical training and games by the managements of aided schools has been admitted for purposes of aid;

(*b*) It has been laid down that title deeds should be examined before advances of building grants are authorized for payment.

Commercial subjects (Book-keeping and Shorthand and Typewriting) were introduced as optional subjects for the European Middle School Examination.

In the European Schools' examinations, 125 candidates out of 183 who appeared for the High School examination and 219 out of the 345 who appeared for the Middle School examination, came out

successful. In the High School examination 55 of the successful candidates were girls, while in the Middle School examination 125 girls were successful.

Large building schemes, which were undertaken by the managements of St. Bede's European School, San Thome, and Montfort School, Yercaud, have been completed during the year. In consequence of the policy of retrenchment, fresh schemes were not admitted for purposes of aid.

The total expenditure on European education decreased from Rs. 26·41 lakhs to Rs. 24·37 lakhs and towards the expenditure, Public funds contributed 27·8 per cent, fees 27·5 per cent and other sources 44·7 per cent against 31·4 per cent, 25·7 per cent and 42·9 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the total expenditure is due mainly to reduced expenditure on Buildings and Boarding charges.

12. *Muhammadan Education*—(*a*) *General Statistics.*—The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans decreased from 3,810 to 3,698, while their strength rose from 235,439 to 237,027. Private institutions showed a slight increase in their numbers (from 505 to 541) as well as in their total strength (from 20,803 to 23,534).

(*b*) *Collegiate.*—The number of students reading in colleges fell from 475 to 464. Of these, 101 were reading in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, and 42 in the Islamiah College, Vaniyambadi. There were, in addition, 200 students in the two Arabic colleges at Vellore and Kurnool as compared with 194 in the previous year.

One hundred and six students were reading in Professional colleges as compared with 91 in 1931–32 and of these two were women.

(*c*) *Secondary.*—Though the number of secondary schools intended for Muhammadans remained the same (16 for boys and 1 for girls) the number of pupils reading in them rose from 3,616 to 3,824. The total number of Muhammadan pupils reading in secondary schools for Indians rose from 12,063 to 12,681.

(*d*) *Mappilla Education.*—The number of recognized elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the Malabar district decreased during the year from 1,401 to 1,396, but their strength increased from 105,104 to 106,785. The number of girls reading in these schools also increased from 31,095 to 32,795. The total number of Mappilla boys reading in elementary standards of elementary and secondary schools decreased from 74,845 to 74,111. The strength of Mappilla boys in schools specially intended for them also fell from 68,217 to 67,540. This fall is probably the result of the propaganda work of a few Musaliyars who are reported to be preaching against secular instruction by trained Mappilla teachers. The number of higher elementary schools for Mappillas increased from 33 to 36.

There were 1,001 Mappilla trained teachers in Mappilla schools as against 1,119 non-Mappillas. Of the 1,001 Mappilla teachers, 14 were of the secondary grade, 264 of the higher elementary grade

and 723 of the lower elementary grade. The number of untrained Mappilla teachers in these schools was 1,414. The number of Mappilla teachers under training in all training schools of the district was 253. The Malappuram Sessional school for Musaliyars and Mullas had a strength of 40.

In Mappilla schools religious instruction is imparted to all pupils for three hours every day as such instruction is regarded as most essential by most parents. It is however unfortunate that a large number of parents are not equally keen on their children attending the schools to receive instruction in secular subjects.

A number of scholarships were, as usual, awarded to Mappilla pupils reading in elementary schools.

The total number of Mappilla boys in secondary schools rose from 1,006 in 1931–32 to 1,025 in 1932–33. There was only one Middle school for Mappillas in the district and it had 64 boys on the rolls.

The number of elementary schools for girls in the Malabar district decreased from 139 to 130. The number of pupils reading in these schools was 7,055, of whom 6,078 were Mappillas. The number of Mappilla girls was 4,587. The total number of Mappilla girls in all elementary schools in the district was 36,544.

The total number of women-teachers in these schools increased from 210 to 218, of whom 150 were trained. Of the total number of teachers, 105 were Mappilla women.

Fifty scholarships for Mappilla girls in elementary schools were awarded during the year.

The number of elementary schools for boys in the South Kanara district during the year was 73, with a strength of 4,842 pupils, of whom 1,086 were girls. The strength of Mappilla pupils in schools not specially intended for them was 3,131, of whom 290 were girls. The number of teachers working in all Mappilla schools was 178, of whom 86 were Mappillas. Of the 86 Mappilla teachers, only 31 were trained (2 higher elementary and 29 lower elementary). There was an increase in the number of trained Mappilla teachers and a decrease in the number of untrained teachers. There was a dearth of trained Mappilla teachers and with a view to reducing their number special exemption was granted to some of the teachers to enable them to undergo training in the lower elementary grade.

As regards stagnation the District Educational Officer, South Kanara, reports as follows :—

"Stagnation is heavy in the lower standards of Mappilla schools, specially in aided schools. This is because the Mappilla parents send their children first to schools mainly intended for Quran study and then send them for a short period to secular schools. In fact they do not supply their children with books or slates before completing their course in Quran."

There were in the district ten schools for Mappilla girls. The total strength of Mappilla girls reading in Muhammadan schools increased from 491 to 500.

(*e*) *Education in the Laccadives.*—The four schools in the Islands of Androth, Kalpani, Agathi and Kavarathi were inspected by the Special Officer in February 1933. The appointment of a higher elementary grade trained teacher to the school at Kavarathi resulted in raising the average daily attendance.

No change was made in the text-books used in the Islands. The readers in use continue to be popular.

The night school attached to the school at Androth is likely to be closed shortly as the attendance is small and as the school is not doing satisfactory work.

(*f*) *Finance.*—The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education fell from Rs. 27·90 lakhs to Rs. 27·81 lakhs and towards this total, public funds contributed 78 per cent, fees 2 per cent and other sources 20 per cent, as compared with 74, 3 and 23, respectively, in the previous year.

13. *Education of the Depressed Classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other Kindred Classes).*—The number of public institutions mainly intended for the depressed classes decreased from 10,215 in 1931–32 to 9,577 in 1932–33 and their strength from 339,789 to 326,653. There was a marked decrease in the number of private schools for these classes. The number of such schools in 1932–33 being 191 as against 294 in the previous year. Their strength also fell from 7,610 to 5,373.

The total number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes in all public schools was 283,135 as against 292,211 in the previous year.

One hundred and sixty pupils belonging to these classes completed their Secondary School-leaving Certificates during the year, while 293 were successful in the Training School-leaving Certificate examination of whom 20 were women.

The number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes admitted into schools under public management not specially intended for them during 1932–33 excluding the Agency was 34,354 against 32,606 of the previous year. The number of pupils increased by 1,748.

Appreciable increases are noticed in the districts of Ganjām, Gōdāvari West, Madura, Salem and Malabar.

During the year under report 113 schools were held in agraharams, chavadies, etc., and 98 in rented buildings inaccessible to depressed classes as against 139 and 187, respectively, in 1931–32. The number of buildings constructed during the year in places accessible to all classes was 20 as against 111 of the previous year. Of 17,661 schools under public management in the plains, 16,662 schools were accessible to the children of the depressed classes and in 6,773 the children of the depressed classes were admitted freely.

While reviewing the Director's report for 1931–32 on the admission of the pupils of the depressed classes into schools under public management, Government have observed that a very large number of these pupils are still in special schools maintained for them, only

one-tenth of the total number attending the common schools. They have also stated that "notwithstanding the advice of Government not to open separate schools for the depressed classes there still continue to be stray instances of the opening of such schools."

Government have further directed that, in order to ensure that such schools are opened only in most exceptional cases, their approval should be obtained for starting separate schools for these pupils and that permission will not be accorded unless a local body can show that it is impossible, despite persistent propaganda, to persuade Caste Hindus to admit depressed class pupils into Caste Hindu schools.

About 439 depressed class teachers were employed in the schools not specially intended for them during the year under report.

A special allowance to teachers who do satisfactory work in securing the admission of children of depressed classes into schools not specially intended for them is given by the Taluk Boards, Ramachandrapur, Sivaganga and Ramnad and the Taluk Board, Tindivanam, has also sanctioned the introduction of the above scheme.

The following extract from the report of the Commissioner of Labour shows the progress made during the year in the matter of the education of the depressed classes :—

Schools.—There was no change in the policy pursued by the Department in connexion with the starting and maintenance of separate schools for the depressed classes. Owing to paucity of funds very few schools could be started in the year. Inefficient schools were closed : 1,148 schools were working at the beginning of the year, 6 schools were started and 266 schools were closed or transferred to local bodies. There were thus 888 schools working at the close of the year. Eight hundred and seventy-one of these were day schools and the rest were night schools. 32,147 pupils (25,742 boys and 6,405 girls) were reading in these schools. These schools were staffed by 1,083 teachers, of whom 1,072 were trained.

Scholarships.—Forty-eight residential scholarships and 1,278 ordinary scholarships for general education were sanctioned during the year. The number of collegiate scholarships awarded to students who were boarders in the hostels maintained by the Labour Department was 6. Scholarships awarded for various industrial courses numbered 170. Ten scholarships were awarded to deserving pupils to enable them to learn motor mechanism and driving. The scholarships were tenable for six months. Besides these, ten scholarships were granted to pupils learning commercial subjects.

Exemption from payment of Examination Fees.—A sum of Rs. 998 was spent during the year in granting exemption to 86 pupils from payment of fees for various examinations.

Stipends.—Four stipends were sanctioned during the year to a fresh batch of teachers to enable them to undergo training and 24 stipends were renewed in favour of the teachers sent for training in the previous year.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,989 was also incurred on the purchase of books, clothes, etc., for pupils.

Hostels.—The Paddison Hostel, Madras, the Slater Hostel, Madras, the Government Depressed Class Hostel, Calicut, the Sundaracharlu Hostel, Salem, and the Government Depressed class Hostel, Masulipatam, were under the management of Government during the year. The Hostels aided by the Labour Department were the Moir Hostel, Chidambaram, the Free Boarding House, Atmakur, the Madras Seva Sadan, the Depressed Class Mission, Mangalore, and the Gray Hostel for Girls at Chidambaram. Several boarding grants were paid to pupils residing in recognized hostels. The total expenditure on these grants was Rs. 4,800.

In addition liberal grants were given to philanthropic bodies for the maintenance of educational institutions for Depressed Classes.

The total expenditure during the year on the education of depressed classes was Rs. 4,69,859.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.*—(1) *Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—The number of elementary schools specially intended for pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts increased from 350 to 366 and their strength from 9,798 to 9,914. The total number of pupils belonging to these classes under instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency was 22,217 (19,948 boys and 2,269 girls), as compared with 21,546 (19,538 boys and 2,008 girls) in the previous year.

There were 20 elementary schools working exclusively for the benefit of Chenchus in the Kurnool district. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools was 486 (304 boys and 182 girls) as against 490 (322 boys and 168 girls) in the previous year. In addition to midday meals, clothing was also supplied to children. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 13,130 during the year. Three boys, two of whom held Government scholarships during the year, were reading in the Atmakur Board High School. During the year two pupils were admitted into the Government Training School, Kurnool, and each student was given a stipend of Rs. 14-8-0 per mensem from the Chenchu budget.

There were 26 schools (4 under the management of local boards and 22 under private management) specially intended for Hill tribes in the Ganjām district (plains) with a strength of 625 boys and 44 girls. In the Coimbatore district there were 6 schools, as against 10 in the previous year, for Irulas with a total strength of 105 pupils, three schools run by the Labour Department and one board elementary school being closed. In the Salem district, 18 schools with a strength of 297 boys and 29 girls were working exclusively for the benefit of children belonging to the Malayali tribe.

For the children of the Lambadis of Bellary district, 29 schools were maintained during the year. The strength of these schools was 748. The Rajahmundry Taluk Board maintained 2 schools for the education of children of the Koyas and the Kondadoras who are the Hill tribes of East Gōdāvari. The strength of the schools fell from 60 to 51 due to economic causes.

For the benefit of the Hill tribes of the Nilgiris, viz., Badagas, Kotas and Irulas, the District Board maintained 55 schools and private agencies 22 schools. The number of pupils attending these schools increased during the year from 3,800 to 3,993. The attendance committee constituted by the District Board was helpful in bringing the children to school. The District Board opened a number of schools for Badaga children during the year and they also supplied books and slates free to these children besides granting scholarships.

(2) *Criminal Tribes.*—The number of special schools for pupils belonging to Criminal tribes fell from 299 in 1931–32 to 284 in 1932–33, but their strength rose from 14,748 to 15,477.

During the year special educational facilities for the children of Criminal tribes continued to be provided. In the districts of Madura and Ramnad there were 259 schools for Kallars with a total strength of 13,500 pupils, of whom 2,407 were girls. One hundred and five of these schools were under Mission management. One thousand and ninety-five Kallar pupils were maintained at Government cost in the various boarding institutions. The Boarding Homes at Usilampatti and Uttamapalaiyam worked satisfactorily with a strength of 222 and 40 boarders, respectively. In the district of Tanjore there were 38 schools for the benefit of Kallars. The total strength of the schools was 2,884. The Kallar Boarding school and the hostel at Tanjore worked satisfactorily.

Five schools under the Labour Department and one school under Mission management were maintained for the benefit of Korava children in the Salem district. Fee remissions to 58 Korava children reading in schools and Boarding grants for 80 boys and 23 girls were sanctioned during the year. Seventy-eight boys and 46 girls were reading in the six schools specially intended for them and it is gratifying to note that as many as 292 boys and 26 girls of this community were reading in other schools.

Criminal Settlement Schools.—In each of the Settlements at Aziznagar, Kavali, Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Siddhapuram and Konnur, a school was working during the year at which attendance was compulsory for all children of school-going age.

15. *Education of the Blind, the Deaf-mutes and other Defectives.*—There were 8 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools for defective children. Of the ten schools, one was under public management and the rest were under private management. The total strength of these schools during 1932–33, was 482, as against 428, in the previous year.

The Tinnevelly Diocesan Trust Association maintained two institutions, one for blind boys and the other for blind girls. The girls' school had a strength of 33 and the boys' school a strength of 37, as compared with 35 and 35, respectively, in 1931–32. The schools continued to do good work during the year under report. The industrial section of the boys' school maintained its high level of efficiency.

The Victory Memorial Blind School at Poonamallee has two departments, one recognized by the Director of Industries and the other by the Director of Public Instruction. The school worked satisfactorily during the year with a total strength of 54 as against 50 in 1931–32. A handwork teacher and a music teacher were recently added to the educational section, and several improvements were made both in the Educational and Industrial departments of the school. A class for the training of teachers for the blind was opened with three students. These were given a course in Braille, Arithmetic and Algebra by the Taylor Frame method, Psychology of the Blind, History of Education of the Blind, Handwork and Practice in Teaching. One of the students passed the Government Examination for the award of certificates of competency to teach in schools for defective children.

The U.L.C.M. School for the Blind, Rentachintala, was founded in 1912 by Mrs. Geo. Albredet, and has continued to grow steadily from its humble beginnings to its present strength of 37 pupils in 1932–33. The school has also provision for the teaching of music and handwork.

Two sections were working—the Blind section and the Deaf and Dumb section—in the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Teynampet. It had a total strength of 70 as compared with 61 in the preceding year. There were six classes in the Deaf and Dumb section with 46 pupils, while the Blind section had as many classes with 24 pupils. The Deaf and Dumb School for Girls, Palamcottah, had 130 pupils on its rolls as against 125 in 1931–32. Both the Tamil and Malayalam sections worked successfully. Carpentry, tailoring, weaving, gardening and agriculture are the occupations taught in the school. The School for the Deaf, Mylapore, continued to do good work during the year. It had a strength of 85 pupils against 82 in the previous year. The girls' industrial and the boys' manual training sections maintained a high standard of work. Four out of six students who appeared for the Government examination for the award of certificates of competency to teach defectives, came out successful during the year. It is gratifying to note that the Deaf and Dumb schools at Palamcottah and Mylapore, continued to take a deep interest in scouting and guiding. The Nanguneri school for the Deaf and Dumb was newly recognized by the Department during the year. Its strength during the year was 18. The Deaf and Dumb school run by the Coimbatore Municipality made satisfactory progress during the year. Its strength increased from 11 in 1931–32 to 20 in 1932–33.

The Bapatla Leper School under the management of the Salvation Army continued its useful work during the year. It had 23 pupils on its rolls, as compared with 14 in the previous year.

16. *Private Institutions.*—The total number of unrecognized private schools decreased from 1,580 in 1931–32 to 1,408 in 1932–33 while their strength rose from 47,378 to 47,928. As usual the district of Malabar had the largest number of unrecognized private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books.*—(*a*) *The Connemara Public Library.*—The use made of the library by the public has greatly increased. The number of readers was 60,468, compared with 53,970 in the previous year, and the number of volumes consulted rose from 125,573 to 153,802. 20,187 volumes were lent to residents in the City and 246 volumes to mufassal libraries which are privileged to borrow books from this library. A large number of old periodicals and other publications which were of no use in this library were transferred to institutions which wanted them. The Fine Arts Section has been enriched by the incorporation in it of the Dhanakoti Mudaliyar Library.

(*b*) *Tanjore Palace Library.*—The second triennium during which grant-in-aid to the library was continued ended with 31st March 1933. The work connected with the preparation of the catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the library has been completed. All the 19 volumes were expected to be printed by August 1933. The grant from Government enabled volumes 1 to 12 to be supplied gratis to scholars and institutions interested in Sanskrit learning both in and out of India.

(*c*) *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—Four Islamic manuscripts and one Sanskrit manuscript were acquired for the library. The number of visitors to the library as well as the number of works consulted by them showed an increase as compared with the figures for the previous year. The number of visitors rose from 5,296 to 5,428 and that of the works consulted from 8,594 to 11,274. As many as 139 manuscripts and 125 printed books were issued on loan to 164 persons and institutions. The text of Brahmasiddhi and its commentary will be issued as soon as the work of printing the introduction is completed.

(*d*) *Text-Book Committee.*—A consolidated list of books approved for class use was revised up to 31st March 1932 and published.

Two meetings of the Text-book Committee were held. 1,907 books as against 1,732 of the previous year were considered, of which 1,350 as against 1,353 of the previous year were approved. Of the approved text-books, 785 were for class use, 386 for libraries, 44 for teachers, 67 for class use and libraries, 60 for libraries and teachers, 6 for class use and teachers, and 2 for class use, libraries and teachers.

(*e*) *Registration of books.*—The number of books registered during the year was 3,590 as against 3,406 of the previous year, while the number of periodicals fell from 1,034 to 870. Eighty per cent of the publications were classified as original, as distinguished from republication and translation. Nearly half the literary activity of the province was in Madras. 33 per cent of the publications were in Tamil, 23 per cent in English and 20 per cent in Telugu. Religion formed the subject-matter of 30 per cent and Science of 5·6 per cent of the publications.

18. *Miscellaneous*—(*a*) *Adult Education.*—The classes attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the Government Training

schools at Palghat and Badagara continued to work during the year. The other classes attached to Government institutions have been closed. The class at Saidapet had a strength of 49 and an average daily attendance of 25, while the class at Palghat had a strength of 30 with an attendance of 15. In Badagara the class was useful to the village folk also. Good work was done in both the places and this was entirely due to the interest evinced by the staff engaged in the work.

Adult Education classes run by non-official agencies and honorary workers continued to work during the year at eleven centres only. The Adult Education classes in other centres were closed. The Malabar Devadar Reconstruction Trust conducted such classes at four centres. The total number of admissions and withdrawals during the year including those at the centres that have been closed and at the one newly opened were 1,040 and 725, respectively. There were 135 pupils in all the four centres. Of these 68 were Mappillas, 31 were Tiyyas and 16 belonged to Depressed Classes. The scheme is not limited to instruction in the 3 R's. Special attention was paid to the teaching of Mental Arithmetic, Civics, Geography, History, Health and Sanitation. In some centres Music also received attention. With a view to instilling useful ideas, subjects like Co-operation, Agriculture, etc., find a prominent place in the curriculum of studies. Reading rooms have been maintained at all centres and were well patronized.

A recurring grant of Rs. 3,435 was sanctioned towards the cost of maintenance of Adult Education classes for the year 1932–33.

(*b*) *Public Libraries.*—There were about 770 Public libraries in 1932–33 as against 697 in 1931–32, of which one was specially intended for women. Four hundred and twenty-seven libraries were under the management of local boards (including panchayats), 25 were under municipalities, 36 attached to Co-operative Societies and the rest under private management. Eighty-eight of the libraries under private management were registered. The total number of books and journals available in these libraries in 1932-33 was 529,785 and the number of persons that made use of the libraries in 1932–33 was 1,252,275 as against 745,559, in 1931–32. During the year 1932–33 the total expenditure on Public libraries was Rs. 85,682, of which Rs. 1,597 was from Provincial funds, Rs. 16,169 from local funds and the balance of Rs. 67,916 from private funds.

The Madras Library Association continued its useful work.

(*c*) *Boy Scout Movement.*—The combined strength of the movement was 11,282—cubs 2,344, scouts 8,038, rovers 825 and officers 75. There was an appreciable increase in the number of First Class Scouts and King's Scouts. The number of the former was 102 and the latter 21, as compared with 71 and 10, respectively, during the previous year. There was also a large increase in the number of Proficiency Badge holders from 665 to 971. The increase in the number of cubs from 2,122 to 2,344 is particularly noteworthy.

During the year under report 19 camps were held in several parts of the Presidency and about 400 men were trained as officers and 85 officers underwent the refresher course. Besides the above, a Cub Wood-badge course was held at the Coonoor Training centre.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Provincial Council was held at Wenlock Park when His Excellency the Provincial Chief Scout presided. The Commissioners' conference was also held during the year at which many useful papers were read. The Provincial Executive Committee met nine times during the year. Ten new local associations were started in different parts of the Presidency. In places where the District Council area is completely covered by local associations, the constitution of the District Council was revised to suit the new conditions.

Work in the districts was fairly extensive. The reports of the districts show that a number of rallies were organized. The reports further reveal that the work in the districts maintained a high standard of efficiency. The birthday of Lord Badon Powell was celebrated in several parts of the Presidency. Many awards for meritorious service and gallantry were made.

The sub-committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Provincial Council to go into the question of Indianizing the movement submitted its report. The report made many important suggestions.

A Provident Fund scheme was started for the benefit of headquarter staff including the organizing secretaries.

The publication of the "All-India Boy Scout Diary" has been continued. An Andhra handbook on scouting and another in Telugu on Cubbing were published. The "South Indian Boy Scout Magazine" was, as usual, popular.

During the year the Boy Scouts rendered valuable service during the Pushkaram festival at Gōdāvari, the Karthigai Deepam festival at Tiruvannamalai and during the sea-bathing festivals and exhibitions in Madras. The scouts also participated in Rural Reconstruction work.

The Boy Scout Association received a provincial grant of Rs. 7,500 during the year.

(*d*) *Girl Guide Movement.*—During the year the number of Guides in the Madras Presidency increased by 900. Progress has, on the whole, been gratifying and the Madras Headquarters are continuously being told that those in authority wish guiding to be started in schools where hitherto there has been none.

A new company and flock were formed in a Criminal Tribe Settlement.

Five training camps were held during the year all of which were well attended; the largest were at Madras and Ootacamund.

Some handbooks of the movement are being translated into Malayalam, Telugu and Tamil and this valuable work, done voluntarily will be of the greatest help to non-English speaking Companies and Flocks.

The Girl Guides Association received a grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government during the year.

(*e*) *Medical Inspection.*—The payment of grants for medical inspection was suspended by Government as a measure of economy, but the question of reorganizing the system so as to make improvements in it in the light of the experience gained since 1927 is engaging the attention of Government.

(*f*) *Physical Education.*—There was a steady increase in the number of school boys and college students taking part in games and sports. The training facilities offerred by the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Euducation, Saidapet, for the training of men for employment as Physical Directors in schools and colleges were made use of as usual and the strength of the class during the year under report was 77. The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education in addition to its normal duties conducted a special class on Saturdays for the benefit of teachers employed in elementary schools. The chief event connected with the college was the grant to it by Government of 63 acres of land in Saidapet. The Y.M.C.A. Physical Education Class removed in July 1932 to this new location and the college came to be recognized by this department as a separate institution

The Assistant Physical Director continued the work of inspection and in all 72 institutions, of which 66 were secondary schools, were visited by him. During the year an appointment was made to the hitherto vacant post of Physical Director attached to the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

Fifty candidates appeared for the examination for the Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training for men from the Y.M C.A. College of Physical Education and all of them were successful.

In November 1932, Government passed orders on the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the committee which investigated the question of physical education for girls in elementary and secondary schools.

(*g*) *Teachers employed as postmasters.*—The number of teachers employed as branch postmasters in the Madras Presidency decreased from 712 to 671, of whom 643 were local board teachers and 28 Government teachers. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 19·4 as against 20·6 in the previous year.

(*h*) *General.*—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. ERLAM SMITH,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(*a*) Names of Local Bodies that do not levy Education Cess.

Taluk Boards.

1. Cheyyar.
2. Hospet.
3. Kudligi.
4. Harpanahalli.
5. Coimbatore.
6. Kodala.
7. Chintalapudi.
8. Sattanapalli.
9. Tenali.
10. Udipi.
11. Divi.
12. Chellapalli.
13. Gudivada.
14. Tiruvur.
15. Gannavaram.
16. Nandikotkur.
17. Sirvel.
18. Madura.
19. Palni.
20. Kottayam.
21. Darsi.
22. Kanigiri.
23. Kandukur.
24. Kavali.
25. Udayagiri.
26. Atmakur.
27. Kovur.
28. Nellore.
29. Rapur.
30. Venkatagiri.
31. Gudur.
32. Sulurpet.
33. Papanasam.
34. Kumbakonam.
35. Shiyali.
36. Mayavaram.
37. Nannilam.
38. Tiruturaipundi.
39. Perambalur.

Municipalities.

1. Gudiyattam.
2. Tirūppattūr.
3. Tiruvannamalai.
4. Walajapet.
5. Chidambaram.
6. Cuddalore.
7. Villupuram.
8. Adoni.
9. Bellary.
10. Tirupati.
11. Coimbatore.
12. Dharapuram.
13. Udamalpet.
14. Pollachi.
15. Cuddapah.
16. Berhampur.
17. Parlakimedi.
18. Cocanada.
19. Chicacole.
20. Chirala.
21. Guntur.
22. Ongole.
23. Mangalore.
24. Bezwada.
25. Palacole.
26. Kurnool.
27. Nandyal.
28. Bodinayakkanur.
29. Palni.
30. Periyakulam.
31. Cannanore.
32. Palghat.
33. Coonoor.
34. Ootacamund.
35. Srivilliputtur.
36. Sivakasi.
37. Karaikudi.
38. Mannargudi.
39. Mayavaram.
40. Tiruvarur.
41. Palamcottah.
42. Tuticorin.
43. Karur.
44. Trichinopoly.
45. Anakapalle.
46. Bimlipatam.
47. Vizianagram.
48. Vaniyambadi.

(*b*) Names of Local Authorities that have introduced Compulsion.

Municipalities.

1. Vellore.
2. Kumbakonam.
3. Negapatam.
4. Conjeeveram.
5. Tellicherry.
6. Tiruppur.
7. Tinnevelly.
8. Chingleput.
9. Erode.
10. Masulipatam.
11. Cochin.
12. Mayavaram.
13. Madura.
14. Hindupur.
15. Proddatur.
16. Dindigul.
17. Calicut.
18. Parlakimedi.
19. Hospet.
20. Virudhunagar.
21. Ellore.
22. Rajahmundry.
23. Madras Corporation.
24. Vizagapatam.
25. Nellore.

Taluk Boards.

1. Taluk Board, Walluvanad-Mannarghat Village Panchayat.
2. Ponnani—Three select amsoms.
3. Ernad—Select amsoms in East and West Ernad.
4. Tiruppattur—Natrampalli and Agraharam Panchayats.
5. Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram.
6. Saidapet Taluk (Chingleput District).
7. Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore District).

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
Area in square miles.	142,277	—	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.
Population—						
Males	23,082,999	Males	9·2	9·3	9·3	9·5
Females	23,657,108	Females ...	3·2	3·1	3·2	3·1
Total ...	46,740,107	Total ..	6·1	6·2	6·2	6·3

—	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (4).
	1933. (1)	1932. (2)	Increase or decrease. (3)	1933. (4)	1932. (5)	Increase or decrease. (6)	(7)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	...	610† / 21*	566	+ 44 / + 21	(a) 308 / (b) 302
For Males.							
Arts Colleges‡	59	57	+ 2	11,902	12,404	− 502	(a) 4,470 / (b) 7,432
Professional Colleges ..	9	10	− 1	2,258	2,055	+ 203	(a) 2,258
High Schools	379	378	+ 1	157,943	157,083	+ 860	(c) 120,356 / (d) 37,587
Middle Schools	181	174	+ 7	26,513	26,471	+ 42	(c) 14,266 / (d) 12,247
Primary Schools	44,375	46,692	− 2,317	2,249,618	2,265,960	− 16,342	(d) 2,249,618§
Special Schools	315	331	− 16	23,989	25,239	− 1,250	...
Total ...	45,318	47,642	− 2,324	2,472,223	2,489,212	− 16,989	
For Females.							
Arts Colleges‡	6	6	...	512	509	+ 3	(a) 138 / (b) 374
Professional Colleges ..	2	2	...	70	66	+ 4	(a) 70
High Schools	66	65	+ 1	17,151	16,360	+ 791	(c) 7,392 / (d) 9,759
Middle Schools	43	43	...	6,674	6,408	+ 266	(c) 1,611 / (d) 5,063
Primary Schools	5,533	5,682	− 149	361,762	358,895	+ 2,867	(d) 361,762§
Special Schools	104	104	...	5,574	5,488	+ 86	...
Total ..	5,754	5,902	− 148	391,743	387,726	+ 4,017	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males	1,332	1,528	− 196	45,276	45,685	− 409	...
For Females	76	52	+ 24	2,652	1,693	+ 959	...
Total ...	1,408	1,580	− 172	47,928	47,378	+ 550	
Grand total .	52,483	55,127	− 2,644	2,912,525	2,924,882	− 12,357	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.
(b) In Intermediate classes.
(c) In Secondary stage.
(d) In Primary stage.
* Scholars undergoing Pundits' training in the Annamalai University.
† Scholars reading in the Annamalai Residential University only.
‡ Includes Oriental Colleges.
§ Includes scholars in standards VI to VIII in elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1932–33.	1931–32.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection ...	18,48,089	19,40,522	− 92,433	100·00	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	0·65
Universities	16,87,253	16,10,158	+ 77,095	33·57	...	38·44	27·99	38·60	...	44·20	32·20	115·00
Miscellaneous	86,10,213	1,03,65,060	−17,54,847	27·14	11·12	19·74	42·00	0·82	0·33	0·59	1·27	3·01
Total ...	1,21,45,555	1,39,15,740	−17,70,185	39·12	7·87	19·38	33·68	1·67	0·33	0·82	1·43	4·25
Institutions for Males.												
Arts Colleges	24,89,930	24,63,532	+ 26,398	28·11	0·74	45·90	25·25	59·00	1·60	96·30	53·00	209·90
Professional Colleges	11,17,988	12,07,903	− 89,915	72·75	...	24·92	2·33	363·92	...	124·70	11·59	500·21
High Schools	75,65,499	77,51,742	− 1,86,243	20·46	12·68	54·43	12·43	9·03	5·59	24·03	5·48	44·13
Middle Schools	10,78,408	11,20,872	− 42,464	30·59	15·52	32·35	21·54	12·34	6·26	13·05	8·69	40·34
Primary Schools	1,84,90,470	1,91,22,295	− 6,31,825	57·48	21·61	3·61	17·30	4·75	1·79	0·30	1·43	8·27
Special Schools	31,34,129	37,57,006	− 6,22,877	66·31	1·04	4·13	28·52	86·34	1·35	5·38	37·13	130·20
Total ...	3,38,76,424	3,54,23,350	−15,46,926	47·52	15·27	19·74	17·47	6·51	2·09	2·70	2·40	13·70
Institutions for Females.												
Arts Colleges	2,45,757	2,54,268	− 8,511	52·84	...	13·76	33·40	257·66	...	67·11	162·84	487·61
Professional Colleges	36,393	40,262	− 3,869	61·23	...	6·91	31·86	318·33	...	85·94	165·63	519·90
High Schools	12,42,201	12,90,922	− 48,721	44·87	0·93	22·65	31·55	32·67	0·68	16·49	22·97	72·81
Middle Schools	3,73,075	3,80,276	− 7,201	43·32	2·67	18·65	35·36	24·49	1·51	10·54	19·99	56·53
Primary Schools	41,92,190	43,50,268	− 1,58,078	49·71	31·93	1·61	16·75	5·87	3·75	0·13	1·97	11·77
Special Schools	10,47,883	11,06,765	− 59,382	61·05	1·26	1·40	36·29	130·71	2·69	3·00	77·70	214·10
Total ...	71,36,999	74,22,761	− 2,85,762	50·36	19·25	6·58	23·81	9·32	3·56	1·22	4·41	18·51
Grand total ...	5,31,58,978	5,67,61,851	−36,02,873	45·98	14·12	17·88	22·02	8·56	2·62	3·82	4·10	18·60

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

—	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and Science* ...	6	...	1	84	2	43	1	...	...	2	1	4
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second-grade Colleges	3	1	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total ...	18	1	1	46	2	68	2	...	...	5	1	8
High Schools	12	41	129	194	3	379	15	...	2	49	...	66
Middle Schools. { English ...	3	10	81	82	5	181	7	2	1	31	2	43
Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	1,386	1,091	15,807	25,595	696	44,375	38	445	3,293	1,715	42	5,533
Total ...	1,401	1,142	16,017	25,671	704	44,935	60	447	3,296	1,795	44	5,642
Special Schools—												
Arts	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	2
Normal and Training ...	60	...	...	18	1	79	36	1	...	27	1	65
Engineering†	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	8	2	...	39	...	49	...	...	...	23	...	23
Commercial	1	...	...	3	32	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives...	...	1	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	2	...	2
Schools for Adults ...	4	...	...	13	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	4	75	32	111	...	...	...	10	2	12
Total ...	82	4	5	156	68	315	37	1	...	63	3	104
Total recognized institutions ...	1,501	1,147	16,023	25,876	774	45,321	99	448	3,296	1,863	48	5,754
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	1,332	1,332	...	...	...	...	76	76
Grand total, all institutions ...	1,501	1,147	16,023	25,876	2,106	46,653	99	448	3,296	1,863	124	5,830

* Includes Oriental colleges.

† Includes Survey schools.

II-A.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science	2,599	2,409	632	103	101	...	100	96	5
Law	661	516	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	772	724	311	..	...	...	...	...	...
Education	268	246	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	253	236	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	47	45	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Veterinary Science... ...	118	97	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	4,857	4,412	1,480	103	101	...	100	96	5
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	3,510	3,349	12	41,218	38,053	897	20,335	18,972	161
In Middle Schools. { English ..	396	398	...	9,732	8,616	212	1,818	1,623	...
In Middle Schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools... ...	61,598	47,746	93	857,294	674,618	180	125,016	97,822	...
Total ...	65,504	51,493	105	908,244	721,287	1,289	147,164	118,417	161
In Art Schools	271	220	...	...	...	...	52	40	...
In Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools... ...	1,021	994	328	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	8,652	7,645	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering Schools ...	400	386	316	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	1,706	1,638	104	...	...	...	74	48	16
In Commercial Schools ...	26	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	38	32	38	...	...	...
In Reformatory Schools ...	465	451	465	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	...
In Schools for Adults ...	116	63	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other Schools	...	...	...	151	133	69	...		...
Total ...	12,657	11,420	1,963	189	165	107	146	105	16
Total for recognized institutions	83,018	67,325	3,548	908,536	721,553	1,396	147,410	118,618	182
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total, all institutions for males	83,018	67,325	3,548	908,536	721,553	1,396	147,410	118,618	182

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16.)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
9,649	8,994	1,944	61	59	25	12,512	11,659	2,606	241
...	...	...	...	...	...	661	516	164	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	772	724	311	73
21	20	15	...	...	...	289	266	165	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	253	236	223	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	139	139	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	118	97	...	...
9,670	9,014	1,959	61	59	25	14,791	13,682	3,469	316
92,380	85,807	5,497	500	468	52	157,943	146,649	6,619	4,568
13,683	12,250	844	889	696	21	26,513	23,563	1,077	1,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,180,132	966,765	10,010	25,578	20,412	67	2,249,618	1,807,363	10,350	382,814
1,286,195	1,064,822	16,351	26,967	21,576	140	2,434,074	1,977,595	18,046	389,030
...	...	...	40	40	14	363	300	14	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,021	994	328	23
1,872	1,784	611	28	23	22	10,552	9,432	1,383	6
...	...	...	4	4	...	404	390	316	...
2,401	2,154	1,254	...	...	...	4,181	3,840	1,374	27
400	333	36	*798	671	...	1,224	1,027	36	66
69	64	69	...	...	...	107	96	107	...
75	81	75	...	...	...	540	532	540	24
281	248	207	18	13	18	319	281	225	69
501	384	...	...	...	...	617	447	...	3
3,609	3,050	240	901	752	...	4,661	3,942	309	470
9,208	8,078	2,492	1,789	1,513	54	23,989	21,281	4,632	691
1,305,073	1,081,914	20,802	28,817	23,148	219	2,472,854	2,012,558	26,147	390,037
...	...	...	45,276	38,485	1,439	45,276	38,485	1,9	10,331
1,305,073	1,081,914	20,802	74,093	61,633	1,658	2,518,130	2,051,043	27,586	400,368

* Includes also statistics of unrecognized schools.

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

—	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Examination.									
Arts and Science	214	200	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Education	39	36	34	...		...	...	...	...
Total ...	253	236	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High Schools	4,718	4,193	197	551	515	...	...	...	...
In Middle Schools. { English ...	1,083	917	5	142	114	...	470	432	...
{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary Schools ...	4,418	3,573	56	172 092	129,709	17	51,781	38,794	...
Total ...	10,217	8,683	258	172,785	130,338	17	52,251	39,226	...
In Medical Schools ...	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training Schools	1,805	1,625	908	...	...	...	26	24	...
In Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
In Commercial Schools ...		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
In Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
In other Schools	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	1,897	1,717	908	...	...	...	26	24	...
Total for recognized institutions	12,367	10,636	1,338	172,785	130,338	17	52,277	39,250	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total, all institutions for females	12,367	10,636	1,338	172,785	130,338	17	52,277	39,250	...
Grand total, all institutions for males and females.	95,885	77,961	4,886	1,081,321	851,891	1,413	199,687	157,868	182

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on rolls on March 31st. (10)	Average daily attendance. (11)	Number of residents in approved hostels. (12)	Scholars on rolls on March 31st. (13)	Average daily attendance. (14)	Number of residents in approved hostels. (15)	Grand total of scholars on rolls. (16)	Grand total of average daily attendance. (17)	Grand total of residents in approved hostels. (18)	Number of males included in column (16.) (19)
			..						
290	276	160	8	8	3	512	484	301	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	30	27	...	...	...	70	66	61	...
321	306	187	8	8	3	582	550	362	...
11,882	10,684	3,276	...	...	...	17,151	15,392	3,473	1,086
4,893	4,434	1,341	88	82	37	6,674	5,979	1,383	748
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130,941	105,169	8,162	2,530	1,849	...	361,762	279,094	8,285	28,754
147,716	120,287	12,779	2,618	1,931	37	385,587	300,465	13,091	30,588
93	93	...	...	...	...	185	185	...	...
1,375	1,338	980	11	11	11	3,217	2,998	1,899	...
1,321	1,143	333	...	...	...	1,321	1,143	333	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163	153	161	...	...	...	163	153	161	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
596	492	34	92	85	24	688	577	58	56
3,548	3,219	1,508	103	96	35	5,574	5,056	2,451	144
151,585	123,812	14,474	2,729	2,035	75	391,743	306,071	15,904	30,732
...	..	...	2,652	2,117	..	2,652	2,117	...	387
151,585	123,812	14,474	5,381	4,152	75	394,395	308,188	15,904	31,119
1,456,658	1,205,726	35,276	79,474	65,785	1,733	2,912,525	2,359,231	43,490	431,487

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 2,19,718 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

—	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,66,300	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	4,15,723	...	...	2,21,641	28,705	6,66,069	...	...	...	...	13,000	13,000	2,00,810		...
Professional Colleges.															
Law	...	...	...	53,924	66	53,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	3,25,517	...	...	1,20,052	3,175	4,48,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1,12,103	...	...	4,188	3,608	1,19,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1,36,636	...	...	63,801	15,341	2,15,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1,14,965	...	...	...	...	1,14,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	42,126	...	...	36,750	3,709	82,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	82,027	...	...	...	...	82,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	35,017	...	...	44,068	6,740	85,825	3,790	...	18,460	8,424	166	30,840	44,594	...	...
Total ...	12,64,114	...	...	5,44,424	61,344	18,69,882	3,790	...	18,460	8,424	13,166	43,840	8,11,704	8	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools	1,77,245	...	...	75,872	9,259	2,62,376	6,26,428	8,30,615	1,25,299	14,45,297	15,031	30,42,670	7,44,059	3,000	...
Middle Schools. { English ...	10,000	...	...	4,418	44	14,462	2,05,400	1,55,800	11,352	1,51,551	3,954	5,28,057	1,14,630	250	...
Middle Schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	7,62,479	...	...	857	11,161	7,74,497	55,53,686	28,27,694	11,66,627	82,416	1,60,285	98,00,708	43,12,622	...	2,381
Total ...	9,49,724	...	...	81,147	20,464	10,51,335	63,85,514	38,14,109	13,03,278	16,89,264	1,79,270	1,33,71,435	51,71,211	3,250	2,381
Special.															
Art Schools	33,283	...	...	332	7,282	40,897	326	...	1,629	109	...	2,064	...	..	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	3,53,085	...	...	70,687	8,274	4,32,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	10,95,123	14,037	610	503	4,184	11,14,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,442	788	...
Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,92,607	...	50	18	37,092	2,29,827	2,550	...	1,566	445	16,758	21,319	70,303	...	6,214
Commercial Schools ...	9,089	...	...	2,023	29	12,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,103	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,718	...	...	588	6,306	1,000	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	82,804	...	...	...	...	82,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	...	709	12,982	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	169	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,447	...	...
Other Schools	28,003	...	...	...	...	28,003	...	923	...	...	6,800	7,723	24,898	...	403
Total ...	17,94,054	14,037	660	74,563	57,030	19,40,344	2,876	6,641	3,904	554	24,146	38,121	2,81,473	788	6,617
Grand total ...	40,07,892	14,037	660	7,00,134	1,38,838	48,61,561	63,92,180	38,20,750	13,25,642	16,98,242	2,16,582	1,3,453,396	62,64,388	4,046	8,998

III-A.—Expenditure on Education—Males—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 2,19,718 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges; and (3) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total, columns (13)—(17).	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,82,885	...	...	...	...	1,82,885
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,00,230	...	...	...	...	14,00,230
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,34,968	6,39,495	2,13,949	59,776	11,76,723	34,24,911
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,12,703	30,392	4,204	10,75,379	15,22,335	32,45,513
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	35,30,786	6,69,887	2,18,153	11,35,655	26,98,058	82,53,539
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities	6,48,564	4,72,389	16,87,253	...	...	...	5,66,300	...	...	6,48,564	4,72,389	16,87,253
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	7,54,130	4,92,070	14,47,018	...	8,605	8,605	6,16,533	8	...	9,75,771	5,42,380	21,34,692
Professional Colleges.												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	53,924	66	53,990
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,25,517	...	...	1,20,052	3,175	4,48,744
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,103	...	...	4,188	3,608	1,19,899
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,6·6	...	...	63,801	15,341	2,15,778
Agriculture	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,14,965	...	...	...	...	1,14,965

Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	..	..	.	...	...	...	42,126	...	...	36,750	3,709	82,585
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	82,027	...	...	...	...	82,027
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,14,673	79,306	2,38,573	...	...	...	88,401	...	18,460	1,67,165	86,212	3,55,238
Total ...	15,17,367	10,43,765	33,72,844	...	8,605	8,605	20,79,608	8	18,460	20,70,215	11,26,880	52,95,171
School Education.												
General.												
High Schools	25,85,210	9,01,947	42,34,216	11,812	14,425	26,237	15,47,732	8,33,615	1,25,299	41,18,191	9,40,662	75,65,499
Middle. { English ...	1,78,400	1,98,773	4,91,953	14,434	29,502	43,936	3,29,930	1,56,050	11,352	2,28,803	2,32,273	10,78,408
Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	5,63,978	29,62,927	78,41,908	10,633	62,724	73,357	1,06,28,787	28,27,694	11,69,008	6,67,884	31,97,097	1,84,90,470
Total ...	33,27,588	40,63,647	1,25,68,077	36,879	1,06,651	1,43,530	1,25,06,449	38,17,359	13,05,659	51,34,878	43,70,032	2,71,34,377
Special.												
Arts Schools	...	...	...	...	5,133	5,133	83,609	...	1,629	441	12,415	43,094
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,085	...	...	70,687	8,274	4,32,046
Normal and Training Schools	2,167	97,394	2,65,791	..	1,940	1,940	12,60,565	14,825	610	2,670	1,03,518	13,82,188
Engineering Schools	...	...	...	650	650	1,300	...	...	...	650	650	1,300
Technical and Industrial Schools	21,096	5,24,098	6,21,711	...	...	...	2,65,520	...	7,830	21,559	5,77,948	8,72,857
Commercial Schools ...	8,138	7,397	17,638	13,026	1,214	14,240	11,192	...	...	21,187	8,640	44,019
Agricultural Schools ...	...	8,156	9,156	...	...	...	1,000	5,718	...	...	8,744	15,462
Reformatory Schools ...	...	3,158	4,456	...	...	...	84,102	...	...	...	3,158	87,260
Schools for Defectives ...	369	36,255	49,6 6	...	2,474	2,474	12,982	...	709	369	38,729	52,789
Schools for Adults ...	...	1,003	4,450	...	..	...	3,447	...	...	...	1,172	4,619
Other Schools	8,669	90,186	1,24,156	177	33,436	33,613	52,901	923	403	8,846	1,30,422	1,93,495
Total ...	40,439	7,67,647	10,96,964	13,853	44,847	58,700	20,78,403	21,466	11,181	1,29,409	8,93,670	31,34,129
Grand total ...	48,85,894	58,75,059	1,70,37,885	50,732	1,60,103	2,10,835	2,01,65,246	45,08,720	15,53,453	84,70,157	90,89,640	4,38,17,216

III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 29,939 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"*Miscellaneous*" includes the following main items :—

(1) *Boarding* charges in hostels and (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

—	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	1,00,320	...	...	15,035	2,679	1,18,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..
Education	17,283	...	...	1,087	...	18,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	..
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	...	...
Total ...	1,17,603	...	...	16,122	2,679	1,36,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,541	...	...

School Education.															
General.															
High Schools	2,92,839	...	...	39,123	231	3,32,193	10,371	11,015	...	5,293	1,651	28,330	2,54,168	...	605
Middle Schools. English ...	56,673	...	...	4,682	50	61,405	5,863	2,876	7,086	4,644	...	20,469	99,095	...	...
Middle Schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools... ...	1,06,850	...	...	1,144	18	1,08,012	13,04,388	8,09,498	5,29,162	4,026	3,481	26,50,555	6,72,617	...	120
Total ...	4,56,362	...	...	44,949	299	5,01,610	13,20,622	8,23,389	5,36,248	13,963	5,132	26,99,354	10,25,880	...	725
Special.															
Medical Schools	75,441	...	...	...	592	76,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,310	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	3,70,972	...	126	577	435	3,72,110	...	...	8,678	...	...	8,678	1,53,772	275	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,605	...	3,591
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,333	470	...
Other Schools	6,153	...	...	...	...	6,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,846	...	...
Total ...	4,52,566	...	126	577	1,027	4,54,296	...	...	8,678	...	...	8,678	1,86,866	745	3,591
Grand total for females.	10,26,534	...	126	61,648	4,005	10,92,319	13,20,622	8,23,389	5,44,926	13,963	5,132	27,08,032	12,47,287	745	4,316
Grand total for males...	40,07,892	14,037	660	7,00,134	1,38,838	48,61,561	63,92,180	38,20,750	13,25,642	16,98,242	2,16,582	1,34,53,396	62,64,388	4,046	8,998
Grand total for all ...	50,34,423	14,037	786	7,61,782	1,42,843	59,53,871	77,12,802	46,44,139	18,70,568	17,12,205	2,21,714	1,61,61,428	75,11,675	4,791	13,314

III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 29,939 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels and (2) Scholarships in schools and colleges.

—	Aided institutions—*cont.*			Recognized and unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total columns (13)—(17).	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,64,974	...	...	...	...	2,64,974
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,306	50,524	12,245	2,651	2,49,235	4,34,961
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,423	3,376	1,692	5,61,647	6,68,690	15,04,828
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,54,703	53,900	13,937	5,64,298	9,17,925	22,04,763
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges	15,714	54,349	98,063	...	1,486	1,486	1,28,320	...	...	30,749	58,514	2,17,583
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1,429	11,594	13,023	...	...	...	22,283	...	...	2,516	11,594	36,393
Intermediate Colleges ...	3,074	23,559	28,174	...	...	...	1,541	...	...	3,074	23,559	28,174
Total ...	20,217	89,502	1,44,260	...	1,486	1,486	1,52,144	...	...	36,339	93,667	2,82,150

SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools	2,36,940	3,89,965	8,81,678	...	...	...	5,57,378	11,015	605	2,81,356	3,91,847	12,42,201
Middle Schools. English ..	59,708	1,27,923	2,86,726	543	3,932	4,475	1,61,631	2,876	7,086	69,577	1,31,905	3,73,075
Middle Schools. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	62,184	6,82,689	14,17,610	..	16,013	16,013	20,83,855	8,09,498	5,29,282	67,354	7,02,201	41,92,190
Total ...	3,58,832	12,00,577	25,86,014	543	19,945	20,488	28,02,864	8,23,389	5,36,973	4,18,287	12,25,953	58,07,466
Special.												
Medical Schools	11,530	47,287	68,127	...	...	...	84,751	...	...	11,530	47,879	1,44,160
Normal and Training Schools	1,897	1,47,064	3,03,008	...	945	945	5,24,744	275	8,804	2,474	1,48,444	6,84,741
Technical and Industrial Schools	432	1,42,301	1,60,929	...	...	...	14,605	...	3,591	432	1,42,301	1,60,929
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	15	8,571	12,389	...	...	...	3,333	470	...	15	8,571	12,389
Other Schools	246	28,081	34,173	...	4,838	4,838	11,999	...	...	246	32,919	45,164
Total ...	14,120	3,73,304	5,78,626	...	5,783	5,783	6,39,432	745	12,395	14,697	3,80,114	10,47,383
Grand total for females ...	3,93,169	16,63,383	33,08,900	543	27,214	27,757	42,49,143	8,78,034	5,63,305	10,33,621	26,17,659	93,41,762
Grand total for males ...	48,85,394	58,75,059	1,70,37,885	50,732	1,60,103	2,10,835	2,01,95,246	45,08,720	15,53,453	84,70,157	90,89,640	4,38,17,216
Grand total for all ...	52,78,563	75,38,442	2,03,46,785	51,275	1,87,317	2,38,592	2,44,44,389	53,86,754	21,16,758	95,03,778	1,17,07,299	5,31,58,978

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total population ...	14,846	863,647	663,178	16,216,598	3,674,300	1,631,716	806	269	456	17,183	23,082,999	...
School Education.												
Primary—												
Class I	734	50,394	29,618	529,111	133,047	92,842	30	4	5	916	836,701	588,703
Do. II	562	25,081	18,897	254,867	49,536	44,917	18	11	3	565	394,457	274,465
Do. III	602	19,703	16,477	200,226	32,799	32,095	9	6	...	413	302,330	205,872
Do. IV	538	15,800	16,682	169,575	24,687	23,547	10	9	5	448	251,301	163,707
Do. V	519	7,798	12,355	65,242	7,919	8,765	19	7	1	221	102,846	56,244
Middle—												
Class VI	489	5,186	10,334	30,208	3,009	3,752	12	9	2	132	53,133	22,170
Do. VII	434	4,170	9,453	22,402	2,024	2,637	20	7	2	94	41,243	15,375
Do. VIII	375	4,081	9,313	19,716	1,641	2,237	12	4	2	91	37,472	13,778
High—												
Class IX	320	1,997	7,380	10,237	414	1,304	9	7	3	53	21,754	4,171
Do. X	194	1,557	6,621	8,003	285	951	6	4	....	67	17,688	3,395
Do. XI	158	1,612	6,604	7,137	224	949	2	4	1	21	16,707	3,061
Total ...	4,920	137,379	143,734	1,316,724	255,615	213,996	147	72	24	3,021	2,075,632	1,350,941

Intermediate Classes—														
First year	...	...	...	26	403	1,788	1,418	29	217	...	1	...	2	3,884	848
Second year	...	...	...	19	363	1,817	1,270	25	210	...	...	...	2	3,706	723
Degree Classes—															
Third year	...	...	...	17	236	1,127	671	8	108	...	...		...	2,167	414
Fourth year	...	...	...	9	168	1,196	614	7	107	...	1	...	2	2,104	442
Fifth year	...	...	...	2	21	167	78	...	6	...	1	...	...	275	36
Post-Graduate Classes—															
Sixth year	...	...	...	1	33	72	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	135	3
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...															
Total	...			74	1,224	6,167	4,077	70	650	..	3	...	6	12,271	2,466
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	...	...	...	4,994	138,603	149,901	1,320,801	255,685	214,646	147	75	24	3,027	2,087,903	1,353,407
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	...		...	1,226	1,976	10,160	4,186	17,656	...	...	...	128	35,332	9,721
Grand total	...			4,994	139,829	151,877	1,330,961	259,871	232,302	147	75	24	3,155	2,123,235	1,363,128

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badāga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruma, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chackli, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Kondh, Kaniyan, Kotas, Koravas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nakaras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Piranmalai Kallars, Relli, Savaras, Todas, Thottiyan, Valaiyan, Valluvan, Yerukula and Yenadis.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.*							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total population ...	15,522	880,261	688,636	16,590,971	3,792,450	1,674,221	553	238	81	14,175	23,657,108	...
School Education.												
Primary—												
Class I	733	39,492	32,580	244,807	43,847	49,633	46	9	...	1,410	412,557	268,198
Do. II	569	14,734	16,798	79,843	9,937	17,113	24	1	...	442	139,461	88,221
Do. III	615	10,598	11,820	50,873	5,906	8,831	17	8	1	277	88,941	54,001
Do. IV	523	7,975	7,864	31,941	3,193	4,340	9	7	...	169	56,021	33,356
Do. V	602	5,177	3,274	11,777	1,074	1,198	4	11	...	61	23,178	11,678
Middle—												
Class VI	518	3,333	1,317	3,676	468	218	2	14	...	18	9,564	4,012
Do. VII	405	2,597	711	2,019	317	92	1	4	...	13	6,159	2,361
Do. VIII	346	2,356	435	1,376	208	62	...	9	...	7	4,799	2,046
High—												
Class IX	279	667	187	379	28	16	1	3	...	4	1,564	480
Do. X	135	534	117	204	18	10	...	1	...	1	1,020	246
Do. XI	137	370	87	151	8	9	...	1	...	2	765	235
Total ...	4,862	87,828	75,190	427,046	65,004	81,522	104	68	1	2,404	744,029	464,784

Intermediate Classes—														
First year	22	153	44	63	4	4	...	2	...	2	294	130
Second year	13	115	28	64	...	4	...	...	...	...	224	95
Degree Classes—														
Third year	6	63	14	25	...	4	...	2	...	...	114	43
Fourth year	11	44	13	17	...	2	...	...	...	1	88	48
Fifth year	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Post-Graduate Classes—														
Sixth year	1	11	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Seventh year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	54	388	106	178	6	14	...	4	...	3	753	316
Number of scholars in recognized institutions	4,916	83,216	75,296	427,224	65,010	81,536	104	72	1	2,407	744,782	465,100
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	782	550	3,131	1,407	6,651	...	...	...	75	12,596	5,827
Grand total ...	4,916	88,998	75,846	430,355	66,417	88,187	104	72	1	2,482	757,378	470,927

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, Badagas, Chackili, Huddi, Kondh, Koravas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraiyan, Relli, Todas, Tottiyan, Valluvan and Yenadis.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Schools.												
Art Schools	...	35	56	185	76	8	...	...	...	...	360	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Medical Schools	43	101	449	344	13	47	..	...	...	1	998	...
Normal and Training Schools	2	2,341	2,311	4,124	843	918	..	...	...	7	10,546	6,542
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	2	9	256	131	...	6	...	...	..	...	404	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	67	1,389	584	1,255	377	309	3	10	..	197	4,191	533
Commercial Schools ...	20	100	612	389	9	28	...	...	...	...	1,158	49
Agricultural Schools ...	...	71	...	11	25	...	...	..	...	...	107	107
Reformatory Schools ...	2	29	7	384	48	46	...	..	..	...	516	...
Schools for Defectives ...	10	168	16	64	32	8	...	..	...	3	301	78
Schools for Adults ...	...	11	8	357	138	100	...	..	...	...	614	470
Other Schools	...	73	2,491	1,531	24	24	...	...	3	101	4,247	2,169
Total ...	146	4,327	6,790	8,775	1,585	1,494	3	10	3	309	23,442	9,948
Colleges.												
Law	..	30	382	219	...	28	...	...	...	...	659	...
Medicine	24	111	269	272	...	23	...	...	...	...	699	...
Education	2	32	157	93	...	5	...	...	...	...	289	...
Engineering	2	14	126	89	1	20	...	1	...	...	253	253
Agriculture	...	10	58	65	...	6	...	...	...	...	139	...
Forestry	...	4	9	26	...	8	...	...	...	...	47	...
Veterinary Science ...	1	14	39	42	8	14	...	...	...	...	118	...
Total ...	29	215	1,040	806	9	104	...	1	...	...	2,204	253
Grand total ...	175	4,542	7,830	9,581	1,594	1,598	3	11	3	309	25,646	10,201

V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SCHOOLS.												
Art Schools	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Medical Schools ...	2	138	13	52	...	3	...	...	...	...	208	...
Normal and Training Schools	58	1,901	168	805	74	214	...	1	...	2	3,223	257
Technical and Industrial Schools	104	1,112	1	62	31	...	...	...	...	1	1,311	550
Commercial Schools ...	60	3	1	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	66	...
Reformatory Schools ..	...	...	...	18	6	..	...	...	...	...	24	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Schools for Defectives...	3	141	4	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	181	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Other Schools ...	7	93	569	415	11	...	...	...	...	7	1,102	337
Total ...	234	3,391	756	1,384	128	217	...	1	...	10	6,121	1,147
COLLEGES.												
Law	...	..	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...
Medicine	9	27	12	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	73	...
Education	6	38	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
Total ...	15	65	22	41	...	2	...	...	...	...	145	...
Grand total ...	249	3,456	778	1,425	128	219	...	1	...	10	6,266	1,147

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Primary Schools.												
Government	7	176	733	1,057	12	1	2	15	50	1,985	68	2,053
Local Board and Municipal	40	2,808	13,557	19,523	124	6	56	278	2,406	36,052	2,746	38,798
Aided	35	2,262	9,500	8,831	83	21	119	4,655	27,209	20,711	32,004	52,715
Unaided	3	58	151	182	4	1	4	89	598	398	692	1,090
Total ...	85	5,304	23,941	29,593	223	29	181	5,037	30,263	59,146	35,510	94,656
Middle Schools.												
Government	2	12	1	...	3		...	...	4	18	4	22
Local Board and Municipal	106	443	11	13	105	3	18	1	102	678	124	802
Aided	54	278	29	7	89	5	28	13	81	557	127	684
Unaided	5	25	1	1	8	1	2	...	7	40	10	50
Total ...	167	858	42	21	205	9	48	14	194	1,293	265	1,558
High Schools.												
Government	84	71	4	2	30	2	1	2	33	191	38	229
Local Board and Municipal	1,021	1,302	49	4	481	28	95	14	397	2,857	534	3,391
Aided	1,253	1,565	158	40	482	67	263	38	534	3,498	902	4,400
Unaided	11	8	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	24	2	26
Total ...	2,369	2,946	211	46	998	97	360	54	965	6,570	1,476	8,046
Grand total ...	2,621	9,108	24,194	29,660	1,426	135	589	5,105	31,422	67,009	37,251	104,260

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Primary Schools.												
Government	1	85	105	39	..		1	3	5	230	9	239
Local Board and Municipal	...	170	2,669	2,068	12	...	...	108	332	4,919	440	5,359
Aided	8	439	3,528	774	18		2	525	1,585	4,767	2,112	6,879
Unaided	...	5	42	11	...	1	...	7	23	58	31	89
Total ...	9	699	6,344	2,892	30	1	3	643	1,945	9,974	2,592	12,566
Middle Schools.												
Government	7	43	6	...	5	.	...	...	4	61	4	65
Local Board and Municipal	4	18	5	..	3	...	...	...	4	30	4	34
Aided	14	217	73	...	11	6	...	15	22	315	43	358
Unaided	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	9
Total ...	26	284	85	...	19	6	...	16	30	414	52	466
High Schools												
Government	53	133	13	...	32	...	...	3	14	231	17	248
Local Board and Municipal	8	17	4	1	2	...	1	...	6	32	7	39
Aided	125	382	79	7	37	22	15	25	59	630	121	751
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	186	532	96	8	71	22	16	28	79	893	145	1,038
Grand total ...	221	1,515	6,525	2,900	120	29	19	687	2,054	11,281	2,789	14,070

VII.—European Education.

Total, European and Anglo-Indian population. { Males 14,846 / Females 15,522 / Total 30,368

Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population to these at school. Males 34·8 Females 33·3 Total 34·0

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1933.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of Non-Europeans on roll.	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Expenditure from Government funds.	Expenditure from Local funds.	Expenditure from Fees.	Expenditure from Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Institutions for Males.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	12	2,455	53	425	110	53	1,08,929	...	1,29,850	1,88,511	4,27,350
Middle Schools ...	10	1,390	430	215	65	27	42,907	...	21,341	75,968	1,40,216
Primary Schools ...	16	1,429	618	152	72	13	22,869	125	14,084	46,659	83,737
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 1,839	...	...	...	1,839
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	† 7,188	...	...	...	7,188
Total ...	38	5,274	1,101	792	247	93	1,83,792	125	1,65,275	3,11,138	6,60,330
Institutions for Females.											
Arts Colleges ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	19	3,019	511	554	171	64	1,10,385	...	1,13,475	1,75,057	3,98,917
Middle Schools ...	15	2,170	571	354	112	31	65,702	...	31,093	68,851	1,65,646
Primary Schools ...	5	289	119	39	18	5	4,933	...	2,659	6,999	14,591
Training Schools ...	2	40	...	1	10	...	11,793	...	495	12,350	24,638
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	86	...	15	2	3	700	...	...	1,862	2,562
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	1	7	...	...	1	...	6,443	...	...	3,097	9,540
Total ...	43	5,611	1,201	963	314	103	1,99,956		1,47,722	2,68,216	6,15,894
Grand totals for institutions ...	81	10,885	2,302	1,755	561	196	3,83,748	125	3,12,997	5,79,354	12,76,224
Inspection							21,396	...	...	...	21,396
Buildings, etc.							76,346	...	1,093	95,061	1,72,500
Miscellaneous							1,96,479	...	3,56,828	4,13,954	9,67,261
Total ...							2,94,221	...	3,57,921	5,09,015	11,61,157
Grand total ...							6,77,969	125	6,70,918	10,88,369	24,37,381

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 2,337 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

Miscellaneous includes the following items:—

	Rs.
(1) Boarding charges	9,49,867
(2) Scholarships	11,169
(3) Expenditure on European School Examinations	6,225

* Stipends paid to European teachers deputed for training at Ghora Gali.

† This expenditure relates to European special subjects training centre which has no pupil of its

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Degree Examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ph.D.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
D.Sc.	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	..	..
M.A.	..	153	153	..	96	96	...	6	6	...	3	3
M.Sc.	...	11	11	...	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours)	265	.	265	239	...	239	11	...	11	10	...	10
B.Sc. (Honours) ...	16	...	16	14	...	14	3	...	3	3	...	3
B.A. (Pass)	2,170	1,726	3,896	805	683	1,488	87	52	139	59	26	85
B.Sc. (Pass)	325	51	376	160	28	188	9	1	10	9	...	9
Law—												
Master of Law	...	18	18	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bachelor of Law ...	221	66	287	141	47	188	2	...	2	2	...	2
Medicine—												
M.D.	6	...	6	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	159	...	159	37	...	37	27	...	27	12	...	12
L.M.S.	41	...	41	11	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...
M.C.P. & S. (Bombay) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.F.M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	3	...	3	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
D. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
B.Sc. (Sanitary) ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.M. (Calcutta) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Master of E.E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of E.E. ...	9	2	11	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C.E. ...	31	11	42	28	5	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E. ...	10	5	15	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.Ed., B.T. and L.T. ...	282	72	354	215	44	259	70	13	83	46	7	53
Commerce—												
Master of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture.	50	1	51	47	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science ...	4,775	2,885	7,660	1,810	784	2,594	238	148	386	118	50	168
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching ...	1,301	...	1,301	994	...	994	259	...	259	219	..	219
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Intermediate Examinations—cont.												
Licentiate of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Veterinary Examinations...	117	...	117	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	..
School Examinations.												
(*a*) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation ...	2	38	40	1	4	5	...	14	14	...	5	5
School Final, etc....	15,471	4,192	19,663	15,339	4,153	19,492	561	48	609	559	48	607
European High School	96	1	97	70	...	70	85	1	86	55	...	55
Cambridge School Certificate ...	30	99	129	19	17	36	12	18	30	9	5	14
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	45	7	52	30	1	31	40	3	43	28	...	28
European Middle ...	163	...	163	94	...	94	182	...	182	125	...	125
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Vernacular { Higher ...	4,377	...	4,377	2,882	...	2,882	1,705	...	1,705	965	...	965
Vernacular { Lower ...	2,451	...	2,451	1,477	...	1,477	670	...	670	349	...	349
At Art Schools—												
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	12	580	592	9	373	382	...	12	12	...	9	9
At Engineering Schools...	74	1,103	1,177	39	470	509	...	2	2	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools	178	1,772	1,950	94	872	966	65	472	537	53	223	276
At Commercial Schools ...	583	6,020	6,603	291	2,394	2,685	17	35	52	3	5	8
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IX.—STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS.

IX.—Statistics of Educational

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I.—Recognized Institutions.								
For Males.								
Arts Colleges	...	..	...	...	5	801	5	801
Professional Colleges ...	1	253	...	...	..	..	1	253
High Schools	...	...	107	33,544	80	23,850	187	57,394
Middle Schools ...	1	70	70	8,480	48	5,933	119	14,483
Primary Schools ...	1,287	54,748	14,891	816,118	22,783	1,024,761	38,961	1,895,627
Training Schools ...	47	7,049	..	..	14	1,357	61	8,406
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	1	38	1	69	2	107
Schools for Adults ...	1	19	4	101	415	12,784	420	12,904
Other Schools	...	...	2	31	81	3,303	83	3,334
Total ...	1,337	62,139	15,075	858,312	23,427	1,072,858	39,839	1,993,309
For Females.								
Arts Colleges	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Professional Colleges ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	1	143	5	920	6	1,063
Middle Schools ...	.		1	142	6	826	7	968
Primary Schools ...	11	1,304	2,958	152,239	1,273	81,400	4,242	234,943
Training Schools ...	28	1,492	...	...	24	1,231	52	2,723
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	6	364	6	364
Total ...	39	2,796	2,960	152,524	1,314	84,741	4,313	240,061
Grand total for all Recognized institutions.	1,376	64,935	18,035	1,010,836	24,741	1,157,599	44,152	2,233,370
II.—Unrecognized Institutions.								
For Males		...			1,130	147,482	1,130	147,482
For Females	...	..	...	...	84	2,952	84	2,952
Total ...	...	...	..	...	1,214	150,434	1,214	150,434
Grand total for all institutions	1,376	64,935	18,035	1,010,836	25,955	1,308,033	45,366	2,383,804

Institutions in Rural Areas.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of teachers.			
From Government funds.	From District Board funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
1,48,073	...	3,37,016	4,85,089	...	...	109	109
1,72,720	...	79,142	2,51,862	39	...	...	39
7,41,801	8,41,061	20,84,366	36,67,228	...	2,016	1,336	3,352
2,18,815	1,75,386	2,88,159	6,82,370	6	610	385	1,001
80,98,445	41,12,684	36,65,440	1,58,76,569	1,833	30,126	46,822	78,781
9,71,862	8,772	1,05,333	10,85,967	307	..	108	415
1,000	5,954	8,744	15,698	...	3	4	7
27,041		31,867	58,908	2	5	671	678
17,433	888	81,084	99,405	..	2	291	293
1,03,97,190	51,44,755	66,81,151	2,22,23,096	2,187	32,762	49,726	84,675
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
84,287	10,724	1,06,070	1,51,081	...	12	60	72
18,161	3,340	36,069	57,570	...	11	55	66
12,36,122	7,85,888	3,97,478	24,19,488	53	5,795	3,973	9,821
4,48,864	401	1,38,177	5,87,442	179	..	174	353
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,813	...	24,399	27,212	...	..	30	30
17,40,247	8,00,353	7,02,193	32,42,793	232	5,818	4,292	10,342
1,21,37,437	59,45,108	73,83,344	2,54,65,889	2,419	38,580	54,018	95,017
...							
...	...	1,42,960	1,42,960	...	...	1,441	1,441
	...	11,701	11,701	...	...	119	119
...	...	1,54,661	1,54,661	...	...	1,560	1,560
1,21,37,437	59,45,108	75,38,005	2,56,20,550	2,419	38,580	55,578	96,577

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 291, 5th February 1934.

Report on Public Instruction—1932–33—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated 22nd November 1933, R.O.C. No. 680-F/33.

Order—No. 291, Law (Education), dated 5th February 1934.

The year 1932–33 was, as a result of the prevailing financial stringency, marked by retrenchment in various directions. With a view to effect economies, the three commercial institutions and the School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, under the management of Government were abolished ; and some courses of study in certain Arts Colleges were discontinued, followed by a corresponding reduction in the number of gazetted posts. Stipends granted to teachers undergoing training in the L.T., B.Ed. and Secondary training classes were abolished, and the rates for elementary-grade teachers were reduced, whilst, on the other hand, in order to augment receipts, tuition fees in Government Colleges were raised and a system of levying registration fees from pupils payable on admission was introduced.

2. In the field of University and Collegiate Education, there is little of note to record except the rapid progress made in the building of the University College of Arts and the Jeypore Vikramadeo College of Science and Technology of the Andhra University, Waltair.

3. As compared with the year 1931–32, there was a fall in the number of recognized elementary schools for boys and in their strength. In the review for the quinquennium ending 1931–32, the Government observed that local bodies were slow in formulating schemes in accordance with Mr. Champion's proposals for the consolidation and concentration of elementary schools and the question how to give more rapid effect to the recommendations in this Report was under the consideration of the Government during the year. Since the close of the year under review, the Government have accepted the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction that schemes for the concentration and amalgamation of elementary schools should, in the first place, be drawn up in the districts by the officers of the Department.

As a result of a departmental investigation into the working of night schools and other part-time schools very many of these schools were closed down during the year.

4. The Government note with satisfaction that in spite of a decrease in the number of institutions intended for girls the number of girls in all stages of instruction including those studying in boys' schools showed an appreciable increase.

5. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans, their strength showed a slight increase. Since the close of the year, orders have been passed on certain of the recommendations contained in the Muhammadan Education Committee's Report.

6. There was an appreciable fall both in the number of public institutions mainly intended for the Depressed Classes and in their strength, as also in the total number of pupils of these classes studying in schools not specially intended for them. This is probably attributable to the fact that, while separate schools for Depressed Classes are being gradually abolished, the pupils formerly reading in these schools have not yet found their way in any large numbers into the general village schools. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to examine the causes for the poor attendance of pupils of these classes in the general schools and suggest measures for removing them.

7. Notwithstanding the retrenchment referred to above, the working of the Department during the year under review was satisfactory and the Government congratulate the Director and the officers subordinate to him on their work.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. N. Viswanatha Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.
" Surgeon-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
" Registrar, Andhra University.
" Registrar, Annamalai University.
" Director of Industries.
" Director of Agriculture.
" Commissioner of Labour.
" Inspector-General of Prisons.
" Local Self-Government Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Law Department.
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REPORT ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1932-33

VOLUME II

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1932-33, VOLUME II.

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PART I.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS, 1932-33.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(1)—*General Statistics of Institutions and Scholars.*

Classes of Institutions.		1931-32. Institutions.	1931-32. Scholars.	1932-33. Institutions.	1932-33. Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
University Education.					
Arts colleges for Indians for	Men	39	12,143	41	11,627
	Women.	5	503	5	504
Oriental colleges for	Men	19	827	19	8?5
	Women.	1	6	1	8
Professional colleges for	Men	10	2,055	9	2,279
	Women.	2	66	2	70
School Education, General.					
Indians—					
Secondary schools for	Boys	530	179,687	538	180,611
	Girls	78	17,6?8	75	18,636
Elementary schools for	Boys	46,681	2,264,776	44,359	2,248,189
	Girls	5,672	358,394	5,528	361,473
Europeans—					
High schools for	Boys	12	2,510	12	2,455
	Girls	19	2,917	19	3,?19
Middle schools for	Boys	10	1,357	10	1,3?0
	Girls	16	2,153	15	2,170
Primary schools for	Boys	11	1,184	16	1,429
	Girls	10	501	5	289
School Education, Special.					
Training schools for Indians for ..	Men	83	10,983	79	10,552
	Women.	62	3,192	63	3,177
Training schools for Europeans for	Women.	2	40	2	40
Other special schools for Indians for	Boys	78	4,915	76	4,401
	Girls	6	432	6	472
Other special schools for Europeans for	Girls	1	15	1	7
Industrial schools for Indians for	Boys	51	4,710	50	4,452
	Girls	23	1,281	22	1,235
Industrial schools for Europeans for	Girls	1	32	1	86

(1)—*General Statistics of Institutions and Scholars*—cont.

Classes of institutions.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*					
School Education, Indigenous.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic for	Boys ...	1	19	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	..
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	36	1,922	35	2,064
	Girls ...	2	223	3	305
Elementary schools teaching—					
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	82	2,690	75	2,520
	Girls ...	7	228	6	252
Other schools for	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Total, public institutions ...		53,545	2,877,504	51,073	2,864,597
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (UNRECOGNIZED).					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian for	Boys ...	208	8,259	222	8,123
	Girls ...	...	...	..	..
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	103	1,243	100	1,317
	Girls ...	1	89	..	...
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular only or mainly for	Boys ...	446	11,911	438	13,196
	Girls ...	45	1,390	50	2,018
The Quran for	Boys ...	297	12,544	319	15,411
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for	Boys ...	3	54	5	65
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for	Boys ...	471	11,674	248	7,164
	Girls ...	6	214	26	634
Total, private institutions ...		1,580	47,378	1,408	47,928
Grand total ...		55,125	2,924,882	52,481	2,912,525

(2)—*Institutions, Scholars and Education in relation to Population by Districts.*

Districts.	Area in square miles (census of 1931).	Population (census of 1931).			Institutions.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	1931–32.	1932–33.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ganjām	4,799	942,594	1,113,624	2,056,218	2,428	2,448	10	...
Vizagapatam	4,575	1,191,218	1,251,732	2,442,950	2,690	2,472	...	218
Gōdāvari, East	2,544	828,489	851,564	1,680,053	2,501	2,375	...	126
Do. West	2,361	602,327	620,729	1,223,056	1,902	1,870	...	32
Kistna	3,547	635,704	618,504	1,254,208	2,635	2,546	...	89
Guntūr	5,757	1,028,993	1,006,667	2,035,660	3,544	3,365	...	179
Kurnool	7,581	520,238	504,723	1,024,961	2,071	1,792	...	279
Bellary	5,713	493,018	476,756	969,774	1,277	1,221	...	56
Anantapur	6,741	539,534	510,877	1,050,411	1,424	1,273	...	151
Cuddapah	5,919	483,914	465,483	949,397	1,637	1,463	...	174
Nellore	7,949	744,322	741,900	1,486,222	2,301	2,166	...	135
Madras	29	341,223	306,007	647,230	536	503	...	33
Chingleput	3,091	837,161	817,954	1,655,115	1,742	1,606	...	136
North Arcot	4,648	1,131,610	1,135,379	2,266,989	2,403	2,285	...	118
Chittoor	5,901	738,325	708,778	1,447,103	1,492	1,413	...	79
South Arcot	4,208	1,225,072	1,229,435	2,454,507	2,731	2,545	...	186
Tanjore	3,742	1,143,738	1,242,182	2,385,920	2,585	2,519	...	66
Trichinopoly	4,314	934,867	978,378	1,913,245	2,050	1,942	...	108
Madura	4,912	1,081,437	1,114,310	2,195,747	1,857	1,740	...	117
Ramnad	4,819	872,177	966,778	1,838,955	1,861	1,790	..	71
Tinnevelly	4,315	987,159	1,059,748	2,046,907	2,635	2,581	...	54
Coimbatore	7,085	1,218,224	1,226,840	2,445,064	1,947	1,802	...	145
Salem	7,058	1,211,743	1,222,229	2,433,972	1,591	1,518	...	73
The Nilgiris	982	91,928	77,402	169,330	201	196	...	5
Malabar	5,794	1,716,138	1,817,806	3,533,944	4,509	4,448	...	61
South Kanara	4,021	663,950	708,291	1,372,241	1,528	1,511	...	17
Agency — Ganjām	3,583	175,234	180,167	355,401	409	411	2	...
Agency — Vizagapatam	12,611	581,867	583,131	1,164,998	408	446	38	...
Agency — Gōdāvari, East	3,676	120,795	119,734	240,529	220	234	14	...
Total ...	142,277	23,082,999	23,657,108	46,740,107	55,125	52,481	64	2,708

(2)—*Institutions, Scholars and Education in relation to Population by Districts*—cont.

Districts.	Scholars.						Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of scholars to population.					
	1931-32.			1932-33.					1931-32.			1932-33.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Ganjām	79,285	15,609	94,894	84,487	18,005	102,492	7,598		8·4	1·4	4·6	9·0	1·6	5·0
Vizagapatam	93,9 5	21,746	115,681	91,705	22,975	114,680	...	1,001	7·9	1·7	4·7	7·7	1·8	4·7
Godāvari, East	93,970	41,061	135,031	92,053	42,935	134,988	...	43	11·3	4·8	8·0	11·1	5·0	8·0
Do. West	62,003	31,324	93,327	61,709	33,026	94,735	1,408	...	8·2	5·0	7·6	10·2	5·3	7·7
Kistna	72,040	35.288	107,328	72,072	37,374	109,446	2,118	...	11·3	5·7	8·6	11·3	6·0	8·7
Guntūr	99,366	47,123	146,489	98,037	47,018	145,055	...	1,434	9·7	4·7	7·2	9·5	4·7	7·1
Kurnool	58,194	16,356	74,550	54,320	16,496	69,816	...	4,734	11·2	3·2	7·3	10·2	3·3	6·8
Bellary	40,508	9,371	49,879	38,832	9,303	48,135	...	1,744	8·2	2·0	5·1	7·9	2·0	5·0
Anantapur	44,008	11,398	55,406	41,307	11,445	52,752	...	2,654	8·2	2·2	5·3	7·7	2·2	5·0
Cuddapah	46,904	10,962	57,866	43,116	11,102	54,218	...	3,648	9·7	2·4	6·1	8·9	2·4	5·7
Nellore	56,327	21,578	77,905	55,221	21,924	77,145	...	760	7·6	2·9	5·2	7·4	3·0	5·2
Madras	67,798	31,415	99,213	66,329	31,609	97,938	...	1,275	19·9	10·3	15·3	19·4	10·3	15·1
Chingleput	72,769	20,885	93,654	71,440	21,002	92,442	...	1,212	8·7	2·6	5·7	8·5	2·6	5·6
North Arcot	113,623	28,591	142,214	109,318	28,121	137,439	...	4,775	10 0	2·5	6·3	9·7	2·5	6·1
Chittoor	50,301	13,348	63,649	48,639	13,477	62,116	...	1,533	6·8	1·9	4·4	6·6	1·9	4·3
South Arcot	114,268	23,961	138,229	108,208	24,345	132,553	...	5,676	9·3	2·0	5·6	8·8	2·0	5·4
Tanjore	117,972	33,701	151,673	116,137	33,837	149,974	...	1,699	10·3	2·7	6·4	10·2	2·7	6·3
Trichinopoly	82,409	21,633	104,042	80,781	21,165	101,946	...	2,096	8·8	2·2	5·4	8·6	2·2	5·3
Madura	91,331	24,508	115,839	91,636	25,897	117,533	1,694	...	8·4	2·2	5·3	8·5	2·3	5·4
Ramnad	88,478	21,376	109,854	87,473	22,729	110,202	348	...	10·2	2·2	6·0	10·0	2·5	6·0
Tinnevelly	115,337	40,988	156,325	118,182	42,640	160,822	4,497	...	11·7	3·9	7·6	12·0	4·0	7·9
Coimbatore	80,875	25,296	106,171	76,087	24,546	100,633	..	5,538	6·6	2·1	4·3	6·2	2·0	4·1
Salem	63,916	17,657	81,573	62,893	17,711	80,604	...	969	5·3	1·4	3·4	5·2	1·5	3·3
The Nilgiris	10,275	4,240	14,515	10,375	4,257	14,632	117	...	11·2	5·5	8 6	11·3	5·5	8·6
Malabar	256,350	135,029	391,379	259,941	141,731	401,672	10,293	...	14·9	7·4	11·1	15·1	7·8	11·4
South Kanara	80,350	32,989	113,339	78,873	33,452	112,325	...	1,014	12·1	4·7	8·3	11·9	4·7	8·2
Agency — Ganjām	12,990	1,582	14,572	12,594	1,623	14,217	...	355	7·4	0·9	4·1	7 2	0·9	4·0
Agency — Vizagapatam	11,373	1,785	13,158	12,504	2,036	14,540	1,382	.	2·0	0·3	1·1	2·2	0·4	1 2
Agency — Godāvari, East	5,391	1,736	7,127	5,612	1,863	7,475	348	...	4·5	1·5	3·0	4·6	1·6	3·1
Total ...	2,182,346	742,536	2,924,882	2,148,831	763,644	2,912,525	29,803	42,160	9·5	3·1	6·3	9·3	3·2	6·2

(3)—*Scholars according to Classes of the Community.*

Classes of the community.	Population (census of 1931).		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1931–32.		1932–33.		1931–32		1932–33.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	14,846	15,522	5,125	5,056	5,165	5,165	34·5	32·6	34·8	33·3
Indian Christians ...	863,647	880,261	145,463	87,996	144,371	92,454	16·9	10·0	16·7	10·5
Muhammadans ...	1,631,716	1,674,221	233,908	85,598	233,900	88,406	14·3	5·1	14·3	5·3
Hindus — Brahmans ...	663,178	688,636	158,580	73,501	159,707	76,624	23·9	10·7	24·1	11·1
Hindus — Non-Brahman Caste Hindus ...	16,216,593	16,590,971	1,365,881	419,782	1,340,542	431,780	8·4	2·5	8·3	2·6
Hindus — Depressed classes ...	3,500,481	3,617,506	250,896	65,947	241,517	64,276	7·2	1·8	6·9	1·8
Buddhists	806	553	107	10	150	104	13·3	1·8	18·5	18·8
Parsis	269	238	70	62	86	73	26·0	26·1	32·0	31·0
Aborigines	173,819	174,944	19,538	2,008	19,948	2,269	11·2	1·1	11·5	1·3
Others	17,639	14,256	2,778	2,576	3,491	2,493	15·8	18·1	19 8	17·5
Total ...	23,082,999	23,657,108	2,182,346	742,536	2,148,881	763,644	9·5	3·1	9·3	3·2

(4)—*Distribution of Scholars* (1) *according to Classes of the Community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the							
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and kindred other classes).			
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
University Education.										
Arts colleges for men	Men ...	11,392	74	1,221	5,701	3,867	57	2	11	450
	Women.	235	11	107	43	66	3	...	...	1
Arts colleges for women.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	504	43	281	61	100	3	...	...	13
Oriental colleges for men.	Men ...	879	...	3	466	210	...	...	...	200
	Women.	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Oriental colleges for women.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	8	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for men.	Men ...	2,204	29	215	1,040	806	9	...	...	104
	Women.	75	9	27	14	23	...	...	...	2
Professional colleges for women.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	70	6	38	8	18	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.										
Indians—										
Secondary schools for boys.	Boys ...	174,878	296	15,564	53,181	88,327	4,079	364	394	12,186
	Girls ...	5,733	3	1,351	1,586	2,518	177	5	33	48
Secondary schools for girls.	Boys ...	753	22	247	219	225	18	...	...	16
	Girls ...	17,884	108	7,737	3,273	5,772	497	8	15	431
Elementary schools for boys.	Boys ...	1,865,993	178	117,643	88,992	1,208,212	216,762	18,379	13,726	199,459
	Girls ...	382,196	58	47,705	30,789	201,806	46,972	1,783	2,657	49,443
Elementary schools for girls.	Boys ...	28,635	13	3,569	1,273	19,571	1,699	159	35	2,252
	Girls ...	332,538	91	30,815	39,447	216,613	11,345	406	1,096	31,496
Europeans—										
High schools for boys.	Boys ...	2,402	1,977	175	27	141	...	...	...	40
	Girls ...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools for girls.	Boys ...	511	370	21	14	89	...	...	...	9
	Girls ...	2,508	2,095	103	42	196	10	...	...	31
Middle schools for boys.	Boys ...	960	781	74	9	84	..	...	...	8
	Girls ...	430	394	9	7	14	...	...	...	5
Middle schools for girls.	Boys ...	571	461	40	12	30	...	...	...	18
	Girls ...	1,599	1,355	86	35	88	...	...	...	10
Primary schools for boys.	Boys ...	811	715	37	6	44	...	...	...	8
	Girls ...	618	562	17	4	31	...	...	...	4
Primary schools for girls.	Boys ...	119	107	9	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	170	143	5	7	8	..	..	...	4
School Education, Special.										
Indians—										
Training schools for masters.	Men ...	10,546	2	2,341	2,311	4,124	743	55	45	918
	Women.	6	..	4	2	...	..	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses.	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	3,177	19	1,897	166	805	64	...	10	214

to Wealth and (3) *according to the Occupation of Parents or Guardians.*

community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
...	3	...	6	761	7,822	" 2,809	3,830	1,847	1,154	3,687	103	163	22	433
...	1	...	3	19	168	48	110	56	20	34	...	...	5	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	47	394	63	345	14	36	63	3	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	12	178	689	14	61	152	538	8	31	10	65
...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	193	1,745	266	721	193	222	766	3	1	...	298
...	...	...	...	8	61	2	36	5	7	6	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	2	68	...	45	3	2	14	...	...	...	6
74	10	8	395	6,720	109,446	58,712	30,584	31,200	30,324	57,778	5,889	9,885	814	8,404
...	...	1	11	293	3,598	1,842	1,686	1,110	637	1,588	112	310	17	273
...	4	...	1	124	523	105	332	193	91	55	20	9	11	41
1	18	...	24	1,246	11,513	5,125	6,240	4,114	2,186	1,913	508	808	204	1,901
72	5	10	2,555	6,321	173,434	1,686,238	38,252	96,451	200,403	514,354	217,258	747,470	11,917	89,888
14	...	..	919	1,756	35,593	341,847	8,874	23,763	39,866	87,137	40,413	168,752	1,873	11,538
...	...	1	63	101	2,412	26,122	1,188	2,113	3,658	3,857	4,319	12,219	97	1,284
88	...	..	1,441	3,269	58,044	271,525	25,495	37,471	55,898	63,589	44,976	90,750	1,339	13,370
1	35	3	3	210	1,560	632	696	431	142	96	143	6	27	861
...	..	...	...	24	29	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	30
...	6	..	2	105	268	138	249	111	16	16	7	...	8	104
1	28	..	2	345	1,500	663	1,125	392	156	77	56	...	180	522
...	2	2	...	22	578	365	376	96	41	15	170	...	143	119
...	1	...	...	5	228	197	154	26	8	9	85	...	77	71
...	9	...	1	44	352	175	145	191	24	4	121	...	43	43
...	21	...	4	90	675	834	413	243	76	21	171	...	501	174
...	1	...	...	7	507	297	147	281	21	12	215	1	8	126
...	...	...	...	4	389	225	117	209	5	4	168	...	15	100
...	...	...	1	...	68	51	45	53	1	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	3	...	121	49	66	69	11	2	2	...	...	20
...	...	...	7	2	1,896	8,648	545	1,856	715	4,707	347	1,592	73	711
...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	8	885	2,284	374	1,111	291	499	94	278	20	510

(4)—*Distribution of Scholars* (1) *according to Classes of the Community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the							
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).			
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*									
School Education, Special—cont.									
Indians—*cont.*									
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Boys ...	8,726	144	1,937	1,999	3,155	623	27	69	555
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Girls ...	1,834	98	1,462	28	189	50	...	3	3
Europeans—									
Training schools for mistresses. Men ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses. Women.	40	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools (including industrial schools). Girls ...	93	78	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Indigenous.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	1,875	...	49	1,119	669	21	...	...	17
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	189	...	13	73	102	1	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Boys.	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Girls.	283	...	...	227	56	...	...	...	...
Arabic or Persian for boys. Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Arabic or Persian for boys. Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	2,239	...	...	1,336	798	2	...	...	2
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	281	...	...	132	142	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Boys.	34	...	..	3	29	...	...	...	2
Sanskrit for girls ... Girls.	218	...	...	128	90	...	...	...	...
Total of public institutions. Male scholars.	2,113,549	5,169	143,145	157,731	1,330,382	224,013	18,986	14,280	216,244
Total of public institutions. Female scholars.	751,048	5,165	91,672	76,074	428,649	59,122	2,202	3,814	81,755
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
Unrecognized.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian for boys. Boys.	7,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,893
Arabic or Persian for boys. Girls.	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Sanskrit for boys ... Boys.	1,226	...	...	1,226	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys ... Girls.	91	...	...	86	5	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sanskrit for girls ... Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular only for boys. Boys.	10,892	...	562	475	6,248	2,149	929	26	406
A vernacular only for boys. Girls.	2,304	...	297	117	1,036	686	38	3	84

to Wealth and (3) *according to the Occupation of Parents or Guardians*—cont.

Scholars according to community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
3	10	3	201	127	3,134	5,465	1,105	1,370	681	1,354	1,194	1,824	359	839
...	...	...	1	62	264	1,508	212	280	59	102	47	841	118	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	40	...	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	82	11	16	..	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	5	377	1,493	21	56	86	1,055	130	174	19	334
...	...	...	...	1	51	137	3	2	11	117	8	30	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	4	6	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	105	174	31	57	55	51	4	15	15	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	101	20	651	1,568	53	55	207	1,151	61	256	38	418
...	...	...	7	1	95	185	2	7	11	181	10	45	..	25
...	..	...	...	...	3	31	...	3	...	12	12	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	122	96	27	27	31	91	7	19	...	16
150	86	27	3,336	14,774	304,951	1,793,824	78,303	136,565	237,844	589,619	230,003	773,638	13,589	53,988
104	73	1	2,417	7,184	113,968	629,896	45,421	68,977	99,384	155,457	86,664	261,828	4,365	28,952
...	...	...	...	609	2,263	5,021	...	47	2,501	1,267	638	3,234	9	197
...	...	...	...	...	51	179	...	...	82	80	10	108	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	217	1,009	3	6	33	768	...	...	302	112
...	...	...	...	...	43	48	19	13	3	56	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	97	1	500	10,391	19	481	804	2,736	1,056	5,638	52	106
...	...	...	43	4	115	2,185	8	98	152	398	240	1,373	2	35

(4)—*Distribution of Scholars* (1) *according to Classes of the Community*, (2) *according*

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the classes of the								
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Criminal tribes.	Muhammadans.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Depressed classes (Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and other kindred classes).			
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*										
Unrecognized—cont.										
Elementary schools teaching—*cont.*										
A vernacular only for girls.	Boys.	264	...	22	3	156	52	...	...	...
	Girls.	1,754	...	70	226	1,208	208	5	...	5
The Quran for boys ...	Boys.	9,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,137
	Girls.	6,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,274
The Quran for girls ...	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit for boys ...	Boys.	55	...	...	54	1	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools for boys.	Boys.	5,742	...	595	217	3,730	965	12	3	220
	Girls.	1,422	...	224	89	684	388	...	...	37
Other schools for girls.	Boys.	123	...	47	1	25	29	21	...	...
	Girls.	511	...	191	22	198	36	24	19	21
Total of private institutions.	Male scholars.	35,332	...	1,226	1,976	10,160	3,195	962	29	17,656
	Female scholars	12,596	...	782	550	3,131	1,318	67	22	6,651
Total of public and private institutions.	Male scholars.	2,148,881	5,169	144,371	159,707	1,340,542	227,208	19,948	14,309	233,900
	Female scholars	763,644	5,165	92,454	76,624	431,780	60,440	2,269	3,836	88,406
Grand total ...	1932-33 ...	2,912,525	10,334	236,825	236,331	1,772,322	287,648	22,217	18,145	322,306
	1931-32 ...	2,924,882	10,181	233,459	232,081	1,785,663	298,610	21,546	18,233	319,506

to Wealth and (3) *according to the Occupation of Parents or Guardians*—cont.

community.				Scholars according to wealth.			Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.							
Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
...	.	...	31	...	8	256	...	11	14	36	55	140	...	8
...	...	..	32	6	190	1,558	195	152	209	374	273	511	...	40
...	..	...	...	160	923	8,054	...	50	1,744	1,310	541	4,276	16	1,200
...	...	..	...	99	768	5,407	...	6	1,012	1,010	351	2,587	...	1,308
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18	37	4	1	2	47	1		...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	10	..	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	365	5,356	55	193	453	1,187	439	3,353	15	47
...	...	...	...	6	47	1,369	19	32	39	211	123	996	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	3	13	2	26	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	14	65	90	106	236	...	...
...	...	...	128	791	4,294	30,247	81	793	5,564	7,353	2,756	16,721	394	1,670
...	...	...	75	115	1,214	11,267	241	315	1,567	2,170	1,105	5,811	2	1,385
150	86	27	3,464	15,565	309,245	1,824,071	78,384	137,358	243,498	596,872	232,759	790,359	13,983	55,658
104	73	1	2,492	7,299	115,182	641,163	45,662	69,292	100,951	157,627	87,769	267,639	4,367	30,337
254	159	28	5,956	22,864	424,427	2,465,234	124,046	206,650	344,359	754,599	320,523	1,057,998	18,350	85,995
117	132	21	5,333	24,996	458,051	2,441,560	119,217	205,741	337,758	777,617	315,991	1,087,151	23,577	57,555

(5)—*Percentage of Male Scholars of the Different Sections of the Population at each Stage of Instruction to the Total Number of Scholars at the Respective Stages.*

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Depressed classes (Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes).	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Others.
Arts colleges. Indians ...	0·6	10·0	0·6	5·3	50·3	33·2	...
Secondary schools. Indians ...	0·1	9·0	2·8	7·0	30·4	50·4	0·3
Secondary schools. Europeans ...	80·8	7·0	...	1·7	1·4	7·7	1·4
Elementary schools ...	...	6·4	13·2	10·6	4·8	64·8	0·2
European primary schools ...	88·4	4·9	...	0·9	0·8	4·8	0·2
Professional colleges and special schools	0·8	20·9	7·3	7·4	24·9	37·6	1·1

(6)—*The Number at each Stage of Instruction in Public Institutions out of every Thousand Male Scholars belonging to the Main Sections of the Population.*

	Arts colleges for Indians.	Secondary schools for Indians.	Secondary schools for Europeans.	Elementary schools.	European primary schools.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	14	62	694	37	159	34
Indian Christians	9	111	2	847	...	31
Muhammadans	3	57	...	933	...	7
Hindus. Brahmans	40	344	...	581	...	35
Hindus. Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	3	67	...	924	...	6
Hindus. Depressed classes (Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes) ...	...	19	...	975	...	6

(7)—*Scholars according to the Languages studied.*

Languages.	1931-32.				1932-33.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) *European languages*—								
English	402,071	86,263	534	42	405,304	89,331	588	40
French	491	845	...	...	557	720	...	...
Total ...	402,562	87,108	534	42	405,861	90,051	588	40
(ii) *Classical languages*—								
Latin	440	7	...	...	139	6	...	...
Greek	1	...	...	...	34	5	...	...
Arabic	55,888	29,339	15,948	31	60,765	42,825	16,050	6,144
Persian	356	...	44	...	372	...	50	...
Sanskrit ...	25,021	2,844	1,324	95	25,381	2,543	1,284	101
Total ...	81,706	32,190	17,316	126	106,691	45,379	17,384	6,245
(iii) *Vernacular languages*—								
Tamil	955,536	269,312	6,485	292	936,839	270,742	5,866	942
Telugu	707,055	146,162	11,625	931	692,575	255,020	9,418	4,528
Malayalam ...	253,412	135,268	276	...	255,473	140,442	411	312
Kanarese ...	95,950	32,750	839	91	98,859	34,609	680	100
Hindustani ...	62,271	35,604	692	20	60,833	14,174	1,716	727
Oriya	66,949	10,295	1,104	218	72,240	11,772	1,593	357
Tulu	608	57	..	..	377	65	...	...
Marathi	172	213	...	...	179	374	...	...
Konkani ...	3	83	...	...	308	...	...	...
Total ...	2,141,956	629,744	21,021	1,552	2,117,683	727,198	19,684	6,966

(8)—*Number of Scholars unprotected from smallpox.*

Institutions.	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges, Indians	1	...	24	...
Oriental colleges	...	..	...	...
Secondary schools, Indians	127	21	105	17
Do. Europeans	...	...	...	10
Elementary schools, Indians	5,526	2,035	3,840	2,093
Primary schools, Europeans	2	4	...	...
Special schools, Indians	1	...	5	...
Total ...	5,657	2,060	3,974	2,120

(9)—*Number of Aided and Unaided Institutions under Mission and Non-mission Agencies.*

Classes of institutions.		Aided.				Unaided.			
		Mission.		Non-mission.		Mission.		Non-mission.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians)		14	5,267	17	3,661	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women (for Indians)		4	290	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for	Men ...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
	Women.	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental colleges for	Men ...	...	...	16	721	...	...	2	61
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Secondary schools for Indians for	Boys ...	96	40,398	158	61,820	2	316	6	1,073
	Girls ..	43	10,898	3	688	2	38	...	...
Elementary schools for Indians for	Boys ...	6,908	288,658	18,471	890,045	96	3,367	600	22,211
	Girls ...	623	60,884	1,087	69,768	12	804	30	1,726
High schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	8	1,613	4	842	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	14	2,398	5	621	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	5	693	5	697	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	13	1,916	2	254	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	5	694	11	735	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	3	219	2	70	...	...	...	...
Training schools for Indians ...	Masters.	18	1,872	...	...	1	28	...	...
	Mistresses.	24	1,255	1	80	1	11	...	...
Training schools for Europeans for Mistresses. ...		1	10	1	30	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for	Indians.	66	3,909	25	1,510	1	18	84	842
	Europeans.	2	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,848	421,098	19,808	1,031,563	115	4,632	673	25,921

(10)—*Relative Extent of Education in Municipal and Non-Municipal Areas.*

Classes of institutions.		Municipal areas.		Non-Municipal areas.	
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges for men (for Indians)		39	11,037	2	590
Do. for women (for Indians)		5	504	...	...
Oriental colleges (for Indians)		10	448	10	445
Professional colleges for men (for Indians) ...		8	2,005	1	274
Do. for women (for Indians) ...		2	70	...	...
Secondary schools for Indians for	Boys ...	291	106,917	612	85,553
	Girls .	68	17,461	10	1,480
High schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	9	1,771	3	684
	Girls ...	14	2,442	5	577
Middle schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	4	1,152	6	238
	Girls ...	10	1,527	5	643
Elementary schools for Indians for	Boys ...	2,575	255,817	42,861	2,030,373
	Girls ...	865	102,659	4,745	261,718
Primary schools for Europeans for	Boys ...	9	1,043	7	386
	Girls ...	3	119	2	170
Training schools for Indians for	Masters ...	50	7,929	29	2,623
	Mistresses.	57	2,920	6	257
Do. for Europeans for Mistresses.		2	40	...	...
Other special schools for Indians		107	7,826	47	2,734
Do. for Europeans		2	93	...	...
Total ..	1932-33 ...	4,130	523,780	48,351	2,388,745
	1931-32 ...	4,273	521,153	50,852	2,403,729

(11)—*Scholars by Classes and Ages.*

Class.	Primary.					Middle.			High.			Totals.	Intermediate.		Degree.			Post-graduate.		Total.	Grand total.
Ages.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.		First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.	Seventh year.		
Below 5 ...	15,326	152	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,478
5 to 6 ...	240,266	11,455	399	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252,144
6 to 7 ...	320,980	51,231	6,956	401	17	...	...	...	...	..	...	379,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	379,535
7 to 8 ...	274,462	104,751	31,865	5,905	360	14	...	...	..	...	...	417,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417,357
8 to 9 ...	177,273	118,308	66,794	24,036	3,507	331	28	...	...	...	...	390,277	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	390,277
9 to 10 ..	103,722	98,414	85,579	48,948	12,775	2,521	322	26	1	...	...	352,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	352,308
10 to 11 ...	50,378	65,055	78,267	62,744	23,237	7,766	2,281	307	10	...	...	290,045	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	290,045
11 to 12 ...	25,390	38,909	53,339	58,448	26,326	12,764	6,144	1,856	102	5	..	223,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223,283
12 to 13 ...	13,545	19,347	31,361	47,129	24,390	13,842	9,851	5,245	1,019	62	2	165,793	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	165,793
13 to 14 ...	7,280	9,081	16,105	28,730	16,477	10,843	9,826	7,841	3,807	692	91	110,773	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	110,794
14 to 15 ...	4,621	4,854	7,742	14,679	9,375	7,056	7,931	8,527	5,589	2,794	640	73,808	29	7		...	...	..	...	36	73,844
15 to 16 ..	3,392	2,986	4,025	6,838	4,923	3,798	5,289	7,228	5,707	4,697	2,873	51,756	239	30	1	...	...	...	...	270	52,026
16 to 17 ...	2,780	2,134	2,489	3,367	2,147	1,908	2,900	4,758	3,973	4,777	4,065	35,298	796	308	12	.	...	..	...	1,116	36,414
17 to 18 ...	2,352	1,900	1,703	1,915	1,065	863	1,372	2,643	1,948	3,185	3,721	22,667	973	815	101	13		...	...	1,902	24,569
18 to 19 ...	2,295	1,484	1,358	1,158	556	419	648	1,383	783	1,543	2,795	14,402	842	905	385	128	...	...	...	2,260	16,662
19 to 20 ...	1,980	1,329	1,231	951	433	233	296	678	262	637	1,745	9,775	612	760	581	453	47	2	...	2,455	12,230
Over 20 ...	3,266	2,528	2,078	2,049	436	339	514	1,779	117	316	1,540	14,962	666	1,105	1,201	1,598	237	157	...	4,964	19,926
Total ...	1,249,258	533,918	391,271	307,322	126,024	62,697	47,402	42,271	23,318	18,708	17,472	2,819,661	4,178	3,930	2,281	2,192	284	159	...	13,024	2,832,685

(12)—GENERAL STATISTICS OF RECEIPTS AND CHARGES

(12)—*General Statistics*

Heads of expenditure.	1931-32. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.				
Arts colleges ... Government ...	5,62,825	..	...	2,78,010
Municipal Board ...	3,000	...	10,625	8,951
Local Board ...	...	...	...	...
Aided	2,78,379	100	100	9,36,594
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total, Arts colleges ...	8,44,204	100	10,725	12,23,455
Professional colleges. Government ...	9,30,028	...	...	2,66,616
Aided	12,236	276	...	1,520
Total, Professional colleges ...	9,42,264	276	...	2,68,136
Total, University Education ..	17,86,468	376	10,725	14,91,591
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.				
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
Boys.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	1,89,525	...	...	86,773
Municipal Board ...	1,80,690	...	1,78,262	5,38,721
Local Board ...	6,24,137	9,93,562	-253	10,28,958
Aided	6,72,021	3,100	...	26,28,375
Unaided	...	...	...	14,779
Total, Indian schools ...	16,66,373	9,96,662	1,78,009	42,97,606
European schools—Aided	2,13,857	...	...	1,51,408
Total, European schools ...	2,13,857	...	...	1,51,408
Total, Secondary schools—Boys ...	18,80,230	9,96,662	1,78,009	44,49,014
Girls.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	3,60,980	...	...	40,792
Municipal Board ...	2,189	...	7,777	4,496
Local Board ...	14,523	14,013	...	5,063
Aided	1,61,240	...	...	1,35,897
Unaided	...	...	...	921
Total, Indian schools ...	5,38,942	14,013	7,777	1,87,169
European schools—Aided	2,22,776	...	...	1,49,237
Total, European schools ...	2,22,776	...	...	1,49,237
Total, Secondary schools—Girls ...	7,61,718	14,013	7,777	3,36,406
Total, Secondary schools ...	26,41,948	10,10,675	1,85,786	47,85,420

of Receipts and Charges.

		1932-33.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Loca funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,837	8,78,672	5,51,060	...	...	2,80,744	88,124	8,69,928
7,813	30,289	3,790	...	18,460	8,424	166	30,840
12,520	12,520	...	...	...	...	13,000	13,000
5,69,024	17,84,197	2,74,945	8	...	8,87,591	6,49,284	18,11,828
12,122	12,122	...	...	...	...	10,091	10,091
6,39,316	27,17,800	8,29,795	8	18,460	11,76,759	7,10,665	27,35,687
24,157	12,21,101	8,30,657	...	...	2,79,802	25,899	11,36,358
13,032	27,064	5,000	...	...	1,429	11,594	18,023
37,489	12,48,165	8,35,657	...	...	2,81,231	37,493	11,54,381
6,76,805	39,65,965	16,65,452	8	18,460	14,57,990	7,48,158	38,90,068
2,424	2,78,722	1,87,245	...	...	80,290	9,303	2,76,838
1,421	8,99,094	1,90,207	...	1,36,651	5,63,129	2,320	8,92,307
48,007	26,94,411	6,41,621	9,86,415	...	10,33,719	16,665	26,78,420
10,55,495	43,58,991	7,06,693	3,250	...	26,12,419	8,36,241	41,58,603
55,950	70,729	...	...	...	26,248	43,927	70,178
11,63,297	83,01,947	17,25,766	9,89,665	1,36,651	43,15,803	9,08,456	80,76,341
2,05,402	5,70,667	1,51,896	...	...	1,51,191	2,64,479	5,67,566
2,05,402	5,70,667	1,51,896	...	...	1,51,191	2,64,479	5,67,566
13,68,699	88,72,614	18,77,662	9,89,665	1,36,651	44,66,994	11,72,935	86,43,907
646	4,02,428	3,49,512	...		43,805	281	3,93,598
...	14,462	2,417	...	7,086	4,180	...	13,683
1,765	35,364	13,817	13,891	...	5,757	1,651	35,116
3,17,156	6,14,293	1,77,176	...	605	1,52,080	2,73,980	6,03,841
4,902	5,823	...	...	...	543	3,932	4,475
3,24,469	10,72,370	5,42,922	13,891	7,691	2,06,365	2,79,844	10,50,713
2,26,815	5,98,828	1,76,087	...	...	1,44,568	2,43,908	5,64,563
2,26,815	5,98,828	1,76,087	...	...	1,44,568	2,43,908	5,64,563
5,51,284	16,71,198	7,19,009	13,891	7,691	3,50,933	5,23,752	16,15,276
19,19,983	1,05,43,812	25,96,671	10,03,556	1,44,342	48,17,927	16,96,687	1,02,59,183

(12)—*General Statistics*

Heads of expenditure.	1931–32. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—*cont.*				
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.				
Boys.				
Indian schools ... Government	9,63,880	...	...	1,088
Municipal Board ...	5,28,440	...	11,71,940	5,321
Local Board	45,62,998	37,29,418	...	82,126
Panchayat	2,49,213	5,597	..	773
Aided	43,12,019	305	40,177	5,15,699
Unaided	...	...	...	7,909
Total, Indian schools ...	1,06,16,550	37,35,320	12,12,117	6,12,916
European schools—Aided	18,398	...	...	9,467
Total, European schools ...	18,398	...	...	9,467
Total, Elementary schools—Boys ...	1,06,34,948	37,35,320	12,12,117	6,22,383
Girls.				
Indian schools ... Government	84,741	...	...	1,050
Municipal Board ...	2,49,723	7,445	5,43,047	284
Local Board ..	11,20,958	7,67,022	15,852	2,827
Panchayat	393	75	...	...
Aided	7,26,733	...	21,502	40,171
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total, Indian schools...	21,82,548	7,74,542	5,80,401	44,332
European schools—Aided	9,482	...	...	5,792
Total, European schools ...	9,482	...	...	5,792
Total, Elementary schools—Girls ...	21,92,030	7,74,542	5,80,401	50,124
Total, Elementary schools ...	1,28,26,978	45,09,862	17,92,518	6,72,507
Total, School Education—General ...	1,54,68,926	55,20,537	19,78,304	54,57,927
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.				
TRAINING SCHOOLS.				
Masters.				
Indian schools ... Government	11,57,079	18,103	1,752	652
Local Board	1,587	297	...	...
Aided	2,15,905	2,420	...	2,232
Unaided	...	...	...	45
Total, Indian schools ...	13,74,571	20,820	1,752	2,929
European schools—Aided	3,338	...	...	...
Total, European schools ...	3,338	...	...	...
Total, Training schools—Masters ...	13,77,909	20,820	1,752	2,929

of Receipts and Charges—cont.

		1932–33.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
7,752	9,72,720	7,62,479	...	...	857	11,161	7,74,497
926	17,06,627	5,37,481	...	11,66,627	5,599	46,836	17,56,743
2,225	83,76,767	47,69,067	28,18,547	...	84,934	90,445	77,62,993
17,456	2,73,039	2,46,938	9,147	...	1,883	23,004	2,80,972
27,78,112	76,46,312	42,89,753	...	2,256	5,49,894	29,16,268	77,58,171
59,954	67,863	...	...	...	10,633	62,724	73,357
28,66,425	1,90,43,328	1,06,05,918	28,27,694	11,68,883	6,53,800	31,50,438	1,84,06,733
51,102	78,967	22,869	..	125	14,084	46,659	83,737
51,102	78,967	22,869	...	125	14,084	46,659	83,737
29,17,527	1,91,22,295	1,06,28,787	28,27,694	11,69,008	6,67,884	31,97,097	1,84,90,470
76	85,867	1,06,850	...	...	1,144	18	1,08,012
281	8,00,780	2,62,552	...	5,29,162	348	237	7,92,299
5,298	19,11,957	10,41,378	8,08,599	...	3,677	2,885	18,56,539
...	468	458	899	...	1	359	1,717
7,10,892	14,98,798	6,67,684	...	120	59,525	6,75,690	14,03,019
17,212	17,212	...	...	...	...	16,013	16,013
7,33,259	43,15,082	20,78,922	8,09,498	5,29,282	64,695	6,95,202	41,77,599
19,912	35,186	4,933	...	...	2,659	6,999	14,591
19,912	35,186	4,933	...	...	2,659	6,999	14,591
7,53,171	43,50,268	20,83,855	8,09,498	5,29,282	67,354	7,02,201	41,92,190
36,70,698	2,34,72,563	1,27,12,642	86,37,192	16,98,290	7,35,238	38,99,298	2,26,82,660
55,90,681	3,40,16,375	1,53,09,313	46,40,748	18,42,632	55,53,165	55,95,985	3,29,41,843
3,555	11,81,141	10,95,123	14,037	610	503	4,184	11,14,457
...	1,884	...	...	...	...	...	...
92,107	3,12,664	1,63,603	788	...	2,167	97,394	2,63,952
3,635	3,680	...	...	...	...	1,940	1,940
99,297	14,99,369	12,58,726	14,825	610	2,670	1,03,518	13,80,349
...	3,338	1,839	...	...	...	...	1,839
...	3,338	1,839	...	...	...	...	1,839
99,297	15,02,707	12,60,565	14,825	610	2,670	1,03,518	13,82,188

(12)—*General Statistics*

Heads of expenditure.	1931–32. Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—*cont.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*cont.*				
TRAINING SCHOOLS—*cont.*				
Mistresses.				
Indian schools .. Government ...	3,77,513	1,179	326	245
Municipal Board ...	...	...	11,529	...
Aided	1,44,745	210	171	1,766
Unaided	...	...	...	...
Total, Indian schools ...	5,22,258	1,389	12,026	2,011
European schools—Aided	16,565	...	...	4,759
Total, European schools ...	16,565	...	...	4,759
Total, Training schools for Mistresses ...	5,38,823	1,389	12,026	6,770
Total, Training schools ...	19,16,732	22,209	13,778	9,699
OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
Indian schools ... Government ...	9,47,250	...	...	88,831
Municipal Board ...	9,621	...	23,170	178
Local Board ...	14,182	29,712	33	473
Aided	1,76,174	2,380	397	46,466
Unaided	...	...	...	12,100
Total, Indian schools ...	11,47,227	32,092	23,600	1,48,048
European schools ... Government ...	21,060	...	...	...
Aided	1,182	...	...	133
Total, European schools ...	22,242	...	...	133
Total, Other Special schools ...	11,69,469	32,092	23,600	1,48,181
Total, School Education—Special ...	30,86,201	54,301	37,378	1,57,880.
Total, Direct Expenditure ...	2,03,41,595	55,75,214	20,26,407	71,07,398
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				
University	5,93,500	...	...	6,88,780
Direction and Inspection	19,40,522	...	...	...
Scholarships	3,12,507	22,142	4,335	...
Expenditure on buildings, furniture and other apparatus	17,22,109	10,84,706	3,75,097	1,61,231
Miscellaneous	6,61,482	12,573	7,392	17,84,531
Total, Indirect Expenditure ...	52,30,120	11,19,421	3,86,824	26,34,542
Grand total ...	2,55,71,715	66,94,635	24,13,231	97,41,940

of Receipts and Charges—cont.

		1932–33.					
Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
718	3,79,981	3,70,972	...	126	577	435	3,72,110
...	11,529	...	...	8,678	...	...	8,678
1,47,236	2,94,128	1,41,979	275	...	1,402	1,34,714	2,78,370
...	...	...	...	...	...	945	945
1,47,954	6,85,638	5,12,951	275	8,804	1,979	1,36,094	6,60,103
7,072	28,396	11,793	...	...	495	12,350	24,638
7,072	28,396	11,793	...	...	495	12,350	24,638
1,55,026	7,14,034	5,24,744	275	8,804	2,474	1,48,444	6,84,741
2,54,328	22,16,741	17,85,309	15,100	9,414	5,144	2,51,962	20,66,929
38,910	10,74,991	7,67,184	...	50	74,060	53,438	8,94,732
1,823	34,792	2,876	...	3,904	554	16,758	24,092
7,593	51,993	...	6,641	...	...	7,388	14,029
11,68,831	13,89,248	1,48,135	470	10,208	50,495	8,91,534	11,00,842
56,596	68,696	...	...	...	13,853	47,745	61,598
12,68,753	26,19,720	9,18,195	7,111	14,162	1,38,962	10,16,863	20,95,293
...	21,060	13,341	...	...	...	...	13,341
4,935	6,250	990	...	...	...	4,959	5,949
4,935	27,310	14,331	...	...	...	4,959	19,290
12,73,688	26,47,030	9,32,526	7,111	14,162	1,38,962	10,21,822	21,14,583
15,28,011	48,63,771	27,17,835	22,211	23,576	1,44,106	12,73,784	41,81,512
77,95,497	4,28,46,111	1,96,92,600	46,62,967	18,84,668	71,55,261	76,17,927	4,10,13,423
3,27,878	16,10,158	5,66,300	...	...	6,48,564	4,72,389	16,87,253
...	19,40,522	18,48,089	...	...	...	...	18,48,089
1,44,155	4,83,139	2,75,352	8,045	2,856	...	1,42,516	4,28,769
18,89,567	52,82,710	14,55,274	6,90,019	2,26,194	62,427	14,25,958	38,59,872
21,83,233	46,49,211	6,06,774	25,723	3,040	16,37,526	20,48,509	43,21,572
45,44,833	1,39,15,740	47,51,789	7,23,787	2,32,090	23,48,517	40,89,372	1,21,45,555
1,23,40,330	5,67,61,851	2,44,44,389	53,86,754	21,16,758	95,03,778	1,17,07,299	5,31,58,978

(13)—*Statement showing Percentage of Expenditure under each Head to Total Expenditure on Public Schools.*

Heads of expenditure.	1931-32. From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	8,44,204	100	10,725	12,23,455	6,39,316	27,17,800	4·81
Professional colleges	9,42,264	276	...	2,68,136	37,489	12,48,165	2·21
Schools, general	1,54,68,926	55,20,537	19,78,304	54,57,927	55,90,681	3,40,16,375	60·24
Schools, special	30,86,201	54,301	37,378	1,57,880	15,28,011	48,63,771	8·61
General or indirect charges	52,30,120	11,19,421	3,86,824	26,17,210	42,79,026	1,36,32,601	24·13
Total ...	2,55,71,715	66,94,635	24,13,231	97,24,608	1,20,74,523	5,64,78,712	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	45·27	11·85	4·27	17·22	21·39	100·00	...

Heads of expenditure.	1932-33. From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	8,29,795	8	18,460	11,76,759	7,10,665	27,35,687	5·17
Professional colleges	8,35,657	...	...	2,81,231	37,493	11,54,381	2·18
Schools, general	1,53,09,313	46,40,748	18,42,632	55,53,165	55,95,985	3,29,41,843	62·30
Schools, special	27,17,835	22,211	23,576	1,44,106	12,73,784	41,81,512	7·90
General or indirect charges	47,51,789	7,23,787	2,82,090	23,33,774	38,18,559	1,18,59,999	22·45
Total ...	2,44,44,389	53,86,754	21,16,758	94,89,035	1,14,36,486	5,28,73,422	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	46·23	10·19	4·00	17·95	21·63	100·00	...

(14)—*Provincial Charges and Receipts.*

Charges and receipts.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Charges.	RS.	RS.
Universities	5,93,500	5,66,300
Direction	2,03,563	1,82,885
Inspection	17,36,959	16,65,204
Government colleges and schools — General.	25,40,402	20,28,319
Government colleges and schools — Special.	45,31,019	40,93,160
Scholarships in colleges and schools — General.	1,99,316	1,75,148
Scholarships in colleges and schools — Special.	1,34,271	1,00,204
Grants-in-aid to schools under private management	29,64,332	30,27,147
Grants-in-aid to do. municipal management	13,21,744	14,76,843
Grants-in-aid to do. local board management	77,49,176	78,95,666
To District Educational Councils	50,70,726	52,65,489
To the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for Elementary Education	2,67,046	2,51,507
Registration of Books	9,289	8,690
Purchase and collection of Oriental Manuscripts	10,841	9,462
Text-Book Committee	1,095	1,137
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	22,718	19,998
Government educational buildings	8,49,873	2,49,657
Total charges	(a)2,82,05,870	(a)2,70,16,816
Receipts.		
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	7,86,517	8,34,012
Income from Endowments credited to Government	2,838	2,838
Departmental examination fees	6,652	6,638
Miscellaneous receipts	3,30,588	3,13,569
Total receipts	11,26,595	11,57,057
Deduct refunds	4,017	7,565
Net receipts	(b) 11,22,578	11,49,492
Net expenditure	2,70,83,292	2,58,67,324

Non-departmental items included in—	RS.	RS.
1931–32	(a) 33,87,121	(b) 2,59,885
1932–33	24,73,020	2,80,170

(15)—*General Statistics of Receipts and Charges of Local and Municipal Boards.*

—	Local Boards.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	103	...	...	...	13,000	13,000
Secondary schools ...	213	51,643	6,55,438	10,00,306	...	10,57,792	27,13,536
Elementary schools ...	19,100	1,029,386	60,57,841	36,37,192	...	2,07,188	99,02,221
Training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ...	5	189	...	6,641	...	7,388	14,029
Buildings and furniture.	...	...	1,38,581	6,84,595	...	27,484	8,50,660
Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	23,145	...	...	23,145
Contributions to schools under other managements	...	...	...	13,612	...	...	13,612
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	21,263	...	...	21,263
Total ...	19,319	1,081,321	68,51,860	53,86,754	...	13,12,852	1,35,51,466

—	Municipal Boards.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	1	100	3,790	...	18,460	8,590	30,840
Secondary schools ...	53	22,618	1,92,624	...	1,43,737	5,69,629	9,05,990
Elementary schools ...	1,536	176,797	8,00,233	...	16,95,789	53,020	25,49,042
Training schools ...	1	26	...	...	8,678	...	8,678
Other special schools ...	4	146	2,876	...	3,904	17,312	24,092
Buildings and furniture.	...	...	83,090	...	2,26,194	2,422	3,11,706
Stipends and scholarships	...	...	...	...	3,592	...	3,592
Contributions to schools under other managements	...	...	...	...	13,364	...	13,364
Expenditure on hostels.	...	...	...	...	3,040	...	3,040
Total ...	1,595	199,687	10,82,613	...	21,16,758	6,50,973	38,50,344

(16)—*Proportion of Expenditure under the various Heads of Education met from Public and Private Funds.*

	1931–32.		1932–33.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education	45·33	54·67	43·29	56·71
Secondary education	36·41	63·59	36·49	63·51
Elementary and primary education ...	81·50	18·50	79·56	20·44
Special education	65·33	34·67	66·09	33·91
Indirect expenditure	48·41	51·59	46·99	53·01
Total expenditure ...	61·10	38·90	60·10	39·90

(17)—Average Cost of Education and Average Fee per head in Public Institutions for General Education for Boys.

Institutions.	Government.					Board.					Aided.				
	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head.	Average cost.	Average number on rolls.	Fees.	Total cost.	Average fee per head	Average cost.
*Arts Colleges.**		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1931-32. Indians ...	2,920	2,60,745	7,56,778	85 5	258 3	183	8,851	42,809	48 6	233 15	10,166	9,19,246	16,52,963	90 6	162 9
Europeans ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1932-33. Indians ...	2,847	2,65,709	7,51,894	93 5	264 0	204	8,424	43,840	41 4	214 14	8,970	8,68,648	16,22,907	96 14	180 14
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for Boys.															
1931-32. Indians ...	4,053	86,773	2,78,722	21 6	68 12	72,720	15,67,679	35,93,505	21 9	49 7	104,127	26,28,375	43,58,991	25 4	41 14
Europeans ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,872	1,51,408	5,70,667	39 2	147 6
1932-33. Indians ...	4,029	80,290	2,76,838	19 14	68 11	74,804	15,96,848	35,70,727	21 6	47 11	104,577	26,12,419	41,58,603	24 15	39 12
Europeans ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,711	1,51,191	5,67,566	40 12	152 15
Elementary and Primary Schools.															
1931-32. Indians ...	73,884	1,088	9,72,720	...	13 2	949,580	88,220	1,03,56,433	0 1	10 14	1,180,666	5,15,699	76,46,312	0 7	6 8
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	9,467	78,967	8 3	68 9
1932-33. Indians ...	60,701	857	7,74,497	...	12 12	964,804	92,416	98,00,708	0 2	10 3	1,150,876	5,49,894	77,58,171	0 7	6 12
Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	14,084	83,737	10 5	61 4

* Includes statistics of Oriental Colleges but excludes figures relating to the Colleges maintained by the Annamalai University.

(18)—*School Fees.*

Classes of Institutions.	Government.						Board.						Aided.			
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ... ... Indians ...	2,020	2,847	2,78,010	2,80,744	95·19	98·60	183	204	8,851	8,424	48·34	41·31	10,166	8,070	9,36,594	8,87,591
Professional colleges ... Do. ...	2,048	2,274	2,66,616	2,79,802	130·20	123·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	31	1,520	1,429
Secondary schools for boys. { Do. ...	4,053	4,029	86,773	80,290	21·41	19·93	72,720	74,804	15,67,679	15,96,848	21·07	21·35	104,127	104,577	26,28,375	26,12,419
{ Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,872	3,711	1,51,408	1,51,101
Secondary schools for girls. { Indians ...	5,943	5,927	40,702	43,805	6·86	7·39	1,182	1,174	9,559	9,937	8·09	8·46	10,694	11,410	1,35,897	1,52,080
{ Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,999	5,054	1,40,237	1,44,568
Elementary and primary schools for boys. { Indians ...	73,884	60,701	1,088	857	0·01	0·01	949,580	904,804	88,220	92,416	0·09	0·10	1,180,666	1,150,876	5,15,699	5,40,894
{ Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	1,368	9,467	14,084
Elementary and primary schools for girls. { Indians ...	4,393	4,503	1,050	1,144	0·24	0·25	217,834	219,586	3,111	4,026	0·01	0·02	123,871	127,163	40,171	59,525
{ Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	296	5,792	2,659
Special schools ... ... { Indians ...	15,142	14,429	89,728	75,140	5·93	5·21	546	355	651	554	1·19	1·56	13,197	12,248	50,464	54,064
{ Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	153	134	4,892	495
Total ... { Indians ...	108,383	94,710	7,64,057	7,61,782	7·05	8·05	1,242,045	1,260,927	16,78,071	17,12,205	1·41	1·36	1,442,781	1,415,275	43,08,720	43,17,002
{ Europeans.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,664	10,563	3,20,706	3,12,997
Grand total ...	108,383	94,710	7,64,057	7,61,782	7·05	8·05	1,242,045	1,260,927	16,78,071	17,12,205	1·41	1·36	1,453,445	1,425,838	46,29,516	46,29,999

(18)—*School Fees*—cont.

Classes of Institutions—*cont.*	Aided—*cont.*		Unaided and private.						Total.					
	Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
...	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ... ... Indians ...	92·21	98·95	67	68	...	...	...	...	1,336	12,089	12,23,455	11,76,759	91·66	97·38
Professional colleges ... Do. ...	25·33	46·09	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,108	2,305	2,68,136	2,81,231	127·20	122·00
Secondary schools for boys. Do. ...	25·24	24·90	11,332	1,032	18,052	28,857	1·59	2·62	192,232	194,442	43,00,879	43,18,414	22·39	22·21
Secondary schools for boys. Europeans.	39·10	40·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,872	3,711	1,51,408	1,51,191	39·10	40·75
Secondary schools for girls. Indians ...	12·72	13·32	178	95	921	543	5·18	5·72	17,997	18,606	1,87,169	2,06,365	10·40	11·09
Secondary schools for girls. Europeans.	29·85	28·62	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,999	5,054	1,49,237	1,44,568	29·85	28·62
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Indians ...	0·44	0·48	54,431	57,798	21,887	22,735	0·40	0·39	2,258,561	2,234,179	6,26,894	6,65,902	0·28	0·30
Elementary and primary schools for boys. Europeans.	8·22	10·29	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,152	1,368	9,467	14,084	8·22	10·29
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Indians ...	0·34	0·47	4,934	4,791	81	30	0·02	0·01	351,032	3,56,042	44,413	64,725	0·13	0·18
Elementary and primary schools for girls. Europeans.	11·87	8·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	296	5,792	2,659	11·97	8·98
Special schools ... ... Indians ...	3·82	4·41	1,337	1,797	12,145	13,853	9·08	7·71	30,022	28,829	1,52,088	1,43,611	5·06	4·98
Special schools ... ... Europeans.	31·98	3·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	134	4,892	495	31·98	3·69
Total ... Indians ...	2·99	3·05	72,279	75,581	53,086	66,018	0·73	0·84	2,865,488	2,846,493	68,03,934	68,57,007	2·37	2·41
Total ... Europeans.	30·09	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,664	10,563	3,20,796	3,12,997	30·09	29·63
Grand total ...	3·19	3·25	72,279	75,581	53,086	66,018	0·73	0·84	2,876,152	2,857,056	71,24,730	71,70,004	2·48	2·51

(19)—*Proportion of Fee Income to Total Direct Expenditure.*

		1931–32.			1932–33.		
		Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges ...	Indians ...	27,17,800	12,23,455	43·69	27,35,687	11,76,759	43·02
Professional colleges.	Do. ...	12,48,165	2,68,136	21·48	11,54,381	2,81,231	24·36
Secondary schools for boys.	Do. ...	83,01,947	42,97,606	51·77	80,76,341	43,15,803	53·44
	Europeans ...	5,70,667	1,51,408	26·53	5,67,566	1,51,191	26·64
Secondary schools for girls.	Indians ...	10,72,370	1,87,169	17·45	10,50,713	2,06,365	19·64
	Europeans ...	5,98,828	1,49,237	24·92	5,64,563	1,44,568	25·61
Elementary and primary schools for boys.	Indians ...	1,90,43,328	6,12,916	3·22	1,84,06,733	6,53,800	3·55
	Europeans ...	78,967	9,467	11·99	83,737	14,084	16·82
Elementary and primary schools for girls.	Indians ...	43,15,082	44,332	1·03	41,77,599	64,695	1·55
	Europeans ...	35,186	5,792	16·46	14,591	2,659	18·22
Special schools	Indians ...	48,04,727	1,52,988	3·18	41,35,745	1,43,611	3·47
	Europeans ...	59,044	4,892	8·28	45,767	495	1·08
Total ...	Indians ...	4,15,03,419	67,86,602	16·35	3,97,37,199	68,42,264	17·22
	Europeans ...	13,42,692	3,20,796	23·89	12,76,224	3,12,997	24·53
Grand total ...		4,28,46,111	71,07,398	16·59	4,10,13,423	71,55,261	17·44

(20)—*Scholarships.*

	1931–32.			1932–33.		
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	32,755	70,842	1,03,597	37,833	55,825	93,658
Professional colleges	66,074	10,372	76,446	61,194	6,908	68,102
Secondary schools	1,46,106	45,912	1,92,018	1,26,192	55,186	1,81,378
Elementary and primary schools ...	20,429	998	21,427	24,240	3,385	27,625
Special schools	73,620	16,031	89,651	36,794	21,212	58,006
Total ...	3,38,984	1,44,155	4,83,139	2,86,253	1,42,516	4,28,769

(21)—*Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

Grants from Provincial Funds.		1931-32.	1 32-33.
(a) *Grants to institutions under private management*—		Rs.	Rs.
Teaching and fixed grants	Indians ...	12,52,664	12,53,587
	Europeans ...	3,18,976	3,17,742
Stipendiary grants	Indians ...	2,61,970	2,08,382
	Europeans ...	10,032	4,486
Building grants	Indians ...	2,70,000	3,36,717
	Europeans ...	50,783	66,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants.	Indians ...	3,622	1,53,847
	Europeans ...	5,001	3,258
Boarding grants	Indians ...	1,98,207	1,99,395
	Europeans ...	2,28,008	1,88,648
Provident funds	Indians ...	53,308	54,306
	Europeans ...	574	294
Grants for medical inspection	Indians ...	32,090	11,425
	Europeans ...	651	...
Other grants	Indians ...	60,385	73,779
	Europeans ...	41,436	45,738
Education of defective children		22,700	21,800
Total ...	Indians ...	21,54,946	23,13,238
	Europeans ...	6,55,371	6,31,166
Total ...		28,10,317	29,44,404
(b) *Grants to Local Boards*		77,49,176	78,95,666
(c) *Grants to Municipal Boards*		13,21,741	14,76,843
(d) *Grants to District Educational Councils*		50,70,726	52,65,489
(e) *Grants to Panchayat Schools*		2,67,046	2,51,507
Grand total ...		1,72,19,009	1,78,33,909

(22)—*Grants-in-aid from Local Board and Municipal Funds.*

	1931-32.	1932-33.		1931-32.	1932-33.
(i) *From Local Board Funds.*	Rs.	Rs.	(ii) *From Municipal Funds.*	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to aided schools.	6,161	13,612	Contributions to aided schools.	62,176	13,364

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(23)—*Number and Strength of Public Secondary Schools for Boys.*

—	Number of schools.	Strength.											
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.	Fifth class.	Fourth class.	Third class.	Second class.	First class.	Total.
1931-32 ...	530	15,835	16,994	21,375	24,141	24,874	27,400	23,558	17,203	4,000	2,398	1,909	179,687
		130,619						49,068					
1932-33 ...	538	16,609	17,649	21,702	24,409	25,184	27,445	23,015	17,056	3,620	2,188	1,734	(a) 180,611
		132,998						47,613					

(a) Of these 5,733 were girls.

(24)—*Number and Strength of Indian Secondary Schools for Boys on 31st March 1933 according to the Degree of Completeness.*

—	Number of schools.						Number of scholars.					
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
Schools having forms up to and including—												
Sixth	12	40	123	178	2	355	3,510	19,907	39,713	89,024	337	152,491
Fifth	...	...	5	4	1	10	...	...	1,334	901	163	2,398
Fourth	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	429	171	...	...	599
Third	3	10	81	72	4	170	396	1,813	9,732	12,293	824	25,058
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	65	65
Schools having classes up to and including Fifth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	51	210	254	8	538	3,906	22,148	50,950	102,218	1,389	180,611

(25)—*Male Pupils in Public Secondary Schools.*

Districts.	Male population (census of 1931).	Male pupils in public secondary schools on 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Ganjām	942,594	5,495	5,611	0·58	0·63
Vizagapatam	1,191,218	6,136	6,261	0·52	0·53
Gōdāvari, East	828,489	8,800	8,941	1·06	1·08
Do. West... ...	602,327	6,281	6,106	1·04	1·01
Kistna	635,704	6,974	7,309	1·10	1·15
Guntūr	1,028,993	7,025	7,063	0·68	0·69
Kurnool	520,238	2,776	3,009	0·53	0·51
Bellary	493,018	3,429	3,455	0·70	0·70
Anantapur	539,534	2,177	2,169	0·40	0·40
Cuddapah	483,914	1,948	1,990	0·40	0·41
Nellore	744,322	3,828	3,755	0·51	0·50
Madras	341,223	17,158	17,656	5·03	5·17
Chingleput	837,161	5,277	4,944	0·63	0·59
North Arcot	1,131,610	7,869	7,805	0·70	0·69
Chittoor	738,325	3,315	3,283	0·45	0·44
South Arcot	1,225,072	5,258	5,044	0·43	0·45
Tanjore	1,143,738	14,500	14,166	1·27	1·24
Trichinopoly	934,867	8,180	8,193	0·88	0·88
Madura	1,081,437	8,356	8,260	0·77	0·76
Ramnad	872,177	5,329	5,516	0·61	0·63
Tinnevelly	987,159	8,494	8,444	0·86	0·86
Coimbatore	1,218,224	8,335	8,522	0·68	0·70
Salem	1,211,743	5,005	5,052	0·41	0·42
The Nilgiris	91,928	1,028	1,022	1·12	1·11
Malabar	1,716,138	14,768	14,822	0·86	0·83
South Kanara	663,950	6,798	6,639	1·02	1·00
Agency { Ganjām ...	175,234	73	70	0·04	0·04
Agency { Vizagapatam.	581,867	580	612	0·10	0·10
Agency { Gōdāvari, East	120,795	363	411	0·30	0·34
Total ...	23,082,999	175,555	175,630	0·76	0·76

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(26)—*Public Elementary Schools for Boys according to Management.*

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Under public management.				
Government	1,686	74,638	1,386	61,598
Municipal Board	1,116	122,148	1,091	125,016
Local Board	14,302	794,221	14,483	806,924
Panchayat	1,348	50,631	1,324	50,370
Under private management.				
Aided	27,553	1,199,815	(a) 25,379	1,178,703
Unaided	676	23,323	(b) 696	25,578
Total ...	46,681	2,264,776	44,359	2,248,189

N.B.—(a) Of these 6,903 schools with 288,658 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) Of these 96 do. 3,367 do. do.

(27)—*Details of Government Elementary Schools for Boys.*

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput	1	318	1	295
Practising sections of the training schools for Masters	30	3,231	29	3,024
Hill schools, Agency { Ganjām	129	6,890	129	6,595
Hill schools, Agency { Vizagapatam ...	27	842	25	784
Hill schools, Agency { Gōdāvari, East ...	23	664	23	685
Chenchu schools	19	490	19	451
Other Elementary schools not under departmental management	1,457	62,203	1,160	49,764
Total ...	1,686	74,638	1,386	61,598

(28)—*Public Elementary Night Schools for Boys according to Management.*

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Government schools	29	1,034	19	726
Board do.	135	3,697	112	3,192
Panchayat do.	...	...	1	36
Aided do.	3,011	89,749	1,376	42,682
Unaided do.	129	3,485	105	3,239
Total ...	3,304	97,965	1,613	49,875

(29)—*Male Pupils in Public Elementary Schools.*

Districts.	Male population (census of 1931).	Male pupils in public elementary schools on the 31st March.		Percentage of male pupils to male population.	
		1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Malabar	1,716,138	228,793	231,455	13·3	13·5
Madras	341,223	39,745	38,013	11·7	11·1
Tinnevelly	987,159	103,258	106,222	10·5	10·8
South Kanara	663,950	68,795	67,615	10·4	10·2
Gōdāvari, East	828,489	82,482	80,643	10·0	9·7
Kistna	635,704	62,689	61,972	9·9	9·7
Kurnool	520,238	54,553	49,715	10·5	9·6
Ramnad	872,177	82,297	81,034	9·4	9·3
The Nilgiris	91,928	8,406	8,508	9·1	9·3
Gōdāvari, West	602,327	54,162	53,787	9·0	8·9
South Arcot	1,225,072	105,601	101,520	8·6	8·9
North Arcot	1,131,610	103,529	99,161	9·1	8·8
Guntūr	1,028,993	86,253	88,338	8·4	8·6
Cuddapah	483,914	43,482	40,864	9·0	8·4
Tanjore	1,143,738	97,589	96,065	8·5	8·4
Ganjām	942,594	72,026	76,399	7·6	8·1
Chingleput	837,161	64,145	62,888	7·7	7·5
Madura	1,081,437	80,912	81,563	7·5	7·5
Trichinopoly	934,867	71,263	69,366	7·6	7·4
Anantapur	539,534	40,939	37,962	7·6	7·0
Vizagapatam	1,191,218	85,769	81,898	7·2	6·9
Bellary	493,018	35,687	34,249	7·2	6·9
Ganjām Agency	175,234	12,320	11,829	7·0	6·8
Nellore	744,322	50,727	50,077	6·8	6·7
Chittoor	738,325	45,719	44,580	6·2	6·0
Coimbatore	1,218,224	70,291	65,887	5·8	5·4
Salem	1,211,743	57,586	56,914	4·8	4·7
Gōdāvari, East Agency	120,795	4,905	5,040	4·1	4·2
Vizagapatam Agency	581,867	10,442	11,064	1·8	1·9
Total ...	23,082,999	1,924,365	1,894,628	8·3	8·2

Districts.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the Educational Survey Register)				Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village being				Percentage of column 6 to column 2.	Percentage of column 7 to column 3.	Percentage of column 8 to column 4.	Percentage of column 9 to column 5.	Number of villages with a population of more than 2,000, which are unprovided with schools.
	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.	2,000 to 1,000.	1,000 to 500.	500 to 200.	Less than 200.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Malabar	772	541	314	106	769	516	199	15	100	95	43	14	1
Kurnool	227	411	379	201	227	368	189	42	100	90	50	21	...
The Nilgiris	15	10	8	4	15	9	3	...	100	90	37	...	...
Gōdāvari, West	344	185	119	71	341	163	86	30	99	88	72	42	...
Kistna	261	328	425	127	260	316	387	65	99	96	91	51	...
Gōdāvari, East	252	121	54	37	250	111	27	5	99	92	50	13	...
Guntūr	412	384	360	136	410	370	273	75	99	96	76	55	...
Cuddapah	190	264	375	228	186	242	252	75	98	92	67	33	...
Bellary	190	305	321	235	187	280	198	75	98	85	62	32	...
Tinnevelly	384	284	144	49	373	247	102	14	98	87	71	30	...
South Kanara	254	567	898	817	242	506	608	397	95	89	68	49	...
Anantapur	216	371	526	369	206	301	207	64	95	81	39	18	...
Nellore	348	470	469	262	325	406	263	63	94	88	56	24	...
North Arcot	524	689	514	331	494	572	229	86	94	83	45	26	...
Chingleput	330	580	572	277	310	418	232	80	94	72	41	29	...
South Arcot	618	761	439	114	584	659	212	22	94	87	48	20	...
Trichinopoly	390	409	557	755	365	329	317	212	94	80	57	28	4
Ganjām Agency	16	89	3,848	445	15	62	227	79	94	69	6	18	...
Chittoor	295	483	634	636	274	381	251	17	93	79	40	3	...
Tanjore	527	675	370	337	491	531	147	28	93	79	40	8	1
Madura	297	378	558	890	273	296	145	42	92	78	25	4	3
Ganjām	460	687	849	812	421	551	425	69	92	80	50	8	...
Salem	446	486	771	1,499	397	345	189	35	89	71	24	2	...
Coimbatore	522	467	259	133	457	332	80	15	88	71	31	4	4
Gōdāvāri, East Agency...	20	52	220	789	17	38	68	31	85	73	31	4	...
Vizagapatam Agency ...	31	197	8,733	...	24	86	245	...	77	44	4	...	...
Ramnad	250	454	432	235	187	274	193	138	75	60	45	59	...
Vizagapatam	656	570	410	249	465	460	178	24	71	81	43	10	2
Total ...	9,245	11,218	23,558	10,144	8,565	9,149	5,932	1,798	93	82	25	15	15

(31)—*Scholars in Elementary Schools by Sex and Ages.*

Ages.	Number of boys reading in boys' schools in standards					Number of girls reading in girls' schools in standards					Number of boys reading in girls' schools in standards					Number of girls reading in boys' schools in standards				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Below 5 ...	8,547	101	...	...	...	3,641	13	...	...	...	383	2	...	...	...	2,467	34	...	...	...
5 to 8 ...	142,003	7,989	284	11	...	41,488	963	25	4	...	5,010	365	13	...	...	49,915	1,905	52	2	...
6 to 7 ...	203,610	33,468	4,793	205	13	46,116	6,748	679	31	...	4,834	1,279	210	8	...	64,744	8,616	909	31	...
7 to 8 ...	179,462	71,657	21,609	3,682	114	38,002	13,669	3,956	411	6	3,309	1,530	628	89	5	52,671	16,291	4,400	764	11
8 to 9 ...	116,814	82,406	46,407	15,344	1,522	24,485	16,654	8,079	2,458	217	1,818	1,292	832	289	19	33,672	16,740	9,572	2,529	253
9 to 10 ...	71,120	69,385	60,403	32,753	5,695	13,442	13,923	11,469	5,235	1,188	913	760	853	415	95	18,013	13,591	11,208	5,339	967
10 to 11 ...	37,353	48,386	58,787	44,527	12,756	4,735	7,805	9,913	6,874	2,284	457	411	578	494	128	7,749	8,001	7,961	6,105	1,541
11 to 12 ...	20,093	31,020	41,349	44,079	15,510	1,828	3,542	6,481	6,078	3,119	89	170	244	236	90	3,367	4,056	4,769	4,799	1,737
12 to 13 ...	11,693	16,348	26,560	38,384	16,078	667	1,319	2,560	3,928	2,835	32	58	101	122	101	1,143	1,578	1,913	2,992	1,168
13 to 14 ..	6,450	8,215	14,560	24,881	12,237	213	363	792	2,034	1,537	17	21	23	55	53	599	474	628	1,093	607
14 to 15 ...	4,382	4,586	7,318	13,613	7,489	88	118	188	542	689	3	3	7	8	4	148	144	208	307	240
15 to 16 ...	3,272	2,917	3,919	6,510	4,215	33	41	42	166	248	...	...	3	...	2	87	28	58	89	61
Over 16 ...	12,367	9,299	8,744	9,261	4,247	89	62	74	119	173	...	2	...	3	...	217	9	15	32	32
Total ...	817,166	385,777	294,723	233,200	79,879	174,827	65,320	44,258	27,880	12,396	16,865	5,893	3,492	1,720	487	234,792	71,467	41,693	24,082	6,620

(32)—*Statement showing Particulars of Aided Elementary Schools for Boys managed by Teacher-Managers.*

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher-managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary, board or aided school.
Ganjām	1,586	893	469	442	14
Vizagapatam	1,139	754	321	439	20
Gōdāvari, East	473	309	143	95	...
Do. West	351	235	139	76	1
Kistna	483	231	161	127	...
Guntūr	1,075	627	115	426	1
Kurnool	417	171	184	213	...
Bellary	613	158	72	152	3
Anantapur	450	93	141	133	21
Cuddapah	655	183	143	224	3
Nellore	983	439	292	387	17
Madras	67	157	30	7	...
Chingleput	159	83	40	55	8
North Arcot	495	123	121	115	21
Chittoor	485	236	215	228	14
South Arcot	873	195	146	341	28
Tanjore	721	536	313	79	37
Trichinopoly	506	111	150	133	29
Madura	217	110	45	81	20
Ramnad	413	268	107	116	5
Tinnevelly	581	451	268	51	2
Coimbatore	348	47	90	117	32
Salem	263	85	73	99	42
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	1,191	1,682	698	447	4
South Kanara	186	228	68	31	14
Agency. Ganjām ...	202	129	13	110	...
Agency. Vizagapatam.	104	32	21	35	6
Agency. Gōdāvari, East.	27	13	11	3	3
Total ... 1932-33 ...	15,063	8,579	4,589	4,763	345
Total ... 1931-32 ...	16,802	8,277	4,818	5,338	286

(33)—*Number of Elementary Schools for Boys.*

Managing agency.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1932.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1933.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no board or aided schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description, whether board, aided or unaided formerly existed.
Government... ...	1,686	320	20	...	1,386	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ...	1,116	41	16	...	1,091	2	...	...	...
Taluk Board ...	14,302	442	623	...	14,483	62	1	...	1
Panchayat	1,348	88	64	...	1,324	2	...	...	...
Aided	27,553	3,585	1,411	...	25,379	...	1	...	...
Unaided	676	551	571	...	696	...	...	...	...
Total ...	46,681	5,027	2,705	...	44,359	66	2	...	1

(34)—STATEMENT OF PART-TIME AND NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND MALE ADULTS.

(34)—*Statement of Part-time and Night*

Districts.	Under										Total of part-time and night schools.	Schools under the management of persons			
	Public management.		Private management.									Who are also managers of full-time and day schools.		Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools.	
			Mission.				Non-mission.								
			Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.						
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Ganjam	8	206	7	200	1	21	37	1,230	...	...	53	8	206	3	170
Vizagapatam ...	8	209	11	314	...	...	149	5,349	...	...	168	57	1,704	74	2,702
Godavari, East ...	9	284	12	246	...	...	154	5,345	31	1,059	206	39	1,363	94	3,410
Do. West ...	...	...	9	211	...	...	61	1,946	...	...	70	21	582	26	777
Kistna	8	158	36	733	...	...	102	2,644	1	12	147	63	1,315	27	639
Guntūr	1	48	1	18	...	...	14	390	...	...	16	5	105	9	304
Kurnool	...	...	29	595	...	...	86	2,118	...	...	115	37	767	50	1,280
Bellary	8	164	1	15	...	...	15	344	1	25	25	9	160	2	33
Anantapur	1	25	1	23	...	...	32	687	...	...	34	16	318	19	375
Cuddapah	5	111	3	60	...	...	34	783	...	...	42	6	101	4	62
Nellore	2	41	3	54	1	23	73	1,691	...	...	79	28	604	19	451
Madras	13	553	10	415	...	...	41	2,611	1	96	65	9	941	17	840
Chingleput	4	129	39	1,020	...	..	9	313	1	14	53	42	1,048	10	287
North Arcot ...	20	646	10	300	2	26	54	1,642	7	190	93	31	857	24	568
Chittoor	...	...	3	48	...	...	24	676	...	...	27	3	71	3	76
South Arcot ...	3	100	8	249	4	87	48	1,705	9	394	72	34	1,159	31	933
Tanjore	9	275	4	183	...	..	34	1,132	...	...	47	13	526	25	845
Trichinopoly ...	1	20	5	176	...	...	44	1,247	...	...	50	31	947	31	626
Madura	7	192	9	371	...	...	6	232	2	84	24	7	86	9	335
Ramnad	5	113	2	49	3	76	15	628	15	764	40	29	1,196	13	607
Tinnevelly	3	106	6	247	...	...	22	872	1	42	32	32	1,267	21	921
Coimbatore	3	73	9	205	2	65	15	487	8	184	37	17	374	10	259
Salem	4	137	1	21	...	...	27	943	...	...	32	6	209	4	133
The Nilgiris ...	1	49	4	123	...	...	1	17	...	...	6	6	189	...	...
Malabar	7	261	3	107	...	...	20	1,280	1	30	40	15	600	12	540
South Kanara ...	3	82	2	36	...	...	7	284	15	184	27	8	178	13	241
Agency: Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	177	...	...	6	...	...	1	26
Agency: Vizagapatam	..	...	...	...	...	...	33	821	9	217	42	8	296	14	345
Agency: Godāvari, East ...	...	...	1	19	...	...	13	313	...	...	14	3	89	10	220
Total ... 1932-33 ...	133	3,982	229	6,038	13	298	1,185	37,916	102	3,295	1,662	583	17,258	575	18,005
Total ... 1931-32 ...	137	4,814	522	12,190	19	476	2,558	70,268	110	2,900	3,378	1,224	39,388	1,230	36,739

Schools for Boys and Male Adults.

Number of pupils aged				Number of pupils		Number of pupils			Number of pupils who when admitted were illiterate.	Number of teachers		
Below 6 years.	From 6 to 11 years.	From 11 to 18 years.	Over 18 years.	Employed during the day.	Not employed during the day.	Who have attended but are not now attending full-time day schools.	Who are now attending full-time day schools.	Who have not attended full-time day schools.		Who are teachers in full-time day schools.	Who are teachers in part-time schools only.	Others.
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
5	254	805	593	1,386	271	19	...	1,638	1,599	9	52	35
25	603	3,338	1,906	4,871	1,001	1,076	...	4,796	3,776	144	32	125
...	870	4,136	1,928	5,920	1,014	1,134	...	5,800	4,111	101	4	219
...	...	1,904	253	1,453	704	38	...	2,119	861	52	46	9
...	58	1,650	1,839	3,363	184	695	...	2,852	2,395	79	59	49
...	...	102	273	408	57	86	...	379	290	13	2	5
...	...	1,076	1,637	2,331	382	593	...	2,120	2,187	18	53	4
...	20	242	286	546	2	34	6	508	357	14	4	10
...	11	286	438	601	134	216	...	519	553	26	4	7
...	36	619	299	878	76	187	...	767	767	6	17	25
...	48	758	1,003	1,722	87	282	2	1,575	1,409	33	14	52
2	478	2,116	1,079	2,967	708	1,342	268	2,065	1,256	123	22	84
104	649	560	163	1,193	283	419	22	1,035	981	36	29	2
3	531	1,488	782	2,215	589	911	...	1,893	1,481	101	37	21
1	31	384	308	697	27	231	7	486	503	8	...	28
5	59	1,063	1,409	2,344	191	682	202	1,651	1,910	47	21	44
...	132	759	699	1,547	43	176	...	1,414	587	68	24	...
...	77	687	679	1,443	...	124	39	1,280	968	33	21	...
...	94	427	358	827	52	366	...	514	474	19	10	12
...	124	834	672	1,160	470	294	45	1,291	1,348	52	18	2
...	11	894	362	1,267	...	...	...	1,267	1,267	62	1	...
...	79	485	450	887	127	340	...	665	665	37	9	3
1	121	696	283	959	142	130	...	971	762	11	31	
...	3	112	74	186	3	95	...	94	60	10	...	...
1	137	858	682	1,368	315	463	...	1,215	1,247	60	19	6
...	45	240	301	532	54	386	...	220	175	50	2	2
...	7	88	87	99	78	26	...	151	117	2	9	...
...	85	611	342	649	389	68	...	970	710	22	3	14
...	2	135	195	306	26	18	13	301	301	12	...	6
147	4,565	27,437	19,380	44,120	7,409	10,369	604	40,566	33,117	1,248	543	768
269	7,852	51,894	39,793	85,441	14,367	22,707	503	75,981	63,676	2,954	744	1,571

(35)—*Adult Education Classes.*

	Number of classes.	Strength on the 31st March 1933.
GOVERNMENT.		
Chingleput ...	1	49
Chittoor ...	1	27
South Arcot ...	1	10
Malabar ...	1	30
Total ...	4	116
AIDED.		
Ganjām ...	3	170
East Gōdāvari ...	1	9
Anantapur ...	1	31
Salem	2	101
Malabar ...	4	139
South Kanara ...	2	51
Total ...	13	501
Grand total { 1932–33.	17	617
Grand total { 1931–32.	18	796

(36)—*Statement showing the Number of Elementary School Buildings (Boys' Schools) constructed during the year.*

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for boys' schools) constructed by								
	Public agencies.				Private agencies.				
					Aided.		Unaided.		
	Government.	Municipal board.	Local board.	Panchayat.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Mission.	Non-Mission.	Total.
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	3	47
Vizagapatam	...	...	1	...	5	37	1	1	45
Gōdāvari, East	3	...	35	...	10	1	...	...	49
Do. West	...	...	8	...	10	3	...	...	21
Kistna	5	1	7	...	9	3	...	3	28
Guntūr	...	...	2	...	18	20	...	3	43
Kurnool	...	...	...	..	8	2	1	1	12
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	2	...	...	14	2	...	18
Madras	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chingleput	6	...	1	...	10	10	...	10	37
North Arcot	...	...	11	18	4	19	1	...	56
Chittoor	...	...	2	5	1	22	...	...	30
South Arcot	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tanjore	...	2	7	3	9	24	...	1	46
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	7
Madura	...	2	...	...	2	6	...	2	12
Ramnad	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	8
Tinnevelly	...	...	2	...	4	5	...	...	11
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Salem	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	7
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	9	133
South Kanara	...	...	3	1	...	9	...	3	16
Agency { Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	13
Agency { Vizagapatam ...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	2	12
Agency { Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ... { 1932–33 ...	14	9	94	29	101	362	6	50	665
Total ... { 1931–32 ...	21	6	143	29	89	371	10	45	714

(37)—*Statement showing the Number of Teachers, the Percentage of Trained Teachers to the Total Number in each District, the Number of Pupils per Trained Teacher and the Number of Pupils per Teacher in Elementary Schools for Boys.*

Districts.	Elementary schools for boys.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1933.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām	2,170	4,572	47	86,532	40	19
Vizagapatam	2,429	4,293	57	92,069	38	21
Gōdāvari, East	3,035	4,116	74	101,629	33	25
Do. West	2,147	2,969	72	72,536	34	24
Kistna	2,382	3,760	63	84,794	36	23
Guntūr	3,208	4,830	66	112,315	35	23
Kurnool	1,754	2,458	71	59,054	30	24
Bellary	925	1,561	59	37,620	41	24
Anantapur	1,177	1,719	68	42,113	35	24
Cuddapah	1,131	2,082	56	46,887	41	23
Nellore	1,595	2,686	59	60,821	38	23
Madras	1,275	1,632	78	42,625	33	26
Chingleput	2,139	2,637	81	72,342	34	27
North Arcot	2,116	3,886	54	111,879	53	29
Chittoor	1,447	2,081	70	51,281	35	25
South Arcot	2,680	4,311	62	112,676	42	26
Tanjore	2,942	4,445	66	110,945	38	25
Trichinopoly	1,764	2,813	63	75,428	43	27
Madura	2,331	3,049	76	88,643	38	29
Ramnad	1,998	3,579	56	90,066	45	25
Tinnevelly	2,863	5,187	55	124,923	43	24
Coimbatore	1,974	2,872	69	74,735	38	26
Salem	1,549	2,273	68	62,973	41	27
The Nilgiris	305	405	75	10,072	33	25
Malabar	6,600	13,219	50	306,344	46	23
South Kanara	2,215	3,650	61	85,240	39	23
Agency — Ganjām	440	630	70	13,023	30	21
Agency — Vizagapatam ...	323	506	64	12,176	38	24
Agency — Gōdāvari, East ...	222	292	76	6,448	29	22
Total ... 1932–33 ...	57,136	92,513	62	2,248,189	40	24
Total ... 1931–32 ...	55,104	94,290	58	2,264,776	41	24

(38) *Statement showing the Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers by classes in Boys' Schools.*

Teachers who are		In Elementary Schools.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Caste Hindus	Men ...	4,097	2,507	15,310	9,330	18,570	11,120
	Women.	5	5	138	87	50	82
2. Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.	Men ...	71	82	517	191	2,160	874
	Women.	...	...	6	...	2	6
3. Mappillas	Men ...	16	19	275	336	765	1,064
	Women.	...	...	2	4	...	3
4. Indian Christians ...	Men ...	922	487	5,807	1,794	4,313	1,973
	Women.	42	9	1,270	310	348	663
5. Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.	Men ...	12	22	378	215	1,439	805
	Women.	3	...	53	13	22	38
6. Other depressed classes ..	Men ...	1	5	70	80	317	201
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	Men ...	5,119	3,122	22,357	11,946	27,564	16,037
	Women.	50	14	1,469	414	422	793

Teachers who are		In Secondary Schools.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Caste Hindus	Men ...	3,214	133	167	40	141	109
	Women.	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.	Men ...	90	17	17	11	33	17
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Mappillas	Men ...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Indian Christians ...	Men ...	560	44	75	16	16	10
	Women.	19	1	16	1	1	1
5. Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.	Men ...	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Other depressed classes ...	Men ...	5	...	...	...	...	1
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Men ...	3,880	197	259	67	190	137
	Women.	20	1	16	1	1	1

(39)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers by Languages in Boys' Schools.*

In Elementary Schools.

Teachers whose second language is		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Tamil ...	Men ...	2,243	1,255	8,910	3,810	9,440	4,557
	Women.	29	5	518	137	191	362
2. Telugu ...	Men ...	1,799	921	8,041	3,053	10,369	6,488
	Women.	5	1	692	159	174	398
3. Kanarese ...	Men ...	279	152	1,003	817	1,190	669
	Women.	3	1	105	15	15	11
4. Malayalam.	Men ...	544	627	3,214	3,497	2,942	2,130
	Women.	9	7	145	103	38	15
5. Urdu ...	Men ...	207	124	778	256	2,030	797
	Women.	4	...	6	...	4	7
6. Oriya ...	Men ...	47	43	411	513	1,593	1,396
	Women.	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total ...	Men ...	5,119	3,122	22,357	11,946	27,564	16,037
	Women.	50	14	1,469	414	422	793

In Secondary Schools.

Teachers whose second language is		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Tamil ...	Men ...	1,902	116	160	48	73	46
	Women.	6	...	3	...	...	1
2. Telugu ...	Men ...	1,329	51	49	5	80	77
	Women.	...	1	5	...	...	...
3. Kanarese ...	Men ...	162	7	15	...	2	2
	Women.	9	...	4	...	1	...
4. Malayalam.	Men ...	316	4	19	4	3	1
	Women.	5	...	4	1	...	...
5. Urdu ...	Men ...	75	15	15	9	30	10
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Oriya ...	Men ...	96	4	1	1	2	1
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Men ...	3,880	197	259	67	190	137
	Women.	20	1	16	1	1	1

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(40)—*Statement showing the Number of Students studying each Subject of the Technical, Art, Industrial and Commercial Group.*

	1932.		1933.	
Art education—				
Drawing	417		796	
Technical Drawing	1,981		1,859	
Design	17		44	
Painting	48		33	
Modelling	49		606	
Geometrical Drawing	46		...	
		2,558		3,338
Technical education—				
Civil Engineering	506		437	
Mechanical Engineering	604		115	
Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy	473		...	
		1,583		552
Industrial education—				
Wood Engraving	269		6	
Jewellers' work	24		27	
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	1,932		2,690	
Wood work	21,036		22,571	
Metal work	542		1,746	
Rattan work	2,566		2,613	
Textiles — Cotton-weaving	16,262		15,841	
Textiles — Carpet-weaving	427		1,064	
Textiles — Lace-making	877		...	
Textiles — White Embroidery	...		...	
Textiles — Tape-making	1,028		632	
Textiles — Hand-knitting	159		18	
Textiles — Embroidery	779		927	
Tailoring and Dress-making	1,133		1,409	
Agriculture	1,457		1,245	
		48,491		50,789
Commercial education—				
Book-keeping	403		149	
Commercial Correspondence	146		107	
Banking	159		11	
Commercial Geography	35		2	
Shorthand	587		395	
Typewriting	900	2,230	1,424	2,088
Total		54,862		56,767

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(41) *Number and Strength of Indian Girls' Schools (both Public and Private)*

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Institutions.				
Government	102	12,356	99	12,367
Municipal Board	452	51,591	448	52,277
Local Board	3,364	173,454	3,286	172,485
Panchayat	3	113	10	800
Aided	1,829	140,221	1,813	145,557
Unaided	94	3,837	46	2,637
Total, Public Institutions ...	5,844	381,572	5,702	385,623
Private Institutions ...	61	2,149	85	3,209
Total, Private Institutions ...	61	2,149	85	3,209
Grand total ...	5,905	383,721	5,787	388,832

NOTE.—(i) Including girls reading in Indian boys' schools and excluding boys reading in Indian girls' schools, there were on the 31st March 1933, 758,133 girls under instruction in both public (Indian) and private schools against 737,078 on the 31st March 1932.

(ii) The number of girls reading in Indian boys' schools (public and private) alone was 399,267 on the 31st March 1933 against 378,431 on the 31st March 1932.

(42)—*Scholars (Girls) in Indian Schools (Public and Private) under Instruction and Girls in Indian Public Elementary Schools.*

Districts.	Female population, census of 1931.	Scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) on 31st March		Girls in public elementary schools on 31st March		Percentage of scholars (girls) in Indian schools (public and private) to female population.		Percentage of girls in public elementary schools to female population.	
		1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Ganjām ...	1,113,624	15,609	18,005	15,109	17,312	1·4	1·6	1·4	1·6
Vizagapatam.	1,251,732	21,572	22,811	20,921	21,825	1·7	1·8	1·7	1·7
Gōdāvari, East.	851,564	40,932	42,814	39,436	41,064	4·8	5·0	4·6	4·8
Do. West.	620,729	31,324	33,026	30,528	31,905	5·0	5·3	4·9	5·1
Kistna ...	618,504	35,211	37,292	34,117	36,076	5·7	6·0	5·5	5·8
Guntūr ...	1,006,667	47,123	47,018	45,653	45,370	4·7	4·7	4·5	4·5
Kurnool ...	504,723	16,356	16,496	15,983	16,109	3·2	3·3	3·2	3·2
Bellary ...	476,756	9,096	9,047	8,636	8,590	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·8
Anantapur ...	510,877	11,350	11,407	11,038	11,073	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2
Cuddapah ...	465,483	10,962	11,102	10,706	10,892	2·4	2·4	2·3	2·3
Nellore ...	741,900	21,507	21,867	20,413	20,552	2·9	3·0	2·8	2·8
Madras ...	306,007	29,595	29,821	24,241	24,095	9·7	9·7	7·9	7·9
Chingleput ...	817,954	20,645	20,728	20,075	19,846	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·4
North Arcot...	1,135,379	28,508	28,021	27,738	27,209	2·5	2·5	2·4	2·4
Chittoor ...	708,778	13,336	13,456	12,737	12,907	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·8
South Arcot ...	1,229,435	23,908	24,286	23,364	23,819	2·0	2·0	1·9	1·9
Tanjore ...	1,242,182	33,686	33,818	31,871	31,586	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·5
Trichinopoly...	978,378	21,231	20,730	19,764	19,111	2·2	2·1	2·0	1·9
Madura ...	1,114,310	24,393	25,781	23,084	24,488	2·2	2·3	2·1	2·2
Ramnad ..	966,778	21,376	22,729	21,108	22,398	2·2	2·4	2·2	2·3
Tinnevelly ...	1,059,748	40,736	42,347	37,495	39,201	3·8	3·9	3·5	3·6
Coimbatore ..	1,226,840	25,037	24,297	23,491	22,640	2·0	2·0	1·9	1·8
Salem ...	1,222,229	17,560	17,629	17,196	17,171	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·4
The Nilgiris ...	77,402	3,466	3,452	3,253	3,055	4·5	4·4	4·2	3·9
Malabar ...	1,817,806	134,467	11,169	127,629	132,700	7·4	7·8	7·0	7·3
South Kanara.	708,291	32,989	33,452	28,238	28,742	4·7	4·7	4·0	4·1
Agency. Ganjām ...	180,167	1,582	1,623	1,538	1,538	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9
Agency. Vizagapatam...	583,131	1,785	2,036	1,740	1,938	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
Agency. Gōdāvari, East ...	119,734	1,736	1,863	1,703	1,822	1·5	1·6	1·4	1·5
Total ...	23,657,108	737,078	758,133	698,805	715,034	3·1	3·2	3·0	3·0

(43)—*Number of Girls in Indian Secondary Schools on the 31st March 1933.*

Districts.	Girls.	Districts.	Girls.
Ganjām	272	Tanjore	858
Vizagapatam	314	Trichinopoly	1,098
Gōdāvari, East	671	Madura	874
Do. West	257	Ramnad	110
Kistna	456	Tinnevelly	1,632
Guntūr	625	Coimbatore	1,170
Kurnool	245	Salem	328
Bellary	305	The Nilgiris	331
Anantapur	239	Malabar	4,227
Cuddapah	195	South Kanara	2,945
Nellore	525	Agency. Ganjām	...
Madras	4,438	Vizagapatam	...
Chingleput	316	Gōdāvari, East	4
North Arcot	483		
Chittoor	354	Total ...	23,617
South Arcot	345		

(44)—*Public Elementary Schools for Girls.*

Managing agencies.	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	41	4,368	38	4,418
Municipal Board	449	51,100	445	51,781
Local Board	3,301	172,796	3,283	171,792
Panchayat	3	113	10	300
Aided	1,728	126,284	(a) 1,710	130,652
Unaided	90	3,733	(b) 42	2,530
Total ...	5,672	358,394	5,528	361,473

(a) Of these, 623 schools with 60,884 pupils were under mission management.
(b) Do. 12 do. 804 do. do.

(45)—*Number of Elementary Schools for Girls.*

Managing agencies.	Number of elementary schools at the beginning of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1932.	Number closed during the year.	Number newly opened during the year.	Number of secondary schools converted into elementary schools during the year.	Total number of elementary schools at the end of the year, viz., on the 31st March 1933.	Number of elementary school buildings constructed during the year and intended to provide accommodation for			
						Existing board schools.	Board schools at places where aided elementary schools but no board schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where unaided elementary schools but no board or aided schools formerly existed.	Board schools at places where no elementary schools of any description whether board, aided or unaided schools formerly existed.
Government	41	4	1	...	38	...	...	...	...
Municipal Board ..	444	8	4	...	445	1	...	...	...
Taluk Board	3,361	114	36	...	3,283	3	...	...	...
Panchayat	3	..	7	...	10	...	...	...	...
Aided	1,728	102	84	...	1,710	3	...	...	...
Unaided	90	78	30	...	42	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,672	306	162	...	5,528	7	...	...	...

(46) *Public Elementary Night Schools for Girls according to Management.*

Management.	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government School...	1	25	...	...
Board Schools	5	300	5	262
Aided Schools	25	752	18	585
Unaided Schools	8	224	1	25
Total ...	39	1,301	24	872

District.	Number of population centres or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of (according to the census of 1931)				Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private girls' schools, the population of each village being				Percentage of column (5) to column (2).	Percentage of column (7) to column (3).	Percentage of column (8) to column (4).	Percentage of column (9) to column (5).	Number of villages with a population of more than 5,000 which are unprovided with girls' schools.
	5,000 to 4,000.	4,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 2,000.	Less than 2,000.	5,000 to 4,000.	4,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 2,000.	Less than 2,000.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ganjām	16	15	62	4,304	16	10	53	75	100	77	76	6	...
Vizagapatam	18	41	130	2,263	16	27	53	52	89	66	41	2	2
Gōdāvari, East	57	69	126	546	50	47	58	40	86	68	46	7	1
Do. West ...	52	49	99	582	44	33	30	18	85	67	30	3	...
Kistna	16	34	78	729	16	31	58	41	100	91	74	5	...
Guntūr	38	88	213	487	33	65	116	64	87	78	54	11	1
Kurnool	7	21	76	768	7	16	37	39	100	76	49	5	...
Bellary	9	11	43	888	9	10	30	9	100	91	67	1	...
Anantapur	16	23	70	649	12	23	29	39	75	100	41	6	...
Cuddapah	21	29	77	866	24	25	40	34	114	86	52	4	...
Nellore	11	33	77	1,602	7	26	49	82	64	79	64	5	2
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	7	17	59	2,174	5	12	26	39	71	71	44	1	...
North Arcot	28	31	117	1,790	24	24	51	23	86	77	44	1	...
Chittoor	9	15	84	297	8	12	38	9	89	80	45	9	...
South Arcot	6	21	81	2,229	8	16	44	65	100	76	54	2	...
Tanjore	8	35	125	2,588	8	27	59	68	100	77	47	3	6
Trichinopoly	29	66	186	767	21	34	81	34	97	52	44	4	7
Madura	45	76	126	790	32	36	65	6	71	47	44	8	15
Ramnad	11	32	76	3,509	11	25	43	18	100	72	57	51	1
Tinnevelly	20	62	150	720	15	48	72	14	75	77	48	2	3
Coimbatore	173	99	200	681	53	35	47	11	31	35	23	2	22
Salem	27	54	177	1,433	23	34	72	34	85	63	4	2	...
The Nilgiris	5	10	12	34	2	7	3	2	40	70	25	12	2
Malabar	115	111	189	1,395	66	71	103	186	57	64	54	13	30
South Kanara ...	26	25	113	618	12	13	34	15	46	52	30	24	...
Agency — Ganjām ...	...	...	...	2,933	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	4	...
Agency — Vizagapatam.	1	2	6	4,725	1	2	4	6	100	100	66	1	...
Agency — Gōdāvari, East.	2	5	6	444	2	2	1	...	100	40	17	...	...
Total ...	773	1,069	2,758	40,811	525	711	1,286	1,033	68	67	47	3	92

(48)—*Statement showing Particulars of Aided Elementary Schools for Girls managed by Teacher-Managers.*

Districts.	Number of aided elementary schools managed by teacher-managers.	Number of trained teachers in such schools.	Number of such schools which received extra grant on account of efficiency of work.	Number of such schools which received diminished grant for bad work.	Number of villages in the district with a population of more than 1,000 that are not provided with an elementary board or aided school.
Ganjām	36	23	9	10	...
Vizagapatam	50	31	10	18	...
Gōdāvari, East	60	48	23	16	175
Do. West	16	15	12	1	93
Kistna	43	9	1	4	91
Guntūr	98	69	32	25	274
Kurnool	23	12	4	4	301
Bellary	5	3	1	...	214
Anantapur	7	1	3	1	269
Cuddapah	14	4	1	...	256
Nellore	77	37	20	36	321
Madras	1	10	1	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	6	1	...	...	566
Chittoor	9	7	5	1	48
South Arcot	2	5	...	...	...
Tanjore	9	14	7	...	564
Trichinopoly	3	3	2	...	...
Madura	3	2	...	...	...
Ramnad	3	3	1	...	...
Tinnevelly	12	10	8	1	376
Coimbatore	1	2	1	...	588
Salem	...	...	...	...	636
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	203	414	113	57	386
South Kanara	3	12	3	...	420
Agency { Ganjām ...	8	6	...	5	...
Agency { Vizagapatam ...	2	1	1	1	...
Agency { Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	...	...
Total— { 1932–33 ...	694	742	258	180	5 578
Total— { 1931–32 ...	697	664	258	188	3,782

(49)—*Statement showing the number of Elementary School Buildings (Girls' Schools) constructed during the year*

Districts.	Number of elementary school buildings (for girls' schools), constructed by								Total.
	Public agencies.				Private agencies.				
					Aided		Unaided		
	Government.	Municipal Board.	Local Board.	Panchayat.	Mission.	Non-mission.	Mission.	Non-mission.	
Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Madura ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Ramnad ...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	5
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Salem ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	7
South Kanara ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Total—1932–33 ...	...	2	4	...	6	8	1	2	23
Total—1931–32 ...	...	4	5	...	5	27	...	4	45

(50)—*Statement of Part-time and Night*

Districts.	Under										Total of part-time and night schools.	Schools under ment of	
	Public management.		Private management.									Who are also managers of full-time day schools.	
			Mission.				Non-mission.						
			Aided.		Unaided.		Aided.		Unaided.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ganjām	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	60	...	..	1	...	...
Gōdāvari, East ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	16			1	1	22
Do. West ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntūr	...	...	1	28	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	1	28
Kurnool	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...		...	2	74	...	...	2	...	...
Anantapur ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	...	...	2	...	...
Madras	1	24	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	...
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Chittoor	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	..		1	26	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	26
Madura	4	238	2	90	1	25	...	...	...	...	7	2	63
Ramnad	...	...	2	56	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	56
Tinnevelly ..	...	...	4	154	..	..	2	49	...	...	6	5	174
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara ...	...	...	...		...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Agency { Ganjām.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency { Vizagapatam.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency { Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { 1932-33 ...	5	262	10	354	1	25	8	231	...		24	12	369
Total ... { 1931-32 ...	5	290	14	481	6	159	14	426	2	55	41	25	747

Schools for Girls and Female Adults.

the manage- persons.		Number of pupils aged.				Number of pupils.		Number of pupils.			Number of pupils who when admitted were	Number of teachers.		
Who are employed as teachers in full-time day schools.														
Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Below 6 years.	From 6 to 11 years.	From 11 to 18 years.	Over 18 years.	Employed during the day.	Not employed during the day.	Who have attended but are not now attending full-time day schools.	Who are now attending full-time day schools.	Who have not attended full-time day schools.	Number of pupils who when admitted were illiterate.	Who are also teachers in full-time day schools.	Who are teachers in part-time schools only.	Others.
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	40	16	...	...	60	...	...	60	60	3	1	...
1	22	...	...	16	...	...	16	..	...	16	16	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	...	...	...	...
1	28	...	...	13	15	...	28	..	...	28	28	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	42	32	...	...	74	...	...	74	74	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	20	12	32	...	...	...	32	32	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	20	4	20	...	10	14	24	8	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		13	13	26	...	26	...	...	26	...	3	...
1	52	...	151	195	7	25	328	...		353	353	5	9	...
...	...	...	3	26	27	53	3	...	...	56	56	4	...	...
2	49	...	49	140	14	199	4	...	...	203	133	3	.	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	151	4	285	475	108	339	533	26	10	836	802	25	17	8
8	201	...	476	775	160	945	466	135	43	1,233	1,178	36	24	10

(51)—*Statement showing the Number of Teachers, the Percentage of Trained Teachers to the total Number in each District, the Number of Pupils per Trained Teacher and the Number of Pupils per Teacher in Elementary Schools for Girls.*

Districts.	Elementary schools for girls.					
	Number of teachers.		Percentage of trained teachers to the total number in each district.	Total number of pupils on rolls on the 31st March 1933.	Number of pupils per trained teacher.	Number of pupils per teacher.
	Trained.	Total.				
Ganjām	268	341	79	7,179	26	21
Vizagapatam	422	540	78	11,654	28	22
Gōdāvari, East	652	812	80	20,078	31	25
Do. West	471	528	89	13,156	28	25
Kistna	479	549	87	13,254	28	24
Guntūr	755	908	83	21,393	28	24
Kurnool	219	272	80	6,770	31	25
Bellary	174	194	89	5,219	30	27
Anantapur	220	257	86	6,922	31	27
Cuddapah	137	189	73	4,869	35	26
Nellore	356	432	82	9,808	28	23
Madras	724	805	90	19,493	27	24
Chingleput	336	390	86	10,892	31	27
North Arcot	446	509	88	14,491	33	28
Chittoor	202	249	81	6,206	31	25
South Arcot	415	455	91	12,663	31	28
Tanjore	565	639	88	16,706	30	26
Trichinopoly	443	512	86	13,049	29	26
Madura	597	646	92	17,408	29	27
Ramnad	447	513	87	13,366	30	26
Tinnevelly	784	898	87	20,509	26	23
Coimbatore	443	502	88	13,792	31	28
Salem	345	385	90	11,112	32	29
The Nilgiris	52	62	84	1,491	29	24
Malabar	1,526	2,518	60	57,811	38	23
South Kanara	368	426	86	11,117	30	26
Agency ... Ganjām	9	15	60	344	38	23
Agency ... Vizagapatam	24	37	64	826	34	22
Agency ... Gōdāvari, East ...	15	18	83	414	27	23
Total— 1932–33 ...	11,894	14,601	81	361,473	30	25
Total— 1931–32 ...	11,540	14,541	79	358,394	31	25

(52)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers by Classes in Girls' Schools.*

Teachers who are		In Elementary Schools.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Caste Hindus	Men.	164	128	1,305	605	1,777	429
	Women.	96	18	971	226	1,266	279
2 Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.	Men.	2	2	5	4	69	37
	Women.	6	1	100	5	355	167
3. Mappillas	Men.	...	...	2	5	8	25
	Women.	...	...	23	9	34	40
4. Indian Christians ...	Men.	36	18	284	39	208	56
	Women.	510	34	3,717	214	798	242
5. Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.	Men.	...	...	8	1	51	7
	Women.	2	...	38	2	19	5
6. Other depressed classes.	Men.	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Women.	...	...	2	...	3	...
Total	Men.	202	148	1,604	654	2,114	554
	Women.	614	53	4,851	456	2,475	733

Teachers who are		In Secondary Schools.					
		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Caste Hindus	Men.	3	1	8	4	2	6
	Women.	91	9	16	8	2	2
2. Muhammadans excluding Mappillas.	Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	6	...	...	...	...	1
3. Mappillas	Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Indian Christians ...	Men.	3	1	...	...	1	1
	Women.	470	10	76	6	4	5
5. Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras.	Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	2	...	...	...	...	...
6. Other depressed classes.	Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	**Men.**	6	2	8	4	3	7
	Women.	569	19	92	14	6	8

(53)—*Statement showing the Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers by Languages in Girls' Schools.*

In Elementary schools.

Teachers, whose second language is		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Tamil ...	Men.	49	21	366	58	537	65
	Women.	388	15	2,810	167	1,035	288
2. Telugu ...	Men.	125	56	926	164	1,255	264
	Women.	99	11	1,057	40	602	135
3. Kanarese ...	Men.	3	3	25	4	31	2
	Women.	31	4	234	18	133	10
4. Malayalam.	Men.	22	65	274	406	174	165
	Women.	92	22	655	221	338	150
5. Urdu ...	Men.	2	2	1	4	59	38
	Women.	4	1	92	3	355	167
6. Oriya ...	Men.	1	1	22	18	58	20
	Women.	...	...	3	7	12	3
Total	Men.	202	148	1,604	654	2,114	554
	Women.	614	53	4,851	456	2,475	733

In Secondary schools.

Teachers, whose second language is		Secondary grade.		Higher Elementary grade.		Lower Elementary grade.	
		Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained.	Untrained.
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Tamil ...	Men.	4	1	2	...	1	3
	Women.	279	9	55	10	4	5
2. Telugu ...	Men.	2	...	4	3	2	4
	Women.	99	3	16	2	...	...
3. Kanarese ...	Men.	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Women.	88	1	8	2	...	...
4. Malayalam.	Men.	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Women.	97	6	13	...	2	2
5. Urdu ...	Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	6	...	...	...	...	1
6. Oriya ...	Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Men.	6	2	8	4	3	7
	Women.	569	19	92	14	6	8

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

54)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Europeans.*

		1931-32.		1932-33.	
		Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Secondary schools for boys...	High schools	12	2,510	12	2,455
	Middle schools	10	1,357	10	1,390
Do. for girls	High schools	19	2,917	19	3,019
	Middle schools	16	2,153	15	2,170
Primary schools for boys ...	... ...	11	1,184	16	1,429
Do. for girls ...	... ...	10	501	5	289
Training schools for mistresses	... ...	2	40	2	40
Special schools for girls ...	... ...	2	97	2	93
	Total ...	82	10,759	81	10,885

(55)—*European Scholars in Public Schools in the different Classes of Institutions.*

		1931-32.		1932-33.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men	(Indians)	66	8	74	11
Do. for women	(do.)	...	33	...	43
Professional colleges for men	(do.)	29	7	29	9
Do. women	(do.)	...	7	...	6
Secondary schools for boys	(do.)	272	2	296	3
Do. for girls	(do.)	2	83	22	108
Elementary schools for boys	(do.)	135	10	178	58
Do. for girls	(do.)	20	100	13	91
High schools for boys for Europeans	... ...	2,057	60	1,977	53
Do. for girls	do.	341	2,116	370	2,095
Middle schools for boys	do.	768	369	781	394
Do. for girls	do.	453	1,328	461	1,355
Primary schools for boys	do.	584	484	715	562
Do. for girls	do.	197	263	107	143
Training schools for masters	... ...	2	...	2	...
Do. for mistresses.	Indians ...	...	24	...	19
	Europeans ...	...	40	...	39
Other special schools ...	Indians ...	199	43	144	98
	Europeans ...	...	79	...	78
	Total ...	5,125	5,056	5,169	5,165

(56)—*Qualifications of Teachers employed in European Schools for General Education.*

			Number of teachers.	
			1931–32.	1932–33.
Teachers holding—				
Trained		A degree	80	79
		Secondary grade	289	305
		Elementary higher grade.	121	114
		Do. lower grade	10	7
		Others	41	43
			541	548
Untrained	(*a*) Certificated	A degree	23	27
		Secondary grade	31	30
		Elementary higher grade.	17	17
		Do. lower grade	4	3
			75	77
	(*b*) Uncertificated.	A degree	15	14
		Secondary grade	22	19
		Elementary higher grade	18	22
		Do. lower grade	7	9
		Others	59	52
			121	116

(*a*) Teachers of proved ability and approved service.
(*b*) Holding general education certificates only.

(57)—*Expenditure on European Schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure during		Percentage to total expenditure.	
	1931–32.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1932–33.
	RS.	RS.		
Public funds	8,28,594	6,78,094	31·38	27·82
Fees	6,79,723	6,70,918	25·73	27·52
Other sources	11,32,943	10,88,369	42·89	44·66
Total	26,41,260	24,37,381	100·00	100·00

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

(58)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans.*

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.														Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Panchayat.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																		
Arts colleges for men	1	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	242	...	...	4	348	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	6	1,505	3	299	...	...	...	...	6	1,353	1	348	16	3,505	...	...	...	...
Do. girls ...	1	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	319	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys ...	10	1,206	220	18,575	1,445	81,354	3	111	1,389	97,213	31	1,642	3,098	200,101	...	...	...	...
Do. girls ...	6	662	111	8,958	310	15,650	2	69	129	6,297	5	170	563	31,806	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ...	6	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	523	...	...	...	...
Do. mistresses ...	6	194	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	6	194	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	236	...	...	4	236	...	...	...	...
Do. girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	36	4,510	334	27,832	1,755	97,004	5	180	1,531	105,341	37	2,160	3,698	237,027	...	...	3,698	237,027
Private schools.																		
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	8,123	...	...
Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	15,411	...	...
Elementary schools teaching Quran for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	23,534	541	23,534
Grand total ... 1932–33 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,239	260,561
Grand total ... 1931–32 ...	39	4,721	354	28,549	1,761	96,659	2	71	1,607	102,880	47	2,559	3,810	235,439	505	20,803	4,315	256,242

(59)—*Distribution of Muhammadan Pupils (Public and Private) in all Schools by Districts.*

Districts.	Muhammadan population (census of 1931).			Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March.						Percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the Muhammadan population (census of 1931).					
				1932.			1933.			1932.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ganjām	2,849	2,636	5,485	480	241	721	494	254	748	16·9	9·1	13·1	17·3	9·6	13·6
Vizagapatam	11,740	11,944	23,684	2,038	871	2,909	2,011	839	2,850	17·4	7·3	12·3	17·1	7·1	12·0
Gōdāvari, East	13,122	13,555	26,677	2,428	1,300	3,728	2,461	1,276	3,737	18·5	9·6	14·0	18·8	9·4	14·0
Do. West	12,979	12,623	25,602	1,968	880	2,848	2,134	905	3,039	15·2	7·0	11·1	16·4	7·2	11·9
Kistna	32,228	30,779	63,007	4,375	1,950	6,325	4,615	1,934	6,549	13·6	6·3	10·0	14·3	6·3	10·4
Guntūr	80,956	76,690	157,646	10,284	3,792	14,076	9,972	3,837	13,809	12·7	4·9	8·9	12·3	5·0	8·8
Kurnool	74,791	70,770	145,561	10,355	2,800	13,155	10,036	2,827	12,863	13·9	4·0	9·0	13·4	4·0	8·3
Bellary	54,191	49,613	103,804	5,540	1,536	7,076	5,339	1,446	6,785	10·2	3·1	6·8	9·9	2·9	6·5
Anantapur	50,515	48,439	98,954	7,765	2,642	10,407	7,023	2,598	9,621	15·4	5·5	10·5	13·9	5·4	9·7
Cuddapah	64,175	60,306	124,481	8,782	2,475	11,207	7,986	2,528	10,514	13·6	4·1	9·0	12·5	4·2	8·4
Nellore	51,960	51,232	103,192	6,082	1,842	7,924	6,066	1,830	7,896	11·7	3·6	7·7	11·7	3·6	7·7
Madras	38,341	31,690	70,031	5,847	2,719	8,566	5,958	2,976	8,934	15·3	8·6	12·2	15·5	9 4	12·8
Chingleput	19,503	17,502	37,005	2,887	911	3,298	2,361	855	3.216	12·3	5·2	8·9	12·1	4·9	8·7
North Arcot	67,593	68,442	136,035	10,798	3,605	14,403	10,765	3,243	14,008	16·0	5·3	10·6	15·9	4·7	10·3
Chittoor	41,704	38,344	80,048	5,197	1,579	6,776	4,692	1,597	6,289	12·5	4·1	8·5	11·3	4·2	7·9
South Arcot	38,486	37,564	76,050	5,139	1,686	6,825	5,086	1,820	6,906	13·4	4·5	9·0	13·2	4·8	9·1
Tanjore	64,213	81,407	145,620	13,127	2,310	15,437	12,757	2,733	15,490	20·4	2·8	9·0	19·9	3·4	10·6
Trichinopoly	35,851	36,655	72,506	4,647	1,206	5,853	4,894	1,252	6,146	13·0	3·3	8·1	13·7	3·4	8·5
Madura	44,948	45,639	90,587	5,915	1,070	6,985	6,066	1,089	7,155	13·2	2·3	7·7	13·5	2·4	7·9
Ramnad	49,990	71,260	121,250	7,601	2,609	10,210	7,805	2,585	10,390	15·2	3·7	8·4	15·6	3·6	8·6
Tinnevelly	53,428	66,907	120,335	9,095	2,904	11,999	9,228	2,937	12,165	17·0	4·3	10·0	17·1	4·4	10·1
Coimbatore	29,335	27,029	56,364	4,547	1,605	6,152	4,419	1,554	5,973	15·5	5·9	10·9	15·1	5 7	10·6
Salem	32,091	29,791	61,882	4,633	1,631	6,264	4,694	1,712	6,406	14·4	5·5	10·1	14·6	5·7	10·4
The Nilgiris	6,697	4,261	10,958	626	290	916	599	197	796	9·3	6·8	8·4	8·9	4·6	7·3
Malabar	569,032	594,421	1,163,453	83,883	37,249	121,132	85,412	39,781	125,193	14·7	6·3	10·4	15·0	6·7	10·8
South Kanara	88,099	92,111	180,210	10,102	3,789	13,891	10,721	3,697	14,418	11·5	4·1	7·7	12·2	4·0	8·0
Agency: Ganjām ...	56	39	95	18	13	31	20	11	31	32·1	33·3	32·6	35·7	28·2	32·6
Agency: Vizagapatam...	1,184	1,066	2,250	100	47	147	89	44	133	8·4	4·4	6·5	7·5	4·1	5·9
Agency: Gōdāvari, East.	1,659	1,506	3,165	199	46	245	197	49	246	12·0	3·1	7·7	11·9	3.3	7·8
Total ...	1,631,716	1,674,221	3,305,937	233,908	85,598	319,506	233,900	88,406	322,306	14·3	5·1	9·7	14·3	5·3	9·8

(60)—*Institutions intended for Mappillas.*

	1931-32.				1932-33.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.								
Government	12	1,262	..	...	8	850	...	...
Local and Municipal Board.	510	38,915	120	5,828	494	37,159	114	5,867
Aided	938	68,391	31	1,872	952	72,569	26	1,778
Unaided	18	1,211	1	81	15	1,049	...	...
Total ...	1,478	109,779	152	7,781	1,469	111,627	140	7,645
Private institutions ...	120	4,825	...	...	138	7,029	...	...
Grand total ...	1,598	114,604	152	7,781	1,607	118,656	140	7,645

(61)—*Muhammadan Scholars in Public Schools in the different Classes of Institutions.*

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men for Indians	464	...	450	1
Do. for women...	...	11	...	13
Oriental colleges	194	...	200	...
Professional colleges	90	1	104	2
Secondary schools for boys for Indians ...	11,660	29	12,186	48
Do. for girls do. ...	7	367	16	431
Elementary schools for boys do. ...	201,016	48,243	199,459	49,493
Do. for girls do. ...	1,892	31,490	2,252	31,496
High schools for boys for Europeans	35	...	40	...
Do. for girls do.	2	16	9	31
Middle schools for boys do.	6	2	8	5
Do. for girls do.	23	26	18	10
Primary schools for boys do.	2	1	8	4
Do. for girls do.	...	8	...	4
Training schools for masters	932	...	918	...
Do. for mistresses	...	217	...	214
Other special schools	591	2	555	3
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized	29	2	21	...
Total ...	216,943	80,415	216,244	81,755

(62)—*Statement showing the Percentage of Muhammadan Scholars on the 31st March 1933 to the Total Number of Scholars in each of the Secondary stages of School-Education* (vide *G.O. Mis. No. 976, Educational, dated 7th September 1915*).

Secondary schools	7
High stage (*a*)	6
Middle stage (*b*)	6

(*a*) represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1933 in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls, and in the eighth and ninth standards of European high schools for boys and girls.

(*b*) represents the percentage of Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1933 in the first, second and third forms of Indian secondary schools for boys and girls, and in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards of European high and middle schools for boys and girls.

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(63)—*Expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in 1931–32.	Expenditure in 1932–33.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public funds	20,73,512	21,74,781
Fees	68,335	65,162
Other sources	6,48,265	5,40,696
Total ...	27,90,112	27,80,639

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES (ĀDI-DRĀVIDA, ĀDI-ĀNDHRA AND OTHER KINDRED CLASSES).

(64)—*Institutions chiefly intended for Depressed Classes.*

Classes of institutions.	Public institutions.														Private institutions.		Grand total.	
	Government.		Municipal board.		Local board.		Panchayat.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total of public institutions.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions.																		
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	867	32,961	156	10,838	990	37,023	19	585	7,102	229,541	204	6,218	9,358	317,166	...	...	..	...
Do. for girls.	1	32	5	305	25	980	...	...	202	7,950	5	200	238	9,467	...	...	..	...
Training schools for masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools for boys.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	1	20	...	...	..	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total, Public institutions ...	868	32,993	161	11,143	1,015	38,003	19	585	7,305	237,511	209	6,418	9,577	326,653	...	...	9,577	326,653
Private institutions.																		
Advanced schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools for boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	5,039	...	...
Do. for girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	13	334	...	...
Total, Private institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	5,373	191	5,373
Grand total ... 1932-33 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,768	332,026
Grand total ... 1931-32 ...	1,147	46,280	170	11,576	834	30,120	28	901	7,795	243,903	241	7,209	10,215	339,789	294	7,610	10,509	347,399

(65)—*Scholars of Depressed Classes in Public Schools in the Different Classes of Institutions.*

	1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges for men	54	...	57	3
Do. for women	...	...	...	3
Professional colleges for men	7	...	9	...
Secondary schools for boys	3,858	116	4,079	177
Do. for girls	23	329	18	497
Elementary schools for boys	224,027	46,825	216,762	48,972
Do. for girls	1,954	13,630	1,699	11,345
High schools for Europeans for boys	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls	...	...	...	10
Middle schools for Europeans for boys ...	...	...	...	...
Do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for Europeans for boys ...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	681	...	743	...
Do. for mistresses	...	74	...	64
Other special schools	527	40	623	50
Private institutions which do not teach any part of the secondary or elementary course but are recognized	66	...	23	1
Total ...	231,197	61,014	224,013	59,122

(66)—*Expenditure on Schools for Depressed Classes.*

Expenditure from	Expenditure in 1931-32.	Expenditure in 1932-33.
	RS.	RS.
Public funds	17,92,842	17,61,766
Fees	17,419	18,392
Other sources	10,84,093	9,11,722
Total ...	28,94,354	26,91,880

EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL, HILL AND CRIMINAL TRIBES.

(67)—*Number and Strength of Schools for General Education in the Presidency (Elementary Schools for Boys only).*

	Aboriginal and hill tribes.						Criminal tribes.	
	In the agency tracts.		In other than agency tracts.		Total.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	84	2,995	40	1,057	124	4,052	158	8,469
Municipal Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Local Board	73	1,946	86	3,804	159	5,250	16	643
Panchayat	...	...	2	55	2	55	...	...
Aided	201	4,801	119	3,700	320	8,501	109	6,322
Unaided	8	172	...	...	8	172	1	43
Total 1932–33 ...	366	9,914	247	8,116	613	18,030	284	15,477
Total 1931–32 ...	350	9,798	274	8,641	624	18,439	299	14,748

NOTE.—The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions (both public and private) in the Presidency was 22,217.

(68)—*Expenditure on Schools for Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes*

Expenditure from	Expenditure during		Percentage to total expenditure	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Public funds	2,99,055	2,91,921	88·19	86·73
Fees	1,197	1,165	0·36	0·35
Other sources	38,815	43,518	11·45	12·92
Total ...	3,39,067	3,36,604	100·00	100·00

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

(69)—*Statement showing Particulars of Maktabs, Mulla Schools, Tols, Patasalas and Kyaung Schools during the Official Year* 1932-33 (*vide G.O. No.* 501, *Educational, dated 9th May* 1916, *communicating Government of India's Letter No.* 346, *dated* 14*th April* 1916).

Particulars.		Schools which were returned as private institution on the 31st March 1932 and which are now recognized as primary schools.	Classed in general Tables II-A and II-B as "Other schools."	Classed in general Tables II-A and II-B as "Unrecognized institutions."	Total.
Maktabs.					
1. Institutions	For boys ...	23	...	319	342
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils	For boys ...	1,513	...	15,411	16,924
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...		...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...		...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...		...	...	...	...
6. Fees		...	...	5,110	5,110
7. Other sources		9,746	...	15,050	24,796
8. Total expenditure		9,746	...	20,160	29,906
Mulla schools.					
1. Institutions	For boys ...	...	...	222	222
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils	For boys ...	...	...	8,123	8,123
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...		...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds		...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...		...	...	...	...
6. Fees		...	...	1,460	1,460
7. Other sources		...	...	58,785	58,785
8. Total expenditure		...	...	60,245	60,245
Tols.					
1. Institutions	For boys ...	...	110	105	215
	For girls ...	...	9	...	9
2. Pupils	For boys ...	...	4,584	1,382	5,966
	For girls ..	...	557	...	557
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...		...	27,039	...	27,039
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...		...	696	...	696
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...		...	630	...	630
6. Fees		...	502	2,111	2,613
7. Other sources		...	134,026	130,661	264,687
8. Total expenditure		...	162,893	132,772	295,665
Patasalas.					
1. Institutions	For boys ...	238	...	686	924
	For girls ...	25	...	76	101
2. Pupils	For boys ...	7,051	...	20,360	27,411
	For girls ...	1,278	...	2,652	3,930
3. Expenditure from Provincial funds ...		17,184	...	.	17,184
4. Expenditure from District or Local funds...		...	...	..	...
5. Expenditure from Municipal funds ...		..	...	...	...
6. Fees		2,393	...	7,962	10,355
7. Other sources		17,768	..	66,317	84,085
8. Total expenditure		37,345	...	74,279	111,624

70)—*Number and Strength of Indigenous and other Private Institutions which do not teach any part of the Secondary or Elementary Course but are recognized.*

Districts.	Schools.							Pupils.						
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.		Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.	Elementary schools for boys.	Elementary schools for girls.	
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Total.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Sanskrit.	Total.
Ganjām ..	...	2	...	...	10	...	12	...	118	...	..	270	...	383
Vizagapatam ...	...	3	...	...	5	..	8	.	75	...	..	87	...	162
Gōdāvari, East.	...	3	...	1	10	2	16	..	75	...	78	165	107	425
Do. West.	...	.	...	..	2	...	2	..	...	...	..	30	...	30
Kistna ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	19	...	..	64	...	83
Guntūr ...	..	3	...	..	1	...	4	...	121	...	...	5	...	126
Kurnool ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bellary ...	...	..	...	...	4	...	4	..	...	...	..	77	...	77
Anantapur ...	..	..	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	..	73	...	...	18	...	91
Madras ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	..	...		...	32
Chingleput ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	40	...	...	36	...	76
North Arcot ...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
Chittoor ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	63	...	...	...	...	63
South Arcot ...	..	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	59	...	59
Tanjore ...	...	2	...	...	6	...	8	...	117	...	...	162	...	279
Trichinopoly ...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	..	17
Madura ...	..	1	...	...	1	...	2	..	18	...	...	98	...	116
Ramnad ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	2	...	1	1	2	6	..	65	...	127	51	37	280
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
The Nilgiris ...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	...	7	...	1	11	1	20	...	667	...	100	632	68	1,467
South Kanara ...	..	6	...	...	13	1	20	..	586	...	...	677	40	1,303
Agency. Ganjām ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Agency. Vizagapatam ..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agency. Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1932-33	...	35	.	3	75	6	119	...	2,064	...	305	2,520	252	5,141
Total 1931-32	1	36	..	2	82	7	128	19	1,922	...	223	2,690	223	5,077

(71)—*Number and Strength of Indigenous and other Private Institutions*

Districts.	Schools.														Total.
	Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				
	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	53	...	...	...	7	...	61
Vizagapatam ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	12	...	65
Gōdāvari, East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	..	...	...	11	...	33
Do. West ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	36	26	...	...	3	...	67
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	19	...	...	...	...	84
Guntūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	...	...	11	...	52
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	14
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	18
Cuddapah... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	6	..	...	...	...	...	6
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	26	51
Madras	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chingleput ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	51	...	...	...	...	62
North Arcot ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	41
Chittoor... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
South Arcot ..	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tanjore	19	29	1	...	..	...	54	...	2	12	...	..	...	...	117
Trichinopoly ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	41
Madura	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ramnad	...	26	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	38
Tinnevelly ...	...	4	1	...	...	...	39	1	10	...	...	...	3	...	58
Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	11
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	17
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar	180	...	...	...	...	..	138	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	329
South Kanara ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	107
Agency Ganjām ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	1	...	26
Agency Vizagapatam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	37
Agency Gōdāvari, East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total 1932-33 .	222	100	8	...	...	...	319	5	438	240	...	...	50	26	1,408
Total 1932-33 .	330			...			1,002				76				
1931-32...	320			1			1,208				51				1,580

which are not recognized and teach no part of the Secondary or Elementary Course.

Pupils.														
Secondary schools for boys.			Secondary schools for girls.			Elementary schools for boys.				Elementary schools for girls.				Total.
Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	Quran.	Sanskrit.	Vernacular.	Other schools.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,544	...	...	...	243	...	1,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,946	...	...	...	446	...	2,392
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	...	568	...	1,276
...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	871	..	...	94	...	2,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,742	515	...	...	...	...	2,257
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	480	...	...	375	...	1,635
..	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	336
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		538	...	...	...	...	538
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	28	...	...	...	...	622
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	633	...	...	...	634	1,267
147	...	156	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	303
...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	1,302	...	...	..	...	1,560
...	79	...	...	...	...	102	...	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	1,280
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	286
...	103	36	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	237
1,043	361	7	...	...	...	2,923	...	90	336	...	...	...	...	4,760
...	167	...	...	...	...	...	..	553	202	...	...	...	...	922
175	110	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
...	305	...	...	...	...	175	18	124	124	...	...	...	...	746
...	75	78	...	...	...	2,109	10	243	...	...	...	153	...	2,668
...	51	...	...	...	...	128	19	100	104	...	..	...	...	402
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	...	...	...	...	508
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
6,236	...	...	...	...	...	7,029	...	...	569	...	...	91	...	13,925
522	...	...	...	...	...	2,915	..	293	...	...	...	...	...	3,730
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	699	...	...	...	23	...	722
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	863	...	...	..	25	..	888
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	181
8,123	1,317	355	...	...	...	15,411	65	13,196	6,809	...	...	2,018	634	47,928
9,795			...			35,481				2,652				...
9,800			89			35,885				1,604				47,378

MISCELLANEOUS.

(72)—*Physical Education.*

Public institutions.		Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per educational rules.	Number of institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of institutions in which gymnastic is not taught.
Arts colleges		46	...	...	46
Oriental colleges		20	...	...	20
Professional colleges		11	...	...	11
Indian secondary schools for	boys	538	531	7	...
	girls	75	70	4	1
Indian elementary schools for	boys	44,359	34,023	8,362	1,974
	girls	5,528	3,651	1,733	144
European secondary schools for	boys	22	22	...	...
	girls	34	34	...	...
European primary schools for	boys	16	16	...	...
	girls	5	4	...	1
Training schools for ...	Indians	142	141	1	...
	Europeans ...	2	2	...	...
Other special schools for ...	Indians	154	15	2	137
	Europeans ...	2	...	...	2
Total	1932–33 ...	50,954	38,509	10,109	2,336
	1931–32 ...	53,417	38,879	10,849	3,689

(73)—*School Accommodation.*

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadies, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
Indian Schools.					
Arts colleges—					
Government	10	10	...	...	...
Municipal Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	35	34	1	...	...
Total, Arts colleges ...	46	45	1	...	...
Oriental colleges—					
Local Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	16	13	3	...	...
Unaided	3	1	2	...	...
Total, Oriental colleges ...	20	15	5	...	...
Professional colleges—					
Government	10	10	...	...	...
Aided	1	1	...	...	...
Total, Professional colleges ...	11	11	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Government	15	12	3	...	...
Municipal Board	51	45	6	...	...
Local Board	210	160	49	1	...
Aided	254	224	24	5	1
Unaided	8	5	3	...	...
Total, Secondary schools for boys.	538	446	85	6	1
Secondary schools for girls—					
Government	22	18	4	...	...
Municipal Board	2	2	...	...	...
Local Board	3	1	2	...	...
Aided	46	40	6	...	...
Unaided	2	1	...	1	...
Total, Secondary schools for girls.	75	62	12	1	...
Elementary schools for boys—					
Government	1,386	710	550	125	1
Municipal Board	1,091	483	589	19	...
Taluk Board	14,483	3,999	9,162	1,306	16
Panchayat	1,224	840	248	189	47
Aided	25,379	13,836	6,402	3,876	1,265
Unaided	696	248	262	154	32
Total, Elementary schools for boys.	44,359	20,116	17,213	5,669	1,361
Elementary schools for girls—					
Government	38	26	11	1	...
Municipal Board	445	118	326	1	...
Taluk Board	3,283	367	2,803	113	...
Panchayat	10	4	6	...	...
Aided	1,710	1,059	498	54	99
Unaided	42	21	13	3	5
Total, Elementary schools for girls.	5,528	1,595	3,657	172	104

(73)—*School Accommodation*—cont.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions			
		Held in buildings of their own.	Held in rented buildings.	Held in chavadies, temples, etc.	Held in managers' or headmasters' dwellings.
Indian Schools—cont.					
Training schools for masters—					
Government	60	42	18	...	...
Aided	18	18	...	...	..
Unaided	1	1	..	...	...
Total, Training schools for masters.	79	61	18	..	...
Training schools for mistresses—					
Government	36	21	15	...	...
Municipal Board	1	.	1	...	...
Aided	25	23	2	...	...
Unaided	1	1	...	...	...
Total, Training schools for mistresses	63	45	18	...	...
Other special schools—					
Government	23	19	4	...	...
Municipal Board	4	...	4	...	...
Local Board	1	1	...	...	...
Aided	91	78	13	...	...
Unaided	35	11	24	...	...
Total, Other special schools ...	154	109	45	...	...
Total, Indian schools ...	50,873	22,505	21,054	5,848	1,466
European Schools.					
High schools for boys—					
Aided	12	12	...	...	...
High schools for girls—					
Aided	19	19	...	...	...
Middle schools for boys—					
Aided	10	10	...	...	...
Middle schools for girls—					
Aided	15	15	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys—					
Aided	16	16	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls—					
Aided	5	5	...	...	..
Training schools for mistresses—					
Aided	2	1	1	...	...
Other special schools—					
Aided	2	1	1	...	...
Total, European schools ...	81	79	2	...	...
Grand total 1932-33 ...	50,954	22,584	21,056	5,848	1,466
Grand total 1931-32 ..	53,417	23,174	21,875	6,522	1,846

(74)—*Libraries.*

Public institutions.		Total number of institutions.	Total number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges		46	45	425,870
Oriental colleges		20	20	31,729
Professional colleges		11	11	96,570
Indian secondary schools for	boys	538	532	1,301,927
	girls	75	72	130,139
European secondary schools for	boys	22	22	24,062
	girls	34	34	48,195
Indian elementary schools for	boys	44,359	18,231	1,294,129
	girls	5,528	2,602	239,101
European primary schools for	boys	16	15	7,115
	girls	5	5	1,692
Training schools for	Indians ...	142	138	165,557
	Europeans ...	2	2	2,807
Other special schools for ...	Indians ...	154	40	29,565
	Europeans ...	2	...	...
Total	1932–33 ...	50,954	21,769	3,798,458
	1931–33 ...	53,417	21,891	3,571,743

(75)—*Hostels or Boarding Houses.*

Hostels intended for		Number of hostels for		Total
		Boys.	Girls.	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians		12	30	42
Indian Christians		193	186	384
Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras, etc.		24	8	32
Caste Hindus		269	35	304
Muhammadans		25	7	32
Total	1932–33 ...	528	266	794
	1931–32 ...	475	263	738

(76)—*Number of Boarders in approved hostels according to the Classes of Community.*

Classes of community.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1931–32.	1932–33.	1931–32.	1932–33.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	1,729	1,653	1,760	1,951
Indian Christians	13,590	12,956	11,192	11,817
Brahmans	3,707	3,920	379	375
Non-Brahmans	4,499	4,657	882	946
Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and kindred classes.	2,135	2,025	748	744
Aborigines	251	39	108	38
Criminal tribes	981	793	111	72
Muhammadans	916	1,339	73	148
Buddhists	..		1	1
Jains	10	13	...	...
Parsis	16	19	23	27
Others	11	3	20	28
Total ...	27,845	27,417	15,377	16,147

(77)—*Expenditure on Hostels (Boarding houses) for the year* 1932-33.
(*Boarding charges only.*)

Heads of management.	In schools for boys. Expenditure from					In schools for girls. Expenditure from				
	Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Provincial funds.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
For Indians.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	69,625	...	2,17,904	197	2,87,726	22,551	...	90,685	...	113,23
Local and Municipal Boards ...	9,753	20,289	56,238	6,077	92,356	...	974	...	...	97
Aided	1,38,400	3,438	5,99,709	4,42,843	11,84,390	1,11,531	4,062	2,34,580	3,55,663	7,05,83
Unaided ...	...	...	41,880	2,08,423	2,50,303	...	...	33,608	76,146	1,09,75
Total Indians ...	2,17,778	23,727	9,15,729	6,57,540	18,14,774	1,34,082	5,036	3,58,873	4,31,809	9,29,80
For Europeans.										
Aided	93,307	...	1,38,799	2,11,079	4,43,185	95,393	...	2,11,744	1,99,545	5,06,68
Total Europeans.	93,307	...	1,38,799	2,11,079	4,43,185	95,393	...	2,11,744	1,99,545	5,06,68
Grand total, 1932-33 ...	3,11,085	23,727	10,54,528	8,68,619	22,57,959	2,29,475	5,036	5,70,617	6,31,354	14,36,48
Grand total, 1931-32 ...	3,38,677	14,549	11,77,423	10,06,938	25,37,587	2,44,208	5,416	5,83,124	6,18,676	14,51,42

(78)—*Expenditure on Hostels and Boarding houses.*

(*Capital expenditure only.*)

		Expenditure from				
		Government funds.	Local and Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments, subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Managed by Government.	Males ...	6,865	...	...	...	6,865
	Females...	2,471	...	...	...	2,471
Managed by Local and Municipal Boards.	Males ...	...	845	...	...	845
	Females...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, Municipal or Local Boards.	Males ...	6,963	...	...	2,500	9,463
	Females...	...	...	...	3,767	3,767
Unaided ...	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Males ...	13,828	845	...	2,500	17,173
	Females...	2,471	...	...	3,767	6,238
Grand total		16,299	845	...	6,267	23,411

(79)—*Qualifications of Teachers in Public Schools for Indians.*

—	Number of teachers on the 31st March 1933.															
	Trained teachers with the following qualifications:					Untrained teachers.										
						Certificated.				Uncertificated.						
	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle School (Higher Elementary trained).	Passed Primary School (Lower Elementary trained).	Others (Lower qualifications).	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Possessing a degree.	Passed F.A., Intermediate, Matriculation or School Final.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Others.	Total of trained teachers.	Total of untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
Arts colleges for men ..	356	14	2	2	18	211	11	1	1	263	18	2	...	139	392	646	1,038
Do. for women ...	37	3	...	....	1	35	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	5	41	45	86
Secondary schools for boys ...	2,463	3,786	260	67	1,191	88	34	14	1	396	157	22	11	935	7,767	1,638	9,405
Do. for girls ...	208	582	88	2	65	20	9	5	3	14	6	6	2	60	945	125	1,070
Elementary schools for boys ...	81	5,147	23,803	27,906	199	27	505	2,194	1,832	178	2,614	10,198	13,796	4,033	57,136	35,377	92,513
Do. for girls ...	11	803	6,454	4,578	48	2	99	625	421	6	102	484	754	214	11,894	2,707	14,601
Training schools for masters ...	171	180	14	3	129	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	15	497	28	525
Do. for mistresses.	104	169	63	13	55	4	4	1	...	1	3	..	2	17	404	32	436
Total ...	3,431	10,684	30,684	32,571	1,706	389	664	2,843	2,259	864	2,882	10,713	14,566	5,418	79,076	40,598	119,674

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